HOLMAN LIVER PAD.
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hout Medicine, Simply by Absorption. st Liver, Stomach, and Spleen and Kidney Doctor in the World.

There is no known remedy that will so promptly and efficiently insure a healthy Stomach and Liver, and so thoroughly fortify the system against the sudden changes of our climate as the wonderful, vitalizing, health giving Liver and Stomach Pad.
TRADE-MARK.
...tain cure for every species of Liver ...stomach troubles, the seat of most all ...ases.
...ves torpidity of the Liver, gives tone to ...Stomach, and vitalizes the entire system.
...rbs from the body every particle of ...d-poison--bilious, malarial, or medic... ...--and leaves the wearer in perfect ...th.
...fact, incontestably proved in thousands upon ...of cases, that the Holman Liver and Stomach ...will do all that is claimed for it.
...rtain cure for Fever and Ague, Billous Dis... ...iver Complaints, Intermittent Fever, Periodic ...es, Dyspepsia, Ague Cake, Dumb Ague, Jaundice, ...ralgia, Kidney Troubles, Irregular Action of ...t, Rheumatism, all kinds Female Weakness, ...adache, Sciatica, Pain in Side, Back, Stomach, ...s, Muscles.
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AUCTION SALES.
...SDAY, JAN. 8, 1880,
TRADE SALE
...KERY and GLASSWARE.
...GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...L YOUR ESPECIAL ATTENTION
To the following large sale of
...TS AND SHOES,
...Jan. 7, at 10 o'clock a. m.,
WE SHALL SELL
AUCTION,
...AND 132 WABASH-AV.,
...Sanders, Wholesale Dealer and ...bber in Boots and Shoes.
...GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...y H. FRIEDMAN & SON.,
...ULAR TRADE SALE,
...Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 10 o'clock,
...KERY AND GLASSWARE,
...GEO. W. BECKFORD, Salesman.
...LERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.,
...dnesday's Sale,
9:30 THIS MORNING.
...URE, CARPETS, STOVES,
...FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.
...CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.,
...DNESDAY, JAN. 7, AT 10 A. M.,
...Y GOODS,
...CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

LOTTERIES.
...NWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.
...Jan. 31.
...T. J. COMMERFORD,
...CHES, DIAMONDS, &c.
...CASH
...Holiday Goods.
...lton, ...hourds & Co.,
...Randolph-sts.,
CANDY.
...GUNTHER, Confectioner,
...NZ'S CANDIES,
...78 & 80 STATE ST.
HAIR GOODS.
...292 W. Madison St., Chicago.
TRUNKS.
...CHAS. T. WILT'S
...No. 144 State-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXIX. THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1880—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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OF NEW YORK.

STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1880.

Cash Capital	$ 500,000.00
Reserve for Reinsurance	153,723.68
Reserve for Unpaid Losses	34,500.00
Reserve for all other Claims	3,300.00
Net Surplus	785,993.19
	$1,477,516.87

ASSETS.

United States Bonds	$1,114,520.74
Real Estate	81,100.00
Bonds and Mortgages	230,200.00
Premiums in Course of Collection	22,802.30
Cash in Banks and in Office	20,774.91
Accrued Interest	8,118.92
	$1,477,516.87

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STATIONERY AND PRINTING,
All of Superior Quality and at Low Prices.
The J. M. W. JONES Stationery and Printing Co., Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co. will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock p. m., at which time there will be an election held for nine Directors, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.
JAS. K. BURTIS, Sec'y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Chicago City Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the Company, 439 North Clark-st., on the 13th day of January, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m. HIRAM CRAWFORD, Sec.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings, Loan & Building Association will be held at their office, 110 Dearborn-st., Monday, at 7:30 p. m., for the election of four Directors.
CHARLES G. FRENCH, Secretary.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

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OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVORING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES, AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
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DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
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DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
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Buy and sell all American Securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

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W. B. TAYLOR & CO.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
No. 8 Wall-st., New York.
Buy and sell on margin, or for Investors.
Accounts and correspondence invited.

$1,200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports free. Like profits weekly on stock options of $10 to $50. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall-st., New York.

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ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS
New York and Glasgow.
DEVONIA, Jan. 10, 3 p. m. | ANCHORIA, Jan. 24, 3 p.m.
BOLIVIA, Jan. 17, 9 a. m. | ETHIOPIA, Jan 31, 8 a. m.
New York to London direct.
UTOPIA, Jan. 10, 3 p. m. | AUSTRALIA, Jan. 17, 9 a.m.
Cabins, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $28.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

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To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
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JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

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Sailing twice a week from New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London.
Cabin passage from $50 to $70 currency. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.
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KEATING'S
COUGH LOZENGES.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Used and recommended for over 50 years by the clergy and medical profession. Sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cts.
E. FOUGERA & CO., New York Agents.

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PRINTED
Dress Goods!

Field, Leiter & Co.
State and Washington-sts.,
Will place on sale TO-DAY, Jan. 8, full lines of Printed Goods, viz.:
French Foulard Cambrics!
French Momies & Satines!
Brocade Armoures!
Chintz Cretonnes!
Figured Percales!
Ginghams!
Cheviots, &c.
All of these goods are Very Desirable and Choice Styles, and will be sold at
POPULAR PRICES!

GROCERIES.

FREE EXHIBITION!
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
JAN. 9 AND 10, 1880,
AT
C. Jevne's H. K. Tea Store,
110 & 112 Madison-st.
Hecker's Farina,
For Jellies, Pudding, &c.
Hecker's Self-raising New Process Flour,
For Bread, Biscuit, and Pastry.
Hecker's Self-raising Griddle Cake Flour,
For Griddles, Muffins, Waffles, &c.
Will be mixed and Baked and GIVEN AWAY.
The public are cordially invited to come and TASTE the goods.

WANTED.

WANTED.
All First-Class Cutters to know that we always have work for them, and are paying the highest wages for competent men.
CLEMENT & SAYER,
416 to 424 Milwaukee-av.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.
CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1879.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of James S. Kirk & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES S. KIRK,
JOHN THORN,
ISAAC MAYNARD.

COPARTNERSHIP.
CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1880.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of James S. Kirk & Co., and will continue the business of the manufacture and sale of soap at 342 to 370 North Water-st.
JAMES S. KIRK,
JAMES A. KIRK,
JOHN B. KIRK,
W. MILTON KIRK,
WALLACE F. KIRK.

DISSOLUTION.
The limited copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Charles E. Raddin & Co., this day expires by limitation.
CHARLES E. RADDIN,
JOHN J. HENRY,
GEO. E. HATCH.
By JOHN J. HENRY, Attorney in fact.
CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1879.

OPTICAL GOODS.



Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, etc.

CLOTHING.

—Novelties—
for Custom Orders
"Trousers"
$5. $6. $7. $8. a pair.
—To Order—
Reliable
Ready Made
Garments
Prices Moderate
Suits at
$8. $10. $12. $15. to $30.
Willoughby Hill & Co
Stylish Clothiers
call themselves
Square Dealers
therefore have something
—to back up—
cor. Clark & Madison Sts.

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REMOVAL.
DUDEN & CO.,
Importers of Real and Imitation
LACES
AND
EMBROIDERIES,
463 BROOME-ST., NEW YORK,
BEG TO ANNOUNCE THEIR REMOVAL TO
484 Broadway, N. Y.,
BETWEEN BROOME AND GRAND-STS.

REMOVED.
Doggett, Bassett & Hills Co.,
WHOLESALE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HAVE REMOVED TO
212 & 214 Monroe-st.

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The Great German Remedy.

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ST. JACOBS OIL. ST. JACOBS OIL.
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For above complaints and for Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sores, Swellings, and Household accidents, use the Great German Remedy, ST. JACOBS OIL. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine at 50 cents a bottle.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

10 PER CT. DISCOUNT
On all garments ordered of us during January.
FULL DRESS and MARRIAGE TOILET a Specialty.
Ladies' RIDING HABITS and SURTOUTS.
Servants' STYLISH LIVERY.
EDWARD ELY & CO.,
163 & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

LARD AND LARD OILS.

LURID FLAMES!
The above heading was appropriate for us on the 20th November, 1879, as our entire works were then destroyed by
FIRE,
And at this date, Jan. 6, 1880, we are again in running order, and prepared to fill orders for
REFINED LARD AND LARD OILS.
PECK & BAUSHER, 157 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Improved Real Estate, at Current Rates.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

MAINE.

The Fusionists Succeed in Gaining a Temporary Foothold.

Their Clerk in the House Ignoring All Parliamentary Rules.

Eugene Hale Fights Against the Fraud at Every Possible Point,

And Is Threatened with Expulsion by the Opposition.

The Republicans Claim that the Ill-Bought Victory Is Merely Ephemeral,

And that Many of the Conspirators Are Already Quaking in Their Boots.

The Cases of the Counted-Out Members Referred in Both Houses.

A General Belief that the Bribery Affidavits Were Made to Order

For the Purpose of Strengthening Some of the Weak-Kneed Fusionists.

YESTERDAY.

THE FRAUD PERSISTED IN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 7.—The result of to-day's action can be quickly summed up. Both branches of the Legislature have been organized by the Fusionists, and both Houses refused to take immediate action to correct the great wrongs to popular rights done by the Governor and Council. The indications which were strong last evening, that the Republicans would be able to organize the House, proved illusory. The three men—Sproul, Voter, and snow—who had day before yesterday announced their determination to have nothing to do with the counting-out conspiracy were faithful in spite of the extraordinary efforts to shake them; but all the expectations that the others would join them were

AT LEAST DISAPPOINTED.

The stories of attempted bribery that were put in circulation last night are startling enough to shock people who are not familiar with the acts of desperate politicians to produce effects on the public mind. The affidavits are all very guarded on the point of naming anybody with whom the negotiation was conducted. Nobody is personally accused, and therefore

NO DENIAL IS POSSIBLE.

They have all the earmarks of the political roorback. The Fusionists, however, assert that they are bona fide, and profess astonishment that honest Republicans do not cry out against such corruption. The solicitude of those who support the counting-out fraud for public virtue is only exceeded by their anxiety for the sanctity of the Constitution and the laws.

Talbot, the Speaker chosen, is an old man, whose portrait would pass for a caricature of Judge E. R. Hoar. He is a lawyer, and something of a parliamentarian, and Mr. Hale was able to obtain from him rulings on his points, although they were commonly overruled on every vote. He made the point that no quorum had voted.

MR. HALE'S SPEECHES

to-day were very forcible, and, although they seemingly produced little effect on the Assembly, there is evidence to-night that they are seriously concerned about some of his points, especially the one warning them that the Court had declared the law of quorum would doubtless enforce it by enjoining the execution of any acts illegally done. Some Fusionists blame the Governor and Council for not counting out Hale.

Both Republicans and Fusionists have held caucuses since the adjournment. The Republicans will qualify to-morrow if permitted to, but will still pursue the policy of defeating a quorum whenever a vote is taken until they have assurances that justice will be done. Arrangements are in progress looking to the procurement of an injunction against the payment of any money to execute Legislative orders illegally passed.

There is no disposition to yield the contest on account of anything done to-day. There are various rumors afloat concerning the purposes of the Fusionists, of which the most important is that they will to-morrow consent to

ADMIT MEMBERS FROM THE DISFRANCHISED CITIES.

Four of the Fusion party voted with Hale on this matter to-day, and it is said that more of them threaten to revolt from the Pillbury program. Some of them say they would have done so to-day if these resolutions had not gone out, but little confidence is to be placed on these excuses for inexcusable proceedings.

At midnight it is admitted by Republicans that the Fusionists had in the hall to-day their full strength of seventy-five men.

The proceedings to-day were at times very boisterous and ridiculous. When the Governor and Council came into the hall to administer the oath to the members, they were hissed and applauded. When the Governor concluded his little speech with the expression of regard for the Constitutition and law, it was greeted with derisive laughter and hisses. Then one of the Fusionists called for three cheers for him, which were given mingled with hisses. The speakers on the floor and the Speaker were hissed and applauded freely, and occasionally remarks were interrupted by those not members of the house. Speaker Talbot appeared to rather court demonstrations of approbation and was utterly wanting in dignity. Threats were made two or three times of clearing the galleries and the floor, but nothing was done and the order resembled that of

A WARD CAUCUS.

Much of the time Republicans and Fusionists were equally guilty in this particular. Mr. Hale himself at one time, when surrounded by a throng of persons standing, mounted a desk to get the attention of the Speaker. These incidents appeared to be not so much out of the ordinary course as to attract much attention.

The city to-night is not as full as last night, and most of the people will get a bed. Last night many were obliged to occupy chairs or walk about until morning.

THE JAM.

To the Western Associated Press.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 7.—The largest crowd that ever made its way to the State-House began to move thitherward as early as 8 o'clock this morning. The police at the Capitol were without badges, and had no appearance of bearing arms. There was a perfect jam in the corridors and halls and stairways, and it was with great difficulty that those allowed to enter the legislative halls pushed their way thither. There were very many vacant seats in the House, as the Republicans carried out their program, and kept away, a few only moving about in the rear of the hall. There was no disturbance whatever.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 7.—The principal interest at the State-House to-day centered in the popular branch, the proceedings in the Senate hardly reaching a ripple of excitement. The Fusion Senators made a marked concession in voting, 18 to 12, to refer the matter of the counted-out to a special committee to act at once. The Committee will probably be named to-morrow.

There were scenes in the House never before witnessed in New England. The supreme moment came when the Assistant Clerk refused to put the motion to adjourn, and Mr. Hale, standing upon a desk, put the motion himself, followed by deafening applause and the immediate withdrawal of the Republican members.

The whole audience rose, and there followed a tremendous storm of applause.

The audience seemed to be largely on the side of the Republicans. The result of the day was really a triumph for the Fusionists, but the Republicans say it will be ephemeral. How, amid so much excitement and intense feeling, good order could be preserved was a marvel.

The Republicans held a secret caucus to-night to determine on future action, at which there was a full and free interchange of opinion. It is thought the Republicans will all qualify to-morrow, and participate in the legislative action.

The story is started that the Fusionists will to-morrow deprive Eugene Hale of his seat, on what ground it is not known.

Gov. Garcelon's term of office expires to-night at 12 o'clock. The President of the Senate, James D. Lamson, will temporarily fill the place. Garcelon is talked of for Governor, though Smith's friends insist that he should receive that office.

The Fusionists held a secret meeting to-night and determined to stand to the position gained.

RESIGNED.

Adjutant-General Leavitt has resigned his position, and will leave for Washington to-morrow. His place will be temporarily filled by Maj. Folsom.

THOSE AFFIDAVITS.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Dispatches received here to-night from Augusta relating to the affidavits published this morning declaring that money was paid Democratic members of the Legislature to prevent a quorum appearing, assert that the affidavits thus far are entirely unsupported by evidence, and the Republicans challenge the Opposition to produce the names.

AN EVENTFUL DAY.

IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 7.—In the Senate the business of the day was done with quietness, and the company of spectators was not very large, the interest centering in the House. The attempt was made, or rather the opportunity was offered, to admit the elected Senators who were counted out, but it was steadily resisted, both before organization and afterward. The Republicans holding certificates, although they qualified, did not vote except on the motion to appoint a special committee to consider the matter of vacancies. On this vote enough of the Fusionists acted with the Republicans to carry the matter.

The other important and significant act was the appearance of Eben F. Pillsbury, an outsider, by President Lamson's chair, after he was chosen, to coach him in his duties.

THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE

was one of the strangest ever witnessed in a legislative body. The seating of the Representative Chamber is like that of an old-fashioned school-house. The desks, of painted pine, are like school-desks. All the vacant spaces on the floor were filled with a miscellaneous crowd of officials and ex-officials, newspaper correspondents, and the great public. Some discrimination was exercised before "the music" began, and afterwards very little, if any. Two high, small galleries were packed with men. Two ladies were present. The hour for begining the session was 10 o'clock, but the Clerk did not call the House to order until 10:30, the preceding three-quarters of an hour being occupied in drawing for seats.

EUGENE HALE CAME IN

a little before 10, and took a front seat at the extreme left of the Speaker's chair. Clerk Staples, of the last Legislature, although present, did not call the members to order. That was done by the Assistant Clerk, W. E. Gibbs, who, as the sequel proves, was equal to any emergency, requiring arbitrary and lawless conduct on the part of the presiding officer. As soon as the roll was called, before the announcement of the result was made, Dickney, the leading Fusionist on the floor, made the motion to notify the Governor. Then Hale took the floor on a question of privilege, and moved to admit the elected members from the cities disfranchised. He began an earnest speech, when he was

INTERRUPTED BY A CALL TO ORDER,

which the Clerk sustained. Then began a series of arbitrary rulings disgraceful to an assembly of common intelligence, the Clerk being coached by John C. Talbott, Fusionist candidate for Speaker, and Attorney-General McClellan. He ruled that a motion to adjourn was out of order; refused to entertain a point of order made by Hale, and declared a yea and nay vote carried without announcing what the vote was. On the motion to inform the Governor that a quorum was present the whole vote wanted three of a quorum.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

to notice all the strange and astonishing incidents of these unexampled proceedings. The Governor's announcement that seventy-six, a legal quorum, had subscribed the oath was a great surprise. The Fusionists say all their men were present and subscribed the oath, and Hale made the seventy-sixth. The Republicans deny the fact, and say they know two of the Fusionists' men who were not present, and it is significant that they could muster but seventy-three on any vote before or after.

THE FIGHT.

A DISORDERLY SCENE.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 7.—An Augusta (Me.) special to the *Herald* says: "The scene in the House of Representatives this forenoon was simply disgraceful. The repetition of the oath after the Governor was drowned by the hisses and groans of the mob. The Fusionists put things through regardless of parliamentary law. The scene was without precedent in New England. The Fusionists must now stick and the Republicans go to the Supreme Court. It was impossible to preserve order in the House, and a row would have resulted if an attempt to expel the disorderly had been made."

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 7.—The *Journal's* (Augusta, Me.) special says: "An immense crowd is in attendance at the State-House. The rotunda, corridors, Committee-rooms, and galleries are a perfect jam. The members-elect, with certificates and without, and the counted-out members, with all the contestants, were admitted to the floor of both branches; also, the ex-Governors, members of Congress, State officers, representatives of the press, etc., until the House was full. The Assembly was called to order by Assistant-Clerk Gibbs. John C. Talbot announced a drawing of seats. Butler, of Vassalboro', was the first Republican to draw his seat. The Republicans are not generally drawing seats. Staples, the Clerk of the House, is present, but does not act; Gibbs is presiding."

LATER.

The Republicans came in, took part in the drawing, and every member responded, except Voter, of Farmington, and Snow, of Skowhegan, and the fourteen in disenfranchised cities and towns.

The Rev. Mr. Wales, of Biddeford, Representative-elect, opened the session by prayer.

Assistant-Clerk Gibbs called the certified roll from the Secretary of State, asking the members to respond as the names were called. All responded to their names except Snow and Voter.

SENATE.

The Governor and Council attended in the Senate, and administered the oath of office.

The Senate organized by electing John D. Lawson President; A. G. Andrews, Secretary; Francis B. Green, Assistant Secretary, and other Fusion officers, nominated in the Fusionist caucus last night.

IN THE HOUSE.

THE ROLL CALLED.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 7.—In the House, Assistant Clerk Gibbs proceeded to call the certified roll of members.

Mr. Hale claimed that certain elected members of the House from cities were not on the roll, and moved that they be included. He supported his motion in a long speech.

Objections were made to the motion from the other side, and Mr. Hale was ruled out of order by the Assistant Clerk, who refused to put the motion, on which the Republicans withdrew from participating in the proceedings.

A message was then sent to the Governor and Council, stating that a quorum of the members of the House was present, ready to be qualified.

GREAT EXCITEMENT PREVAILED

during Mr. Hale's remarks, and uproarious applause followed.

After the notification to the Governor that a quorum was present, the Governor appeared and qualified the members. He then announced that seventy-six members, being a quorum, had taken and subscribed to the necessary oaths, and were regularly and duly constituted the House of Representatives. This announcement was received with wild applause from the outside.

Gov. Garcelon said he now put into their hands the opinion of the Supreme Court, as well as the petition of gentlemen from certain cities claiming seats, and invoked their careful consideration of the same.

Three cheers were given for Gov. Garcelon, followed by prolonged hisses.

The quorum is made of seventy-five Fusionists and one Republican, Eugene Hale. The Fusionists not participating are Sproul, of Veazie; Voter, of Farmington; and Snow, of Skowhegan.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The House proceeded to organize by the election of John C. Talbott as Speaker by a vote of 72. No quorum.

Mr. Hale objected; overruled, and Talbott was conducted to the chair.

Three cheers were given for Hale.

W. E. Gibbs was chosen Clerk by a vote of 74.

Mr. Hale again raised the point of no quorum, but was again overruled.

The Republicans claim fraud in counting the quorum, and that names were signed to the list of persons not present.

H. Carleton Cheever was chosen Assistant Secretary by a vote of 68. Again was the point raised that no quorum voted, and again was it overruled.

The question of notifying the Senate of the organization was debated, Mr. Hale taking the ground that there had been

NO LEGAL ORGANIZATION

of the House, and no other body could be informed thereof. Overruled.

The protest of the members from the five cities was presented by Mr. Hale, who proceeded to address the House in a very impressive and telling speech, urging that the people of Maine are waiting with the most intense anxiety for the settlement of these cases. The only way to allay the great excitement prevailing is to admit these members, who are clearly elected, according to the expressed decision of the Supreme Court. This course will alone propitiate the people of Maine. He moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole and consider the cases. This Legislature ought not to take a single step until even-handed justice is done.

The House refused to go into Committee of the Whole, five voting in the affirmative, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Elections, when said Committee is appointed.

The Farmington and other cases were also referred.

Mr. Dickey remarked that the Supreme Court had nothing to do with the action of the Legislature, which drew forth a plea from Mr. Hale defending the Court, and asking that the constitutional barriers be not swept away. He said that the election of officers under the laws passed by this body as now constituted would not be legal.

At 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

THE SENATE.

THE FRAUD CONSUMMATED.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 7.—At 10 o'clock the Senators-elect were called to order by Samuel M. Lane, Secretary of the last Senate.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Samuel Upjohn.

The roll was called, and all the members, without exception, responded to their names.

Senator Locke, of Cumberland, at once gained the floor and read a protest from the Republican members against the Senate proceedings.

The Secretary refused to entertain the motion, and a message was sent to the Governor and Council informing them that the members-elect were present for the purpose of being qualified.

The Governor and Council appeared, and the oaths were administered.

Senator Locke then renewed his motion, but the Secretary would not entertain it.

The election of the President of the Senate then began, the Republicans refusing to serve on committees or participate in the election of the officers. The Senate elected James D. Lampson President.

A PROTEST

was put in by the Republican members that the election was not by the legally-elected members.

IOWA.

GOV. GEAR ON THE MAIN OUTRAGE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 4.—Dropping in at the office of Gov. Gear, of this State, and finding him for the moment unoccupied with the cares of his office, I asked: "What do you think of the Maine affair, Governor?"

He flung his cigar suddenly into the spittoon, went over and slammed the door between the assistant and ourselves, brought his fist down on the table with a force that made it seem to crack, and, in genuine old Zach Chandler style, said: "Gov. Garcelon and his associates are a set of d—— thieves."

"Amen," said the Hon. Timothy Browne, of Marshalltown, one of Iowa's best members of the Bar.

There was a silence for a moment, and then his Excellency remarked that perhaps that had better not be reported. But it has the ring of the Stalwart Republican sentiment which finds indignant echo all over this great State, and the strongest terms are only the approach to what is felt on all sides.

"What do you think of submitting the contested points to the Supreme Court?"

He passed over a box of cigars, and, as the blue smoke curled upwards, said: "The Court may decide, but cannot enforce its decision."

"Do you believe it best for the Republicans to enforce their rights?"

"Most decidedly not. It would only result in injury to the party, and be doing just what the Democrats desire them to do. At the very next election, Mr. B., you will see such an overwhelming Republican majority in Maine that no Executive will dare to meddle with the returns."

"And if I mistake not," he observed, looking out of the window over the country toward the east, "Iowa will speak louder than it ever did before. A Republican form of government," said his Excellency, "is simply mockery if the individual voter's right to one vote is impaired by brute force or trickery."

"Is not our political system likely to become debased by such proceedings?"

"'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,' I believe, and this is no time to be slack

WHEN THE SPECTACLE IS PRESENTED

of legally-elected legislators being deprived of their seats. The men who are now to take their places are seated on merely technical quibbles in confessed defiance of the will of the people."

Gov. Gear believes that the scheme now carried out was originated before the election. "This affair," he observed, "will doubtless warn our people that the work of securing and enforcing the rights of voters is not yet done."

On the Presidency the Governor declines to commit himself to his choice. He has, however, something to say about the respective candidates.

Putting on his ulster, we strolled down the Capitol Hill toward the Kirkwood House for dinner. It only required a suggestion here and there to get his opinions, which were expressed freely, yet with becoming dignity. "There will be no dark horse offered the Convention at Chicago," said he; "the coming man is a stalwart of no mild way." By the way of suggestion he continued: "Grant and Blaine are both very popular in Iowa, though Grant will poll the most votes."

"How so?"

"A great many soldiers here are Democratic, either by nature or of late by choice.

NO MAN LIVING BUT GRANT

can win those votes."

"But will not disaffection among voters more than make up?"

"No. We don't have any of that sort of men here; the party is a unit on all questions. If Grant is nominated the party in this State will unanimously support him."

"How about Mr. Blaine?"

"Blaine is simply idolized in Iowa, worshiped on account of his sympathy with Western views and needs. He is progressive in his ideas and strong in every respect. He would easily poll 60,000 majority."

The Governor stated that he had accompanied both of these men through the State, and was not only personally acquainted with the merits of each, but also the sentiment of Iowa people concerning them. "No one," he said, "could be with Grant two days, as I have been, and doubt his strength of character and of mind."

"Do you think there is any chance for Gen. Sherman?"

"I have known him from boyhood. He is a great soldier, and his severe mathematical training has eminently fitted him for his present position. I think he is simply in his place now where the country needs him most. He would be out of his place in the Presidency."

"John Sherman is little spoken of now," I remarked.

The Governor seemed to desire to steer clear of conversation on this point, and merely remarked that "Mr. Sherman had many friends in Iowa."

"How about the Hon. E. Washburne?"

"If there were to be a dark horse he would be the one. He is a very strong man. Personally, I have known him since boyhood, and am attached to him. He would poll nearly all the votes of the foreign population."

A newsboy here stopped us and remarked: "Good-day, Governor. What time have you?"

"One o'clock, my boy; time you were at dinner."

"That boy," said his Excellency, "is the smartest newsboy in the city. He enjoys the patronage of the Executive and all the State Departments, and will doubtless make his mark."

CONCERNING STATE ISSUES

in the forthcoming session of the Legislature, the Governor said that the principal business would be the reduction of the expenses of courts and of the legal rate of interest. The matter of drainage of farms would also doubtless require attention. The interview closed abruptly by the approach of the Rock Island train for Chicago,—my destination.

I may say in conclusion that Gov. Gear is a pleasant man in conversation, and, like most other Iowa men, is an inveterate smoker. He is worshiped by Republicans and liked by the Democrats of his State, and polled in the last election the largest vote ever given any man nominated for Governor in Iowa. Speaking of the Presidency, most Iowans think their popular Governor will be needed at the White House ere long.

W. H. B.

STATE AFFAIRS.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 7.—The Governor's message was read to the Legislature to-day noon. It is very lengthy, and contains recommendations on the new revised code, the Senatorial election, lease of the Penitentiary, and the sanitary questions, suggesting an increased appropriation for all State institutions. The releasing of the Penitentiary will meet with strong opposition. The indications are that the session will be a short one.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 7.—The message of Gov. Andrews shows a reduction in the State's income. The extension of the right of voting to women is recommended at least in all matters affecting taxes. More stringent divorce laws are urged. The property of married women it is suggested be taxed in the name of the woman herself instead of her husband.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 7.—The Legislature organized to-day. Senator R. R. Bishop was unanimously chosen President of the Senate, and C. J. Noyes (Republican), on the fourth ballot, Speaker of the House.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—The Legislature assembled to-day, and Democratic officials were elected in both branches. Barnes Compton was renominated State Treasurer.

AGRICULTURE.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 7.—The State Board of Agriculture held its annual meeting here to-day, and discussed several things pertaining to agriculture. Papers on wool-growing and sheep-raising were read. The Association reëlected George Weltz, of Wilmington, D. L. Pope, of Chagrin Falls, and W. N. Cowden, of Quaker City, members, and elected R. H. Hayman, of Sciota, and O. P. Chaney, of Franklin, as new members. A resolution locating the State Fair permanently at Columbus was offered and referred to the State Board.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 7.—The State Board of Agriculture continued its session to-day. Reports show that the receipts of the last fat-stock show at Chicago were $7,849.40, and the expenses $8,728.81. The State Fairs for 1879 and 1880 were located here upon a pledge of the citizens that they would pay the expenses. About $15,000, besides the grounds, was contributed for this purpose, but it now appears that the Board spent $911 of the contributions, and this the Board directed should be collected. The deficit at Ottawa was $1,258, and at Freeport $1,407.51, none of which has ever been collected.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill, Jan. 7.—Henry Trimudt, a German coal-digger, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife. He then shut up the knife and put it in his pocket.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 7.—A servant girl at the St. Clair House suicided last night by taking a dose of arsenic and morphine. She took it as medicine, thinking it would relieve her from an unborn babe.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 7.—Daniel Decastro, a boy about 14 years of age, committed suicide this evening by hanging himself to a harness-hook in the stable of his employer, Joseph Rodriques, a grocer. A Coroner's inquest was held, but failed to develop any cause, and a verdict of suicide was rendered.

FOREIGN.

Russian Military Preparations Being Discussed Throughout Europe,

And Incidentally Germany's Ability to Repel an Invasion.

Bismarck's Influence at Paris Believed to Be Very Potent.

De Freycinet's New-Year's Speech Prompted from Berlin.

The Condition of Affairs in Ireland Becoming Alarming.

Disorderly Meetings Occurring Daily at Many Points.

RUSSIA.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS—AN IMPORTANT PAMPHLET.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The detailed reports of the Russian military preparations which come from various points on the Austrian and German frontiers are beginning to excite attention throughout Europe. A pamphlet has just been issued wherein the frontier defenses of Germany and Russia are elaborately discussed, and the respective advantages of the different plans of invasion on either side canvassed. The author is evidently a German military man, and the appearance of such a pamphlet, under the present circumstances, is regarded in Berlin as highly significant. The writer expresses a belief that Germany's eastern frontier is sufficiently defended, and that the German forces can be easily and quickly mobilized and thrown upon important points in sufficient strength, even on the shortest notice, to hold the Russians at bay on the frontier until measures of resistance in the interior can be thoroughly organized. The following passage closes the treatise: "When, at the beginning of September, the venerable German Emperor visited Alexander at Alexandrowe, he showed to the world, with the gratified concurrence of the people, that his traditional friendly relations to Russia still subsisted, and consequently allayed the excitement which had been caused in Europe by newspaper recriminations extending over several months. If the Emperor Alexander uttered the words ascribed to him by the public journals—'Thank God, a war with Germany is impossible'—he spoke, we may well believe, in accordance with the feelings of the great majority of his loyal subjects. These words are, it is to be hoped, to be effaced neither by Nihilists nor Pan-Slavonic agitators, nor by those restless statesmen and Generals who, notwithstanding their experience of the Russo-Turkish war, desire to satiate their thirst for glory by an attack upon Germany. Should they venture upon this, they may, perhaps, find that their object will be a trifle more difficult of attainment in this country than it proved in Turkey."

MINISTER APPOINTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—The *Novoye Vremya* announces that Prince Liewen has been appointed Minister of the Crown Lands, to succeed Wolujeff.

NO ANXIETY.

A dispatch from Berlin says: It is the general impression here that the recent statements in regard to the concentration of Russian troops in Poland greatly exaggerated the facts. No anxiety is felt here on the subject.

GERMANY.

A VALUABLE MINISTER.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—It is gaining ground that Count De St. Vallier will remain here some time longer. The German Government has, through its Ambassador at Paris, declared the high value set upon St. Vallier's remaining. In consequence of this action, negotiations of a very serious kind have been opened between De Freycinet and Prince Hohenlohe, through which Count De St. Vallier is said to have been persuaded to remain at Berlin.

THE SAMOAN TRADE.

Bismarck has definitly approved the scheme for granting Government subvention to a joint stock company, which shall buy the factories and plantations of the firm of J. C. Goddefroy & Sons, Hamburg merchants, who suspended business some time since, and continue to carry on operations at the settlements of that firm in Samoa and other South Sea Islands.

REVENUE BILLS.

It is stated that bills for a tax on Bourse operations and for the brewing tax were announced at yesterday's sitting of the Bundesrath as shortly intended to be introduced.

THE AVAILABILITY OF THE ARMY.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 5th contains an article on Germany's eastern and Russia's western line of defense, which concludes as follows: "The German army would require nine days for mobilization, and for transport to the eastern frontier it would have at its disposal the Königsberg & Eydtkuhnen, the Königsberg & Lyk, the Dantzic & Soldan, the Dantzic & Thorn, the Berlin & Lemberg, the Berlin, Posen & Inowraclar, the Breslau & Withelmsbruck, the Breslau & Myslowitz, and the Dresden, Liewgitz, Nisse & Myslowitz Railways. Thus the German armies would appear on the Polish frontier and be able to cross it sooner than the enemy."

A REMARKABLE ARTICLE.

The Cologne *Gazette*, in a long article referring to the speech of Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador at Paris, on the occasion of President Grévy's reception to the Diplomatic Corps on New-Year's Day, declares that the peace of Europe is threatened by Russia only, and Germany and Austria are determined to hold Russia in check. The article is remarkable for its threatening tone towards France and hostility to Russia. It declares that "Bismarck only authorized Hohenlohe's speech, in which he expressed the cordial sentiments of Germany towards France, after De Freycinet, the French Premier, in reply to Prince Bismarck's inquiry, had given a satisfactory statement of his foreign policy, and adds that no Ministry in France can last long if Bismarck opposes it. To such a purpose, Heaven be thanked, we possess the requisite material, force, and power which stands at the head of it. No State can stand on good terms with Germany which enters into political intimacy with Russia.

"After his explanation De Freycinet, like his predecessor, will prudently regard any too close connection with Russia as dangerous, and will

DECLINE TO PLAY WITH FIRE.

And, therefore, so long as he is all right with Prince Bismarck he may for the rest be in his political ideas a Jacobin or not. At home the French may manage their affairs as they like, only they must not threaten us or the peace of Europe, or, which for the moment is the same thing, they must not by any attitude of theirs encourage Russia to enter into new adventures. This is what Prince Bismarck has let Paris know, and that he is assured of a satisfactory correspondent attitude on the part of De Freycinet in reference to Russia is a fact that he has caused to be declared to the world in Paris on New-Year's Day in the form of a testimonial of confidence in the new French Cabinet. This explanation accordingly is in an eminent degree a message intimating the continuance of the peace of Europe."

The *Times*, in reproducing the above article, calls attention to the fact that recently the Cologne *Gazette* has faithfully represented Prince Bismarck's views on questions of foreign policy.

IRELAND.

THE AGITATION EXTENDING.

DUBLIN, Jan. 7.—The Irish rent agitation has entered upon a new phase, and has extended from rural to urban localities. A movement is afloat to agitate for the remission or the reduction of rents on the part of the poorer householders and tenants in Dublin and other larger towns.

MORE ALARMING.

DUBLIN, Jan. 7.—The condition of affairs among the people is daily growing more alarming, and increased precautions are being taken to guard against trouble. Detachments of police and military are being distributed over the disturbed districts, and every movement of the leading agitators is watched by Government spies and detectives.

In the Galway district the feeling among the people is very bitter against the landlords whose action in serving writs of ejectment on the tenantry precipitated the recent troubles.

Still, the general sentiment is commendatory of the latter for resorting to force and stoning the officers and tearing up the writs, as it is thought such conduct will have a bad effect.

In the Counties of Cork and Mayo numerous writs were issued against the tenants who are in arrears, but it is asserted that officers are afraid to serve them for fear of violence.

Recent estimates place the number of paupers in all the counties at about 400,000, or about 83 per cent of the population, while fully double that number will need assistance to prevent being forced into work-houses and charitable institutions.

These estimates also give the ratable value of property in the country at £13,700,000, being an increase of £50,000 over the figures for 1878.

The figures give a decrease in the consumption of whisky during the year, as compared with that of last year, of 500,000 gallons, and of beer of 84,000 barrels.

A dispatch from Galway states that a crowd of about 400 men, so disguised as not to be recognizable, attacked two brothers by the name of Walsh, who had rented a farm from which the previous tenants had been evicted by a land-agent. The Walshes were quite seriously beaten in the affray, but not fatally. The assailants captured the brothers, and only released them upon their promising immediately to surrender the farm. In the dispute the excitement ran high in the neighborhood, but up to the time of sending this dispatch there have been no arrests, and no official interference with the settlement made by the anti-renters.

A dispatch from Ballingary, in Tipperary County, says that in a land dispute in that parish, an affray occurred in which two men named Ryan attacked and killed a man named Burton.

RELIEF SCHEME.

The *Irish Times* states that the Government has determined to use £250,000 of the Church surplus as a fund to be loaned at an exceptionally low rate of interest to landlords, and to local bodies for expenditure in the construction of permanent works in order to provide labor for unskilled workmen; said loans to be repaid in thirty-five years.

VENEZUELA.

AGITATION.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—Advices from Venezuela state that in consequence of popular demonstrations against the Pereire treaty the engineers and Commissioners sent out by Pereire have started on their return to Paris. They have arrived at St. Thomas.

Dr. Gabor Naphegyi, an American citizen who also received an extensive concession from the Goverment of Venezuela, was insulted, together with the American Consul at Laguaira, by the authorities in Barcelona. They both sailed for St. Thomas in an American schooner. It is reported that before they left an attempt was made to take them forcibly from the schooner.

Owing to such events the Republic continued to be agitated.

The steamship Pico is a total wreck near Maricaibo. The passengers and crew were saved.

HAYTI.

A LITTLE UNPLEASANTNESS.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—Advices from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, are to the 27th ult. The Cuban ex-Chief Maceo incited other Cuban emigrants living in Port-au-Prince to a hostile demonstration against the Spanish Consulate and Spanish war-steamers in port. For this purpose Maceo spread a rumor of his assasination by the Spaniards. The populace became excited and attacked the Consulate. The Government of President Saloman made every effort to disperse the mob. The police found Maceo hidden in a private house. The mob then dispersed. Owing to the hostile attitude of the Spanish war steamers, the Government gave the Consul every satisfaction, promising to banish from the Republic all Cubans not registered at the Spanish Consulate, also offering to deliver up Maceo and his brother, but it is supposed they have already escaped.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE "CLAIMANT'S" COUNSEL.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Judah P. Benjamin has been retained for the claimant in the Tichborne case.

BREAKING UP.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The North German Lloyd steamer Hansa, which went ashore on the Island of Terschilling, and was abandoned by her crew, is breaking up. The tugs that had gone to her assistance have left her.

INVESTIGATION OF THE TAY DISASTER.

GLASGOW, Jan. 6.—The Board of Trade investigation into the recent disaster on the Tay will, it is thought, end in a mild recommendation to increased care in the construction of bridges, as the Board approved of the bridge when built.

FRANCE.

JEAN JOSEPH PONJOULOT.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Jean Joseph Ponjoulot, the French historian and critic, is dead, aged 72. He accompanied Michand to the Orient in 1830, and to Italy in 1839, and assisted in preparing several of his publications. He was the author of many works, notably among them being the histories of Jerusalem and St. Augustine, and a biography of Cardinal Maury.

DOUBTERS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs: "The news of Edison's discovery in electric lighting has produced some sensation here. Count Du Moncel, who is recognized here as the highest authority on electric science, writes to the *Temps*, saying that the new lamp is not new, and he warns the public against the pompous announcements from the New World.

AFGHANISTAN.

AT CABUL.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The *Times'* military correspondent writes that, with Gen. Gough's 2,000 men occupying Bala-Hissar and dominating Cabul, there need be no fear of a reenactment of the scenes witnessed during the occupancy of Mahomet Jan in December, and that the occupation of Bala-Hissar will do much to reassure the city people.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR ROBERTS.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Stores of ammunition have been forwarded to Gen. Roberts, commandant in Afghanistan. A number of Engineers will accompany the stores. The reports that Roberts is coping with an enemy 50,000 strong have been reasserted.

A PRISONER.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A correspondent at Lahore announces that Daoud Shah, Commander-in-Chief of the army of the ex-Ameer, has been sent as a prisoner to India.

PERU.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN ARRESTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Advices have been received at the Navy Department from Iquique, Peru, stating that an American citizen named A. L. Gordon, who has been held as a prisoner at Iquique since June last, has been received on board the United States steamer Alaska. Gordon was arrested on a charge of being a Chilian spy, and held a close prisoner by order of the President of Peru. The circumstances connected with the release of Gordon are reported by the commander of the Alaska as follows: "Learning that he was almost in a state of starvation, I called on Col. Rios, commanding the city, for the purpose of requesting permission to lend a supply of provisions to the prison for the use of Gordon. To my great surprise Col. Rios told me I could bring the prisoner on board this vessel. I accepted the proposition, and Gordon was delivered to me by Col. Rios."

ITALY.

DUELS IMPENDING.

ROME, Jan. 7.—Signor Imbriani, Vice-President of the Italia Irredenta Committee, has challenged Menotti Garibaldi, on account of a letter in a Roman newspaper of the 4th inst., in which Menotti denied the assertions of a pamphlet of Imbriani, to the effect that the Ministry were in secret sympathy with the Italia Irredenta, and had acted from political motives in seizing the flag displayed at the funeral of Gen. Arezzana. Other duels growing out of this matter are pending.

VARIOUS.

GORDON PASHA RESIGNS.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 7.—The Khedive has accepted the resignation of Gen. Gordon.

FIRE.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A fire broke out at Amsterdam in the sugar-refinery of Benker & Hulshoff, last night, and has since been raging with great violence.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Jan. 7.—Delyanius, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Finance ad interim, and Avgherinos, Minister of Public Worship, tendered their resignations, which the King will probably accept. Other modifications of the ministry are expected.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

THE HAYDEN TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 7.—The Hayden trial acquired fresh interest to-day consequent upon the opening by defense of evidence in sur-rebuttal. The wife of the accused clergyman was the first witness called, and in short order attacked the statements of the four State's witnesses as to their conversations with her. She first denied having had any talk with the Rev. Richard Eldridge, Methodist clergyman, as to Mary Stannard's monthly condition in its relation to the general question of her husband's guilt, and particularly with reference to the possibility of the girl's belief that she could be pregnant. Next Mrs. Hayden contradicted the Rev. Mr. Gibbs, another Methodist clergyman, and his wife, denying their statements that she told them that Hayden went to his wood-lot just after dinner, or about 1:30 o'clock. In this trial Mrs. Hayden testified that he went after 2 o'clock, and to-day said that if she told Gibbs and wife anything about the matter she must have given them the same hour. Mrs. Hayden closed her series of contradictions by stating that Fillmore Scranton, who testified that when the corpse was found only one limb was exposed, told that the clothing was up around the waist, indicating outrage. On a sharp cross-examination, the State pressed her strongly for some reason for the remarkable fact that she so distinctly remembered conversations on which to base these denials, and yet, when on the stand before, could remember nothing that her husband says he told her about his purchase of arsenic. Mrs. Hayden pleasantly replied that she was weak and ill at the time of the tragedy, and it was only natural that she could not recollect everything. Mrs. Hayden was next questioned as to whether the deceased had not once said to her in a playful way that she would marry Hayden if he became a widower. Mrs. Hayden admitted some conversation of that character, and that Mary jocosely said to her: "You don't think that, if you should die, Mr. Hayden would marry me?" Mrs. Hayden went on to say that she replied, "No, I do not." Mrs. Hayden denied that she ever regarded this as a serious matter, although at the time she was approaching confinement. The defense next produced two witnesses, who swore that old Ben Stevens told them the day after the murder that he had in his possession a blood-stained stick with which the girl might have been struck in the head. Stevens denies this. Other witnesses further contradicted Stevens' testimony in various particulars, one or more showing that he admitted drinking heavily the night before the murder, and another asserting that Stevens said he intended to tell a story at this trial differing from that told at the preliminary trial. A New Haven lawyer and his wife testified that Minister Gibbs called at their house for advice as to how to escape a subpœna to appear in this trial, because he was not positive as to his testimony which the State desired to use. He was told that the only way to escape a Connecticut subpœna was to fly the State or commit suicide. Gibbs further said in this conversation that Hayden was guilty, and ought to be strung up. Another witness testified that Gibbs had said that anybody who favored Hayden was as bad as Judas. The Court adjourned to to-morrow.

DARING POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Great excitement exists among the postal and police officials of this city over an extraordinary bold burglary perpetrated at Station F last night. The safe, which stood within six feet of the front window, and in a room which is lighted by gas at night, in full view of the passers-by, was moved back into the interior of the office, holes drilled into it, powder inserted, and the doors blown from their hinges. The robbers secured over $1,000 in cash, and a large number of valuable papers, registered letters, supposed to contain money and Government bonds, a quantity of postage stamps, and other valuables. The office closed, as usual, at 9 o'clock. Postmaster James was notified this morning by Supt. Mosher, who has charge of the station, who, in connection with the police officials, is working up the case. At present there is no clew to the robbers. Postmaster James has from time to time called the attention of the Department to the inadequacy of the force in New York, and has asked for additional clerks. Had his request been granted he would have been able to station clerks at all the branch offices during the night. A reward will be offered for the recovery of the property and arrest of the burglars.

A TOUGH FELLOW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Stephen Longfellow, nephew of Henry W. Longfellow, the poet, who will be remembered as the young man who created such a furor in Philadelphia some months since by his alleged marriage with a young girl when it was said he had another wife living, was before the Police Court to-day, charged with forgery, and was held until Friday for trial. He presented to the Massachusetts National Bank recently a check on the Charles River Bank for $1,000, signed "Henry W. Longfellow," and reinforced its genuineness by showing a note from his uncle saying the check was sent to his nephew, as the latter's indigent circumstances and troubles were known to the uncle. The check was cashed, but other circumstances led to an inquiry, when both check and note were proved to be forgeries. He was arrested last night at a house at the South End, where he has been living for some time with his wife. The prisoner denies the check was a forgery, and said that it came to him inclosed in an envelope and purporting to come from his uncle.

DELIBERATE MURDER.

ROME, Ga., Jan. 7.—In the Chollo District to-day, during the election for Tax Receiver, M. A. Smith, a Bailiff, called Jasper Spence one side to talk about the election. Smith, without warning, snatched a pistol from a bystander and shot Spence dead. Smith and Spence had ill feelings toward each other for some time, but had settled the difficulty. A large party is hunting Smith. He will stand a poor chance if caught.

BOLD BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 7.—About 2 o'clock this morning three burglars entered the residence of Luther Campbell, on Virginia avenue, and, after stupefying Mrs. Campbell and her two daughters by drenching the bed in which they were sleeping with chloroform, proceeded to go through the house, taking a gold watch and considerable clothing. Before passing under the influence of the anesthetic the older girl recognized the villains as black men, but whether painted or natural she could not determine. The dangerous and helpless condition of the family was not discovered this morning until 10 o'clock, when the neighbors, incited to it by their non-appearance, instituted an investigation. Mrs. Campbell is in a critical condition. The burglars entered by removing a pane of glass from the window, and, after leaving, attempted a similar entrance at a neighboring house, but were driven off at the muzzle of a revolver. Mr. Campbell is a railroad engineer.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Jan. 7.—Last night, about midnight, Cass Arnold, a young man who resides in St. Paul, ten miles from here, was awakened by some one thrusting a weapon against his head. Jumping up, he was dealt a savage blow on the head with a piece of iron, which was followed by others. Seeing his fight was for life, and summoning his strength, he rushed on his antagonist, who by this time had drawn a knife. Knocking him down, at the point of a revolver he compelled him to give up. Calling help, Arnold delivered the would-be assasin to a Constable, when he was discovered to be George Bell, a well-to-do resident of the same town. He had secreted himself under the bed intending robbing Arnold. He is in jail charged with assault with intent to kill.

HE GETS FIVE YEARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7.—Henry Miller, charged with forgery and arson, who was convicted of the latter crime but obtained the grant of a new trial through an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, came before Judge Mallory this morning, and entered a plea of guilty to one of four separate charges of forgery preferred against him by Messrs. Layer & Bruhns, the Wells street grocers whose premises were fired, as is supposed, by Miller. Judge Mallory sentenced the prisoner to a term of five years in the House of Correction, at hard labor. At the expiration of the term Miller may still be prosecuted and receive sentence on the remaining charges of forgery, one at a time.

HAIGH AND HIS BAIL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—J. Lloyd Haigh, under arrest for passing forged notes on the Grocers', Market, and other banks, was released last evening and went to his house in Mott Haven, where he passed the night. After he had gone Judge Gildersleeve decided that Dudley Haley, the father-in-law of Haigh, and one of the sureties, was not a suitable bondsman, but Haigh had gone to his home, and could not be remanded to the Tombs. Word was sent to his office this morning, and Haigh promised to find a new bondsman before noon to-day, but had not up to 1 o'clock p. m.

It is said one of the Bowery banks has $40,000 of Haigh's forged paper; that another holds $7,400, and that there are two other notes or acceptances in reference to which no information can be had.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 7.—William E. Ballard, a student of Williams College, Massachusetts, who came here last summer, pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery to-day, and was let off on the payment of a fine of $100. He has been in the County Jail nearly four months, and agreed to leave the State immediately.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 7.—One Chris Smith, recently head waiter in Sweet's Hotel, was arrested at Richmond, Ind., to-day at the request of officers here, to answer a charge of bigamy, and will be brought back. The complaint was made by a young daughter of M. H. Clarke, Esq., whom Smith married some time ago.

KENTUCKY LAWLESSNESS.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 7.—Marshal Hunter, of Bardstown, Ky., resigned yesterday on account of the failure of efforts to preserve the peace. The Sheriff resigned some time ago, and Nelson County is now given over to lawlessness.

FATHER AND SON.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—A terrible feud occurred yesterday in Hart County, Kentucky, between a father and son named Green. The old man shot at the son but missed, and the son rushed on his father, and a terrible fight ensued. Both were nearly killed, and the son had one of his ears cut entirely off.

LONGFELLOW'S NEPHEW.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 7.—Stephen Longfellow, nephew of the poet, has been held for trial for forging the name of the latter to a check for $1,000.

GEN. GRANT.

MATTERS OF HISTORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Much interest has been excited here among army men over the fact that Gen. Grant has at last made known, through the authorized statements of John Russell Young, that he was the originator of the "March to the Sea," and that he communicated his plan to Gen. Halleck. This matter has long been in dispute, although those who have had access to the records of the War Department have known that the plan was Gen. Grant's and not Gen. Sherman's; but this is the first time that Gen. Grant has himself in public declared the fact, though he privately communicated it to several when the controversy first arose. In the same way Gen. Grant has declared that the campaign up the Cumberland and the Tennessee Rivers did not originate with Gen. Halleck. The records clearly show these movements to have been planned by Gen. Grant.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 7.—Gen. Grant and party attended this evening a banquet given by the citizens at the Windsor Hotel. Over 200 people were present. The room was tastefully festooned with bunting. At the conclusion of the dinner, in answer to toasts, addresses were made by Attorney-General Raney, Gov. Drew, Judge Van Valkenburg, and Gen. Grant. Their addresses elicited much applause. The party then marched to the ball-room, where dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

Among those present were Gov. Drew and staff, Judge Settle, Judge Van Valkenburg, Col. Nicholls, the Hon. Richard McLaughlin, and others.

The day was spent by the ex-President in driving around the city, an excursion, and informal reception by the citizens.

To-morrow the General will go to Palatka, where he will remain two days, when he will start for Cuba.

COMMERCIAL BODIES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 7.—Alex H. Smith, a prominent miller, was elected President of the Merchants' Exchange to-day by three majority over Michael McEnnis, a member of the firm of Whittaker & Sons, pork-packers. Charles E. Stayback and J. C. Ewald were chosen Vice-Presidents.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 7.—At the annual meeting last night the Omaha Board of Trade elected James E. Boyd President, C. C. Housel Treasurer, and W. C. B. Allen Secretary. Reports of committees and retiring officers show a gratifying increase in every line of trade, and bright prospects for the future of the city.

SURGEON-GENERAL WOLCOTT'S FUNERAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 7.—Gen. Bryant telegraphs Gov. Smith that, owing to the decided views of Gen. Wolcott against any show, no parade by military will be had at his funeral. Gen. Bryant, however, suggests the presence of as many staff-officers as possible in citizens' clothes to attend the funeral, which takes place Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The pews of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, sold last night for $40,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 7.—Dr. Charles Stille, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and John Welsh, Centennial Professor of History and English Literature, have resigned those distinguished positions, their resignations to take effect at the close of the present college year, which ends this summer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The Assembly, by a vote of 68 to 3, adopted a joint resolution recommending the appointment of John F. Swift Minister to China.

A CLOSE SHAVE.

The Ute Indians En Route to Washington Reach Pueblo, Colo.;

But, Owing to Strong Popular Prejudice, Leave Town in a Hurry,

It Being More than Intimated that Lynching Awaited Them.

The Amount of Money Due the Utes Under the Brunot Treaty.

Bills in Congress Relative to the Removal of the Colorado Indians.

NARROW ESCAPE.

PUEBLO, Col., Jan. 7.—Twelve Ute Indians, in charge of Lieut. Taylor, Ninth Cavalry, with ten men, arrived here to-day and went east immediately on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road. They had ordered dinner at the Union Depot Hotel, but seeing so large a crowd of pale-faces destroyed their appetites, and they went aboard the train at once and left without eating.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 people were at the depot to see the savages. "Hang the red devils," "Shoot the murdering fiends," and like expressions were frequently heard from a portion of the crowd, and they were pelted by stone coal by some boys who had taken a position on a coal train on a side track. The Indians were terror-stricken and completely cowed. A move was afoot in the morning to organize 500 men and lynch the savages, but cooler counsels prevailed, and the citizens determined to let the Indians pass without injury. Had there been any injudicious action taken by the troops or Indians no power could have restrained the mob from lynching them. Had Douglas or any of the Indians engaged in murdering and outraging the Meeker family been aboard no power could have saved them.

A *Chieftain* reporter interviewed Lieut. Taylor, who expressed himself determined to protect the Indians at all hazards should the mob attempt to seize them.

The troops will escort the Indians to Lakin, the east line of Colorado. If the people at other parts in the State feel as hostile as the Puebloites the Utes must go in the spring. People here unanimously indorse Belford's Indian policy.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 7.—Twelve Utes on their way to Washington left Alamosa this morning, reaching Pueblo at a quarter past 1, and leaving soon for the East on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road, over which they go to Kansas City, thence over the Chicago & Rock Island to Chicago, and thence over the Baltimore & Ohio to Washington, where they are expected to arrive Sunday, accompanied by Gen. Adams, of the Commission; Otto Mears, formerly agent of the Los Pinos; and W. H. Berry, interpreter at Los Pinos.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The correspondence sent to the Senate by Secretary Schurz to-day in regard to the Ute Indian trouble is extremely voluminous, covering hundreds of pages. Much of it has already been published, but a portion of it is now made public for the first time.

On Nov. 4 last, Commissioner Adams, who was then at Denver, telegraphs Secretary Schurz that examination under oath of the late captives disclosed such brutal treatment of them, in which Chiefs Douglas and Johnson were implicated, and which was unknown and unexpected to Commissioner Adams (and, as he believed, to Chief Ouray also), that he feared with a living witness against them the Indians would not obey Ouray's orders. He also expressed the opinion, formed after hearing these witnesses, that the troops would probably have to be used against them soon. He closed his dispatch by advising a forward movement of cavalry at Fort Garland to Indian Creek.

On Nov. 5 Secretary Schurz replies that he had conferred with Gen. Sherman about the movement of troops, and says that both himself and Gen. Sherman agree in the opinion expressed in the dispatch which Gen. Sherman had just received from Col. MacKenzie, in which he says: "My own experience and judgment leads me to believe that any such movement until the Peace Commission has entirely completed its labors will be peculiarly objectionable."

Secretary Schurz also says in this dispatch: "Your apprehension that Douglas and Johnson, with living witnesses against them, will not obey Ouray's order and make the use of troops necessary, seems to leave out of account the circumstances that those witnesses were in their power, and they surrendered them unconditionally. A favorable arrangement as to the future location of the Utes will be calculated to somewhat mitigate the punishment of the guilty parties."

On Nov. 28 Commissioner Adams telegraphed the Secretary that Agent Stanley, at Los Pinos, was interfering with the work of the Commission by keeping up business relations with Chief Douglas and other White River Utes.

On the 30th Agent Stanley was ordered by Secretary Schurz to report to Washington.

IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—It appears from the documents transmitted by the President to the Senate to-day, in response to a resolution requesting him to furnish information, that the receipts and disbursements under the agreement made between the United States and the Ute Indians, in September, 1873, ratified April, 1874, have been as follows: Receipts to July 1, 1879, $129,315; expenses for supplies, implements, traveling expenses of delegations, etc., $65,289; leaving unexpended a balance of $64,025. During the same period there has been expended for the support of the Utes, from the annual appropriations made in accordance with the treaty of 1868, $381,000, which exceeds the requirements of the treaty. The agreement referred to sets apart as a perpetual trust for the Utes a sum of money or bonds sufficient to produce $25,000 annually, to be disbursed or invested at the discretion of the President.

In explaining the administration of this fund, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs says it has been apparent for some time past that the Ute Indians would either have to settle down or change their location to avoid contact with the increasing white mining population of Colorado. Only a very few of them have shown an inclination to work at agriculture where they are. Under such circumstances the treaty funds have not been invested, as there was a reasonable expectation that early action would be taken looking to the permanent settlement of the Utes where their support by agriculture would be possible, and consequently the money to their credit in the Treasury would be needed for their comfortable settlement in their new homes, and to furnish the necessary implements, stock, etc.

The joint resolution introduced by Representative Belford to-day authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to pay out of the Ute Indian annuity fund to Mrs. N. C. Meeker the sum of $5,000, to the heirs of Frank Dresser $5,000, to the widow of William H. Post $10,000, and to Mamie J. Elliott $5,000 for injuries sustained by them at the hands of the Ute Indians in Colorado.

HAS SOMETHING TO SAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Gen. Fiske, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, has arrived in Washington to attend a meeting of the Board, which convenes to-morrow. Gen. Fiske has prepared a formidable array of accusations against the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which he will lay before the Board and press to an issue. It is said that other members of the Board have written Gen. Fiske urging him not to bring these matters up, as it would create another scandal in regard to Indian management. Gen. Fiske is understood to have replied that it was one of the functions of the Commission to inquire into just such matters as these accusations embody, and that if the Board of Indian Commissioners could not stand the shock it should go to the wall.

THE PONCAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 7.—The Ponca habeas corpus case having been dismissed in the United States Courts, the Committee for the Relief of the Poncas have determined to instruct T. H. Tibbles and Chief Standing Bear to return from their Eastern begging tour, they having raised over $4,000 for alleged legal expenses. The Committee may endeavor to replace the Poncas upon their Nebraska reservation, and thus spend this money in legally defending the movement if the Government takes legal steps to stop it.

STRIKES.

BAY VIEW IRON MILLS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7.—The persistency with which several of the city dailies endeavor to make it appear that a strike of the skilled labor employed at the Bay View Rolling Mills is impending has caused the publication of the following explanatory statement by the management of the Rolling Mill Company:

"The men have been working on the old contracts until now, and at the meeting which was called to determine this year's prices they asked for a raise,—that is, that the limit be made higher, and it is only now for the men and officials to agree upon that point. As for the men striking for higher wages, it is all nonsense. They receive 1 per cent of the contract price for every 10 per cent of iron made, and it is just such a case as a man going to his landlord to have his lease renewed. All the mills have finished their repairs, excepting the rail mill, and that will be ready by the time an adjustment of the scale of prices is settled. The men ask that the prices current, as quoted in the *Iron Age* at Pittsburg, be taken as a basis, but do not insist on it. The mills are all running now except the rail mill, the puddling mill having started last night. There are about 1,100 men employed at the mills, most of whom receive good wages. Last year the contracts were low, $37 being the rate, and the 'heater' received, accordingly, an average of $4.90, and the other men proportionately. The wages range from $1.25 to $5 per day throughout. Next year, of course, it will be more, on account of the advance in iron."

According to the above, the statement telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE last night that an advance of 10 per cent had been conceded is a mistake, notwithstanding the fact that it was derived from pretty good authority.

THE BELLEVILLE DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 7.—The action of the coal operators of St. Louis to-day promises to bring at once to a successful issue one of the most remarkable strikes in the history of coal mining in the Belleville region. The advance of one cent per bushel demanded for digging is an advance of 33⅓ per cent of the present rate of wages; yet such is the condition of the supply that the owners of mines are compelled to give this big advance at once to nearly 2,000 men. Some of the operators told their men to go to work to-day at the new rate, and at a meeting of operators the hopelessness of attempting to resist the demand seemed generally conceded. The result is a permanent rise in the price of coal in St. Louis, the worst sufferers being the poor who have no supply on hand, and who must pay an advance for a time at first even more than that justified by the increased cost of digging, dealers seizing the excuse in many cases to demand unreasonable rates.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—The members of the Coal Exchange held a secret meeting this afternoon, and, while their action has not transpired, it is understood they will accede to the demands of the miners of the Belleville district and pay them four cents per bushel for digging coal, and agree to the eight-hour plan of working.

SPRINGFIELD COAL-MINERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 7.—A meeting of delegates from all the coal-mines in the city and county was held to-day, and it was resolved that all the coal-mines in the county should unite in the strike unless the operators acceded to their demands. As stated in last night's dispatches, the strike is caused by the advance of 50 cents a keg, made by the operators in the price of powder. A compromise was proposed by the operators, who offered to reduce the advance to 25 cents, but this the miners refused to accept.

CANADA.

Sir Francis Hincks' Protest Against Annexation and Independence—The Manufacture of Cotton Cloth in the Dominion—A Proposed Ship-Canal Company—Withholding Information—Loan to the Provincial Government of Quebec.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—Sir Francis Hincks to-day publishes another letter on annexation and independence, in which he says:

To the best of my recollection I did not originate any of the subjects on which I gave my opinion when interviewed by the New York reporter, but I did not shrink from discussing them. For my own opinions I am responsible, and I told them with perfect sincerity and with implicit confidence in their soundness. I believe that our present political state is a most enviable one. We have all the advantages that we could have as an independent State, with the additional one of being protected, free of cost, by a nation whose influence and power are second to none. I am equally persuaded that it could be only accomplished after civil war. On a former occasion when discussing this subject with Prof. Goldwin Smith, I argued that the greatest force of all was the reluctance of the people of any country to engage in any revolutionary proceedings. I am fully persuaded that no cause will be given by our mother country to demand separation, and, although I am willing to admit that advocates of such a step may be found, I feel assured that any attempt to give effect to their demands would lead to civil war. It must be borne in mind that it is not a case in which even a majority—assuming what I think a most improbable circumstance, that a majority could be obtained—ought to control the minority. A majority may pass bad laws, may adopt a ruinous fiscal policy, or meddle with the currency, but the evils resulting therefrom would be of a temporary nature. The "sober second thought" of the people would correct such evils, and we have ample proof that public opinion is liable to change. But a revolution would be irremediable, and I have always been convinced that it will only be accomplished after civil war. I will merely observe that, judging from past history, I feel assured that in such a lamentable event as I have predicted there would be sympathizers, but against such sympathy the whole power of Great Britain would be employed to protect Canadian loyalists, while, as between England and the United States, a casus belli might be avoided, as in 1837. Holding these views, which I have frankly expressed, you cannot be surprised that I deprecate the agitation which Mr. Perrault is endeavoring to create.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Jan. 7.—The Ontario Legislature met to-day, and, after electing Col. Charles Clarke, member for Centre Wellington, Speaker, adjourned till to-morrow at 3 o'clock, when the formal opening by the Lieutenant-Governor will take place.

Vice-Chancellor Prodfoot gave his decision to-day in the right-of-way case of the Grand Trunk and Northern Railways vs. The Credit Valley Railway Company. The action involved the right of the Credit Valley to enter the city from the west over the Esplanade. The defendants claimed the right-of-way for their road under a license of occupation from the Minister of Interior. The Grand Trunk and Northern Railways are in joint occupation of the land in dispute. The Chancellor denied the right of the Credit Valley to enter without paying for the privilege. The action was brought to restrain the Credit Valley from encroaching on the property, and the Vice-Chancellor to-day granted a decree restraining that Company from trespassing on the lands in question, and issued a declaration that no title passed to the Credit Valley Railway under the license of occupation. He also made an order for an inquiry as to damages sustained by the trespass, with costs.

The owners of the headless rooster have instructed their counsel to begin proceedings against the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for $5,000 for false imprisonment, in addition to which there will also be a suit for the value of the bird, which died during their imprisonment awaiting trial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—The papers here are sounding a note of alarm about the Government increasing the debt of the province.

A silver medal has been presented to the Hochelaga Convent by the Governor-General, to be awarded to the pupil gaining the highest number of marks in "domestic economy."

During the year 1879 the total number of arrests was 15,964. Of this number 9,655 were simply for protection. Drunk and disorderly numbered 2,396. For larceny there were [illegible], and 208 for assault and battery.

An action has been entered in the Superior Court by Dame Sarah Knowlton (Mrs. H. S. Foster) against Asa B. Foster and others, as executors of the estate of the late Col. Foster, for the sum of $25,000, the amount of an account connected with the Southeastern Railway.

The total number of mills manufacturing cotton cloth in the Dominion is at present eight, while their aggregate capacity is 28,000,000 yards annually, or about seven yards of cotton per annum to each man, woman, and child in the Dominion. From a calculation indorsed by experienced dealers, five and a half yards is considered a fair average.

Mr. Johnson, manufacturer of Johnson's fluid beef, at Point St. Charles and Rouse's Point, and who has for some time past supplied it to the British Government for the use of the army, has received a large order from the United States War Department.

Messrs. Hodgson & Sons, of Montreal, estimate the stocks of cheese at the principal points as follows: Canada, 40,000 boxes; New York City, 194,758, as against 395,000 this time last year; the six principal States, viz.: New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Ohio, 154,000; Liverpool, 63,510. All these estimates are much below the stocks on hand at this time last year.

Mayor Rivard pronounces the City of Montreal in an excellent condition financially, and says the civic policy is to do nothing but pay debts, as there has been in past years a little more progression than occasion requires.

A man named Noel, who keeps a saloon in the Grand Trunk Railroad depot at Sherbrooke, has been arrested on the charge of passing counterfeit coin; and his brother, who follows a like occupation at Richmond, has also been taken into custody. A detective from New York has been boording with Noel for a few weeks, and thus the forgers and utterers were traced.

To the Western Associated Press.

MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—It is reported here that the Rt.-Rev. Jean Baptiste Scamell, Bishop of Gibraltar, has been appointed Papal Ablegate in Canada.

SHERBROOKE, Quebec, Jan. 7.—The large machine shop of the Smith Elkins Manufacturing Company is burned. Loss heavy; insured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Jan. 7.—It is reported that the Bank of Montreal having refused to make a further advance to the Local Government, and having also objected to the payment of a check signed by the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Premier, funds have been for the present secured by the negotiation of a $400,000 loan in Montreal. It is said that the Banque du Peuple was first approached by the Government, but that this institution, having doubts as to the legality of the proposed loan, declined the transaction. One thing is certain, however, that the Ministers have raised funds in Montreal,—information from an excellent source being to the effect that $400,000 has been loaned by the City & District Savings-Bank, for a term of six months, interest being at the rate of 5½ per cent.

The Council of the Quebec Board of Trade, seeing the paucity of subjects proposed for discussion for the next meeting of the Dominion Board, called for next month, has memorialized the Executive of the Dominion Board to suspend this year's annual meeting.

OTTAWA, Jan. 7.—Recent advices from the Northwest say the Indians are still peaceful.

The Governor-General, in Council, has ordered that the article of "horn strips," used in making corsets, be placed on the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty.

Complaint is made of the persistent manner in which the Government withholds from the public information which all previous Governments gave. The monthly statement of exports is two months behind date, and the monthly statement of customs returns is three months behind. In this connection it is stated that the actual receipts from customs during the year will not be so favorable as the returns published monthly, as many orders in Council now being passed applying the drawback system are retroactive. In Prince Edward Island alone a drawback has been applied for and allowed on the imported tin used for lobster-cans packed in 30,000 cases, each case containing several dozens of cans.

Iron ore is being shipped from the Baldwin mines, Ottawa County, to Ohio at the rate of fifty tons per day.

A man has been fined $10 at the Police Court for neglecting to put up a card in his window stating that he had small-pox in his house.

Application will be made at the next session of Parliament for a charter for a company to be incorporated and known as the St. Clair & Lake Erie Navigation Company, and to have with other powers the right to construct a ship-canal from one point on Lake St. Clair, or the River Thames, to Rondeau Harbor, or some point in the County of Kent, on Lake Erie.

Official statistics show that the convict population of the Dominion has nearly doubled during the last five years.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Bennett, the hair-merchant, arrested a few days ago on a charge of attempting to procure an abortion on a girl 15 years old, has jumped his bail.

The declared exports from the Port of London to the United States for the quarter ending Dec. 31 were $13,850 in excess of the corresponding quarter last year. The total amounts to over $160,000.

AGAINST THE CENTAL SYSTEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The Produce Exchange has voted on the cental system again, and voted it down by a large majority. At the last call of grain to-day at 4 o'clock p. m., Robert Clapp, by vote of the members of the trade in attendance, was requested to make the call and to resume the calling in bushels, the regular caller having no official instructions to proceed on any other basis than that of the cental system, pending the action of the Board of Managers. The call passed off quite successfully, and amid the usual manifestations of enthusiasm on the part of the grain merchants who were present.

THE QUINCY POST-OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., Jan. 7.—Mrs. E. E. Smith, for several years Postmistress in this city, closed her accounts with the Postal Department this evening, and to-morrow will turn over the office to her successor, Mr. C. M. Worthington. It is only in justice that it be said of Mrs. Smith that during her connection with the office she has made it one of the first in the State in the matter of its appointments and system of postal business, and she will go out of the service with the best wishes of the many friends she has made while in her official position. An appointment in the Treasury Department having been tendered Mrs. Smith, she will shortly take up her abode in the Capital.

LICENSED TO ORGANIZE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 7.—Licenses to organize were issued to-day by the Secretary of State to the Quincy Paper Company, of Quincy; capital, $90,000; corporators, E. F. Newcomb, Lorenzo Bull, and John F. Ahern. Also to the Tintic Milling and Mining Company, of York, Kane County; capital, $30,000; corporators, H. K. Whiton, J. A. Sleeper, and Warren J. Durham. Also, to the National Mining and Milling Company, of Colorado; capital, $1,000,000; principal office, Freeport; corporators, W. S. Lamb, H. D. Cook, Jessie Burchard, John Erfert, and Charles C. Snyder.

OTTAWA'S WATER-POWER BONDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 7.—The City Council, by a vote last night, rescinded all former acts of that body looking toward a settlement of the water-power bonds, and instructed the Mayor and City-Attorney to contest the collection of the same at every point. This opens the whole matter again, and places the credit of the city again in an unfavorable light.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Arrived, steamship Weser, from Bremen.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Steamers City of London and Maas, from New York, have arrived out.

BREMEN, Jan. 7.—Arrived, Ohio, from Baltimore.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 7.—Arrived, Germanic, from New York.

The Bank of England's Rifle Corps.

It is a fact not generally known that the Bank of England supports a rifle corps of its own, which in time, it is intended, shall do away with the necessity of drafting a force every night from one of the Household regiments to guard the national money chest.

A BAD BELL

Suspicion that Mrs. Bell,
mon, Ill., Was Fo
Dealt With.

Her Body Exhumed an
ined by Order of
Relatives.

A Circumstance That May Lea
Interesting Scandal.

The Husband Charged wit
Love to His Wife's S

Special Dispatch to The Chicago
MENDOTA, Ill., Jan. 7.—The in
the usually quiet Village of Wal
on a branch of the Chicago, B
Quincy, about thirty miles w
were considerably surprised to
appearance of Coronor P. R. D
H. Thompson, and two rep
of the press, all of Princeton,
seat, accompanied by Mr. Willi
The gentlemen were met by Dr
Walnut, and Dr. Lee, of H
County. Their surprise was tur
tense horror on ascertaini
jury was being summoned fo
pose of investigating the
the death of Hannah, late wi
Washington Bell, attorney-at-l
at Harmon, some ten miles dist
her body, lying in the cemetery
was immediately to be exhume
stance of Mr. William Pollock, br
to the deceased, and who, from
fell into his hands, had very jus
for suspecting at least that the
lady might have died throug
The jury impaneled, all proce
they could through the mud to
THE COFFIN WAS RAI
placed in a wagon, and carried
Lee identified the body. The d
skillfully performed by Dr. M
the superintendence of Dr. Tho
physicians spoke little, save a
remark from Dr. Thompson, whi
went on. The left lung is reache
a very diseased condition, and
over with tubercles. The perica
in a bad condition, and contai
ounces of blood. The stom
cera are now offered
tion to the savant
did not, however, care to ex
closely as that; they could ide
month from now, and politely
Coroner to take charge of them
them to a suitable person for a
THE INQUEST WAS ADJO
till the result shall be ascertain
The deceased was about 42 y
Her maiden name was Henan,
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EDISON'S REP

Why He Will Not Accep
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A BAD BELL.

Suspicion that Mrs. Bell, of Harmon, Ill., Was Foully Dealt With.

Her Body Exhumed and Examined by Order of Her Relatives.

A Circumstance That May Lead to a Most Interesting Scandal.

The Husband Charged with Making Love to His Wife's Sister.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Jan. 7.—The inhabitants of the usually quiet Village of Walnut, situated on a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, about thirty miles west of here were considerably surprised to-day by the appearance of Coronor P. R. Dakin, Dr. A. E. Thompson, and two representatives of the press, all of Princeton, the county, seat, accompanied by Mr. William Pollock. The gentlemen were met by Dr. Maison, of Walnut, and Dr. Lee, of Harmon, Lee County. Their surprise was turned into intense horror on ascertaining that a jury was being summoned for the purpose of investigating the cause of the death of Hannah, late wife of George Washington Bell, attorney-at-law, residing at Harmon, some ten miles distant, and that her body, lying in the cemetery at Walnut, was immediately to be exhumed at the instance of Mr. William Pollock, brother-in-law, to the deceased, and who, from letters that fell into his hands, had very justifiable cause for suspecting at least that the unfortunate lady might have died through foul play. The jury impaneled, all proceeded as best they could through the mud to the cemetery.

THE COFFIN WAS RAISED,

placed in a wagon, and carried to a barn. Dr. Lee identified the body. The dissection was skillfully performed by Dr. Maison, under the superintendence of Dr. Thompson. The physicians spoke little, save an occasional remark from Dr. Thompson, while the carving went on. The left lung is reached. It presents a very diseased condition, and is covered all over with tubercles. The pericardium, too, is in a bad condition, and contains about two ounces of blood. The stomach and viscera are now offered for inspection to the savant jury. They did not, however, care to examine it so closely as that; they could identify them a month from now, and politely requested the Coroner to take charge of them, and submit them to a suitable person for analysis.

THE INQUEST WAS ADJOURNED

till the result shall be ascertained.

The deceased was about 42 years of age. Her maiden name was Henan, and she was a resident of Harmon, where her death took place. She was of a very respectable family, a good conversationalist, an excellent hostess, and much devoted to her children, four of whom are living. She was also a lady of superior education, having graduated under the late Zachariah Chandler at Coldwater Academy, Michigan. It is rumored that her married life was not a happy one, and certain imputations cast upon her husband are anything but enviable. Her illness commenced some months since, partaking of the nature of a sore mouth and throat. It appears her physician experienced much difficulty in battling with the disease. The medicine seemed to have no effect, but a few evenings previous to her death he and the family noticed a wonderful improvement in her health, and told her on leaving that she would be better than she had been for years. The improvement continued and her appetite returned. She and her children felt happy, and rejoiced that she was almost well again. In the afternoon of the third day she became suddenly ill again,

AND DIED AT 6 P. M.

This happened Nov. 27. In an obituary notice her death was ascribed to a change of atmosphere. While the devoted wife was on her sick-bed, the husband is said to have been corresponding with her sister, a married lady, but living apart from her husband. The correspondence would make three columns in THE TRIBUNE. Your correspondent had the patience to wade through it, every word, and a more silly effusion of sickening nonsense could not emanate from a lovesick boy of 18 than that shown me and signed "G. W. B." This correspondence fell into the hands of the lady's husband, Mr. William Pollock, and, having for its object the union of Mr. Bell and Mrs. P., caused the suspicions that Mrs. Bell might have been the victim of foul play.

EDISON'S REPLY.

Why He Will Not Accept Sawyer's Challenge—Electricity and Cats.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—At A. H. Mulber's auction sale to-day the following gas stocks were sold, par value being 100: Fifteen shares Metropolitan Gaslight Company at 112⅛ per share; last previous sale, 118 (Oct. 11, 1879). Sixteen shares New York Gaslight Company, 75¼; last previous sale, 85 (Dec. 18).

New York Sun, Jan. 6.

Mr. Edison laughed heartily last evening over Mr. Sawyer's challenge to him published in the *Sun* of yesterday.

"And so he doesn't believe I can run one of my lights three successive hours?" said he, good naturedly. "Why, of the thousands of people who have, within the last few days, visited my laboratory, many have remained six and seven hours. I don't believe they would offer such a challenge. The fact is, I haven't time to bother with Mr. Sawyer or his challenges. I am always ready to explain matters connected with my light to any one who is really in earnest. But this man deals in absurdities. The secret of his animosity to me lies in the fact that I refused to have any business transactions with him. The Wurdemann principle I discovered and experimented upon nearly two years ago. I found it to be impracticable and costly, and did not take the trouble to patent it. This is the principle upon which Mr. Sawyer's light is constructed.

"Some time ago Sawyer wrote me a note, which I still have. It was couched in language something like this: 'Let bygones be bygones. Take me in with you on your light. I will meet you at the Astor House this evening at 8 o'clock to talk it over.' Well, I wrote him a note politely declining to meet him or to take him into partnership. He knows that I won't accept any of his absurd challenges. The opportunity to obtain free advertisements for his lamp, however, he cannot help availing himself of."

Mr. John Bright, Jr., the son of John Bright, the great Englishman, spent yesterday evening in Menlo Park investigating the electric lights and the dynamo machines and generators. He was accompanied by Mr. H. M. Bentley, President of the Philadelphia Local Telegraph Company. Mr. Bright has been making a tour of the country for some months. He is the proprietor of a large cotton factory in Rochdale, England, in which nearly 2,000 operatives are employed. So well was he pleased with Mr. Edison's lights that he entertains the project of illuminating his mills with them.

One of Mr. Edison's friends told an amusing story last evening, about an early experiment of the inventor's with electricity. Edison, he said, having seen the sparks fly in stroking a cat's back, procured a large cat and placed it in the circuit, using one of its fore and one of its hind paws as electrodes. Then he tried to start an induced current by rubbing the cat's back briskly. It was entirely successful, and Edison, his friend said, still bears on his hands the marks that resulted from using the cat as an inductor.

Barbarous Edgefield.

A horrible story of cruelty to defenseless prisoners comes from South Carolina, and inasmuch as it is taken from the official reports of the Superintendent and Surgeon of the State Penitentiary, the truth of it cannot be denied. On the 24th of September, 1877, a gang of 100 convicts were hired to the contractors who were building the Greenwood & Augusta Railroad, part of which is in Edgefield County, South Carolina, and part in Georgia. During the succeeding year and up to April, 1879, the number was increased to 285. Rumors of the bad treatment to which they were subjected reached the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary in August, 1879, and they dispatched Mr. Lipscomb, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, and Dr. Trezevant, surgeon of that institution, to investigate the matter. These gentlemen went to Edgefield County, where the contractors were at work, and, to their amazement, they discovered that 114 out of the 285 convicts had died. The physician employed by the Railroad Company to attend the convicts had resigned because there was no use of prescribing medicines for men who were compelled to lie on the ground with a little straw under them, chained together in such a way as to make all cleanliness out of the question. Dr. Trezevant found the poor wretches who were lying in the corner of the inclosure called "the hospital" in an indescribable condition of filthiness, and he was unable to continue his investigation on account of the sickening stench. In the "pens" in which the convicts sleep he found eighteen men lying on the bare ground, most of them suffering from "exhaustion and dropsy." There were no blankets, and no covering of any kind about the place. The sick men were literally eaten up with vermin. Capt. Cahill, who had charge of the convicts, was in the habit of beating them with clubs when they were chained. The convicts at work on the Georgia side of the river were reported to be perfectly healthy. The fearful mortality on the South Carolina side was attributed entirely to the inhuman treatment to which the prisoners were subjected. Edgefield County, South Carolina, the home of the Butlers, and of Gen. Gary, had a bad name, and these revelations will make it worse.

CASUALTIES.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 7.—A terrible accident occurred this afternoon at the saw-mill of H. M. Dwight & Co., of this city, when an employé named Jerry Holland, aged 17, was killed while at work with a buzz-saw. It appears that his hand caught between the saw and the table as he was in the act of testing the heat of the saw with his right hand, which is frequently done. He lost his balance, and, in trying to save himself, threw his left hand upon the saw, severing the forefinger from that hand. In drawing back from the machine Holland stumbled and fell forward on the table directly on the saw, and was cut in twain. Subsequent examination showed that the teeth of the saw entered his heart, and death must have been instant.

SHOT BY MISTAKE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—Charles Howland, a highly-respected citizen of Greenup County, Kentucky, shot and killed his brother-in-law, Alfred M. Roberts, last night. Roberts was coming over to Howland's, when the latter, hearing him, supposed he was a burglar, and took a gun and called to him. Not receiving a reply promptly he fired. He is overwhelmed with grief.

ELEVATED-RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Two trains on the Elevated Road came into collision to-day at Ninth avenue and Sixteenth street. The engines and one car were smashed. No passengers or train-hands hurt. The guards prevented the cars from tumbling into the street.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 7.—William Kufflie, German, 19 years old, fell into the St. Joe River to-day and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered. He has relatives in Philadelphia.

THE KEROSENE LAMP.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—By the explosion of a kerosene lamp early this morning, Virginia Clark, a colored servant at 140 East Fifteenth street, was fatally burned, and Margaret Burns probably.

CRASH OF FREIGHT-CARS.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Jan. 7.—Twenty-two cars of a freight train got loose this morning at Athol, ran back on the down-grade, crashing into an extra freight train, the engine and six cars of which were badly wrecked. Two men were injured.

FIRES.

AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 7.—Two large flour-mills of Pennypacker & Co. burned last night. Loss on the buildings and stock estimated at $50,000; iosurance probably $40,000.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 7.—The loss by the burning of the flour-mills of Pennypacker & Co. last night is $100,000; insurance, $55,000.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 348 at 1:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building, No. 246 West Randolph street, owned by Dr. Abrahams, and occupied as a residence by A. Porter. Damage, $20. Cause, an overheated oil-stove.

AT PLEASANT LAKE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 7.—Ramsbury Bros.' saw-mill, at Pleasant Lake, was destroyed by fire to-day with a large lot of lumber. Loss $2,000; no insurance.

THE UTES' VICTIMS.

Mrs. Dresser's Account of the Murder of Her Sons—The "Noble" Red Men.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 4.—The wife of Dr. Clarke, of this city, has received a letter from Mrs. Sarah Dresser, her sister and the mother of Frank and Harry Dresser, who were murdered with Mr. Meeker by the Utes. The poor bereaved mother writes a most affecting letter, dated Greeley, Colo., Dec. 31, and bitterly bewails the inactivity of the Government to avenge the massacre. She denies the assertions made by certain Eastern papers that the Utes were goaded to bloodshed by starvation and cruelty. "Especially do I blame the religious papers," says the letter, "for trying to make these murderous savages appear in the light of martyrs." Mr. Clarke handed the letter to your correspondent for publication. The following are among the most interesting extracts:

O my boys! my boys! Their coffinless graves are constantly before my eyes and keep them filled with tears, until I am almost blind. O my darlings, to meet with such a cruel death, and I, their mother, unable to avenge their blood, which cries aloud to heaven for vengeance, must sit still and see these murderous brutes temporized with and coaxed to submit to the law.

I send you Josephine's picture (Miss Meeker's); also, Mrs. Price's, and portraits of my murdered sons. Did I tell you in my last letter how Frank was found? After he fled from the assasins he must have hid, and, all wounded as he was, he—but oh, my God, I cannot write it, sister. It rends my heart. All the papers I have seen from the East are wrong in saying it was Harry that was found in the coal-mine. It was Frank, who had on Harry's coat, containing a dispatch to Maj. Thornburgh from Mr. Meeker. Frank had a hundred dollars about him when he was killed. But when found his gun, money, and clothing were gone. We have every reason to believe the soldiers removed these, as his gun was seen with them afterwards. I do hope that the soldier will return the money to us. He will if he is a *true soldier*.

Twenty-two hours hidden in that mine! Twenty-two hours bleeding to death from that bullet-perforated lung! Oh! my poor Frank. Oh! God, can this be true and I still live? I, who have sat by the sick and nursed them for days, weeks, and months at a time, to be deprived of the poor consolation of soothing the dying hours of my own children. Mine, mine died alone, uncared-for, with not even a cup of water to cool their parched lips! Oh! that the arm of a mother robbed of her children could reach their murderers! So far nothing has been done to avenge them. A few sleek officeholders croak and croak, and lick up a fat salary, and the thing glides on.

Mr. Price, one of the captives, is now living with me. She says my poor Frank saved their lives. The Indians did not dare go near the cellar with him there, but burnt them out. Noble braves! Noble red men! Mrs. Price is in the greatest distress. She is penniless and dependent upon the bounty of others. But what matters that to the Government? Are they not making an "inquiry" into the massacre?

My poor boy carved his name upon the spot where he lay dying. Will not that handwriting upon the wall appear to condemn some one in the great hereafter?

IRISH RELIEF.

PARNELL BANQUETED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Parnell and Dillon were entertained at dinner this evening by the Hon. John E. Devlin. Among those present were Mayor Cooper, William Dillon, the Rev. Father Griffin, and others. Cardinal McCloskey, who had been invited, sent a letter expressing regret at not being able to be present owing to a previous engagement, but was represented by his Secretary, the Rev. Father Farrelly.

CHICAGO.

A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the Parnell demonstration to be held at the Exposition Building on the 20th took place yesterday afternoon. Mr. John Forsyth was chosen Chairman. Among those present were Messrs. M. E. Stone, Justice Scully, Justice Morrison, Arthur Dixon, W. P. Rend, John W. Enright, Dennis O'Conner, Michael Keeley, and James Sullivan.

A deputation from the Nonpareil Musical and Dramatic Society waited upon the Committee and volunteered their services in aid of the suffering Irish. The deputation were referred to the General Committee, which will meet on Saturday next.

Mr. Dixon, as a member of the Sub-Committee appointed to wait upon the Exposition Building Directors and the Gas Company, reported the willingness of the Exposition management to give the building for the meeting. The Committee had waited upon the Gas Company. The President could not be seen, but from a conversation held with one of the chiefs of the Gas Company, the gas would be donated. This in substance was the report, and Mr. Dixon asked for further time, which was granted.

It was moved, and the motion prevailed, that the civic and military societies be asked to turn out on the evening of the meeting. Col. Rend was appointed a committee of one to ask the military societies to turn out for the procession.

A motion was passed directing the Secretary of the meeting, Justice Morrison, to ask the Superintendents of the street-railroads to furnish extra accommodation upon the evening of the 20th.

Mr. Enright brought up the question of charging an admission fee at the meeting. He said this had been done in New York, and it seemed to work in a very satisfactory way.

Mr. Stone said he was opposed to fixing a price of admission to the meeting, and remarked that the scheme in New York had not resulted in a satisfactory way. The attendance at the Madison Square Garden had been much smaller than at first reported. He was not in favor of making Parnell a "show," and argued that it would be much better for the cause of Ireland to have a large gathering, which would decidedly attest the

SYMPATHY OF THE NORTHWEST

for the people of Erin, than run the risk of having a small one, which they would do by charging admission.

In reply to a question, Mr. Stone said that he believed not more than 7,000 people were present, and the sum collected did not exceed $2,900.

Mr. Forsyth suggested that some one be placed at the doors to receive voluntary subscriptions, but this suggestion was not entertained, and the further consideration of this important question was postponed until Saturday.

The forthcoming meeting, remarked Mr. Stone, would be looked upon by Mr. Parnell as an indication of the feeling of the Northwest for the cause, and in consequence of this fact Mr. Stone dwelt upon the advisability of appointing a committee to confer with the railroads for a reduction of rates upon the day of the meeting. If excursion tickets were issued he thought 100,000 strangers would be in the city on the 20th.

Mr. Sullivan, who had been appointed to ascertain the sentiment of outsiders in regard to the Chicago meeting, said he had written to some sixty-three gentlemen, who had all promised to organize parties to attend the meeting.

After some further discussion on this point, Col. Rend and Messrs. Dixon, Forsyth, and Keeley were appointed a committee to see the railroad companies upon the question of excursion rates.

Mr. Stone, in answer to a question, said that Mr. Parnell and party would reach the Fort Wayne Dépot on Monday morning, the 19th.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Abbott, of the Erie & Chicago Railroad, who has proffered the great agitator and his friends the courtesy of the road.

Mr. O'Connor suggested that Mr. O'Gorman be invited to speak at the meeting.

Thereupon one of the Committee suggested that great caution should be exercised in inviting people from New York to be present. The party was divided there into two or three factions. He (the speaker) would not give his reasons fully for making this suggestion, but he would say that they could not invite Mr. O'Gorman without offending Mr. Meany, and they could not invite Mr. Meany without offending Mr. O'Gorman.

Some discussion over this matter was indulged in, during which Mr. Stone advised that the Governors of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Minnesota be invited to the meeting, and moved that a committee of three be appointed to report at the forthcoming meeting of the General Committee the names of people who should be invited.

This motion prevailed, and Messrs. Stone, Enwright, and Col. Rend were appointed a Committee.

The meeting then adjourned until Saturday.

A telegram from Messrs. Parnell and Dillon to the editor of the *News* outlines the program of the agitators for their journey through America, as follows:

Jan. 10—At Philadelphia.
12th—At Boston.
13th to 17th—In New England cities.
19th and 20th—At Chicago.
21st to 26th—At Toledo, Cleveland, and Rochester.
27th—At Albany.
29th—At Montreal.
Feb. 2 and later—Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Omaha, Virginia City, and San Francisco.

A brief visit will be made to Atlanta and West Point, Ga., at which latter place Mr. Parnell has a brother. This will probably follow the Louisville meeting. The gentlemen are receiving a great many invitations which their limited time will not permit them to accept.

THE TURF.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 7.—At the races to-day the mile and a half dash was won by Round Dance, Lucky Hit second. Time, 2:44¼. Belle of Rock Hill was distanced.

The two-mile dash over eight hurdles was won by Jim Fay; the rest out of the race. Time, 4:12½. Dalgasian and Picnic fell, severely bruising their riders.

THE MICHIGAN FLOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 7.—The flood in the river here began to go down to-day, and, as the bridges here are safe yet, and no further damage has been done, our citizens breathe freer. A part of the highway bridge over Grand River, at Lamont, a dozen miles below here, has been carried away, and the balance is in danger.

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 7.—Judge C. H. Gilman, of this city, and Mrs. Margaret H. Brush, a wealthy widow of the Town of Wallace, were married at the residence of the bride by the Rev. F. B. Nash, of Christ (Episcopal) Church, at 10 o'clock this morning. The Judge is a man of prominence, and was at one time Probate Judge of this county.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 7.—The funeral of Michael Hackett, aged 100 years, took place at the Catholic Church in this city yesterday afternoon. He was born in Ireland, and in early life was a sailor. Only a few months ago he was seen on our streets, staff in hand, seemingly strong and healthy.

A Primitive Human Jaw.

The lower jaw of a human being, said to have belonged to the primitive race, has been dug up on the banks of Lynx Creek, in Arizona. The jaw never had more than six teeth, and from its conformation the possessor must have subsisted wholly on fruits and grass.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

Some Mysteries of Ancient Engineering---Lowering the Shaft.

Russian Courtesies and Alexandrine Hostility.

Correspondence New York Herald.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Dec. 12.—Cleopatra's Needle has at last been safely removed from the pedestal which has supported it for 1,891 years. This pedestal is of the same kind of granit as the obelisk itself, and must have been brought from the quarry at Syene, near the first cataract of the Nile. It is remarkable that the existence of this pedestal, measuring nine feet high and six feet square and weighing forty-three tons, was unknown previous to the present excavations. The obelisk was formally ceded to Commander Gorringe and Lieut. Schweder by the Governor of Alexandria on Oct. 22. By the 10th of November the earth was removed to some twenty feet below the present level of the soil, and the base of the obelisk and the large pedestal resting on three marble slabs were made visible. The base of the Needle is rounded by age. It originally rested upon four bronze crabs, each about three feet long by one wide. One of these crabs was under each corner, firmly fixed to both obelisk and pedestal by two bronze bars an inch in diameter and over a foot in length. One of these bars, projecting perpendicularly from the back of the crab, is fitted into a hole in the base of the obelisk. The other bar, descending perpendicularly from the crab's belly, is fitted into a similar hole in the pedestal. Both of these bars were firmly soldered with lead.

ROMAN ENGINEERING.

How the Roman engineer ever got the melted lead into the holes in the obelisk is a mystery. If the lead was put in and the crabs attached before the erection of the obelisk, then it is equally puzzling how the under bars were ever fitted and soldered into the pedestal. At all events, as Commander Gorringe's Yankee foreman remarked, "The fellers that stood up this 'ere needle kinder calc'lated they'd fixed it to stay." Of these four crabs two only now remain. They were under two diagonally opposit corners of the obelisk, and are badly mutilated. All the large claws are gone but one. On the remaining claw which belongs to the crab, under the south-southwest corner, are found inscriptions in Greek and Latin which tell us that Barbarus, the Prefect of Egypt, caused the obelisk to be erected by the Engineer Pontius in the eighth year of the reign of Augustus Cæsar,—that is, in the year B. C. 22.

A rough piece of iron was found wedged under a third corner, and the fourth corner was not supported at all. The two missing crabs must have been taken away at some comparatively recent date,—within a few hundred years,—for the marks of their claws in the granit pedestal are deep and unmistakable.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES.

During the excavations made by Commander Gorringe an ancient Greek coin, a Greek bust, the capital of a small column, and the head of an asp in marble have been found. These are of no great value in themselves, but their discovery, together with the appearance of the pedestal and marble slabs, has led to a lively controversy among the Egyptologists here. It is contended on the one hand that when the huge pedestal is removed many objects of the greatest value will be found, and one savant is quite sanguine that the remains of Cleopatra or of Cæsarion, her son by Cæsar, will be brought to light. This question will receive a definit solution in a few weeks by the removal of the pedestal and slab. The Italian who owns the land has, in the meantime, taken time by the forelock and registered his claim to all the relics that may be found, a demand which Commander Gorringe denies, saying that whatever may be under the pedestal belongs to the obelisk and must go with it.

LOWERING THE SHAFT.

After completing the excavations Commander Gorringe constructed two solid masonry buttresses on two opposit sides of the obelisk. Two enormous steel trunnions were then firmly bound by steel bands to the obelisk, at a few feet below its centre of gravity. These trunnions were supported by steel frames, which were again supported by the masonry buttresses. The obelisk then resembled a gigantic cannon elevated to such a degree as to be perpendicular. It was feared that the great weight of the ends might break the obelisk in the middle when swinging into a horizontal position. To avoid this steel ropes were fastened to the two ends of the obelisk and passed over props projecting at right angles from the centre of gravity of the obelisk. The keel of a float or case for the obelisk was constructed on launching ways. This float is being built in two separate sections, each section under a point where the ends would be when the obelisk should be in a horizontal position. These sections will be joined together as soon as the removal of the masonry buttresses, pedestal and slabs will allow of this being done. A pile of timber was erected on the section of the float furthest from the sea. The top of this pile of timber was a little above the level of the trunnions. Its object was to catch the top end of the falling obelisk and support it. The obelisk would then rest upon this pile and its trunnions, and a similar wooden pile would be quickly constructed on the other section of the float under the base end of the obelisk, which would then point toward the sea. As soon as this second pile should touch the end of the obelisk the trunnions and machinery would be removed, leaving the obelisk supported by the two piles of wood built upon the two sections of the float. When the two sections of the float are joined, and the obelisk lowered still further by means of pushing timbers from the piles by hydraulic pressure, the obelisk on its float or case can be safely launched. From its float the Needle is to be shoved into a hole made in the stern or bows of the steamer Dessouk, which has been purchased for the purpose, and after taking on board the pedestal and slabs the Dessouk will sail for New York with her precious cargo.

A TRIAL OF STRENGTH.

On Thursday afternoon, Dec. 4, it was officially announced that the obelisk would be lowered. The Governor of Alexandria, the Admiral of the Russian Pacific squadron, Consul-General Farman, all the Egyptian notables, and about 500 people, were assembled on the ground at the hour appointed,—half-past 2. The last piece of stone or iron which could be supposed to support the Needle was cleared away by 5 o'clock. As soon as the Needle was suspended solely by its trunnions it was observed to move a few inches. It was at first supposed that the Needle was slipping through the steel bands which bound the trunnions to it. A closer examination proved that the Needle had heretofore not been standing in an exactly perpendicular position. The Needle, now suspended, had swung naturally into the true perpendicular. The effect of this was to lower the base of the Needle about three inches, which brought its heel in contact with a claw of a crab which had not been removed. The contact was so slight that it was not supposed the friction would be sufficient to prevent the obelisk turning on its trunnions. Rather than disappoint so many visitors, who had long been patiently waiting, Commander Gorringe decided to attempt to lower the Needle. Twenty or thirty Russian blue jackets grasped the cable attached to the top of the Needle. The midshipman piped, "Haul away!" and haul they did with a will. The boards with which the Needle is incased squeaked as a response, but the Needle did not move an inch. A pause of about ten minutes to see if the machinery showed any signs of the tremendous strain thus put upon it. The machinery was as firm as a rock, and spoke wonders for the skill of the Trenton workmen. The midshipman piped another "Haul away!" A good, long pull, with no better result than the first. Britishers and Alexandrines began to whisper that the obelisk was too much for the "Yankees" and the Russians.

THE DEVIL INSIDE THE SHAFT.

Shortly after sunset another attempt was made. A third time the Russian middy piped "Haul away!" A good pull, a strong pull, a pull all together. A sharp, rattling noise and cracking of wood; the steel chain around the top of the obelisk was pulled some three feet lower down the Needle. The friction was so great that a shower of sparks like a miniature rocket shot far up above the point of the Needle. No harm was done, and the obelisk did not move a quarter of an inch, but most of the Arabs present took to their heels, crying out that the devil was inside of the obelisk and was coming out. After this third effort everybody went home, and it was supposed that the obelisk would have to be raised higher, an operation which would require several days. As late as Friday afternoon it was thought that this operation would be necessary. Consequently Consul General Farman and your correspondent took the express back again to their homes in Cairo. At at station two hours from Cairo a telegram was received from Commander Gorringe, saying that he could lower the obelisk next morning. The return train brought us back to Alexandria. On the evening of the 5th, Commander Gorringe had found that by removing a claw of one of the crabs and by detaching a small piece about the size of an egg from the base of the obelisk, the Needle could be swung without any difficulty. It was simply the jamming of this claw between a projecting piece of the base and the pedestal which had caused all the trouble on Thursday, and now these obstacles were speedily removed.

A TUSSLE WITH THE OBELISK.

At 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 6th, the visitors were again assembled to see the "Yankees have another tussle with the obelisk," as the Britishers expressed it. Everybody was present except the Governor of Alexandria, who probably thought that, as he had waited a long time on Thursday for the obelisk, the obelisk might now wait for him. His Excellency arrived at half-past 10, and just as he was ushered to his seat the base of the Needle was pushed by means of hydraulic jacks. A slight pull on the rope attached to the top of the Needle and the huge mass of granit turned slowly upon its axis. As soon as the obelisk reached an angle of 45 degrees its top end fell swiftly upon the pile of timber built to catch it. It rebounded from the pile about five feet. A second rebound of a few inches and it came to rest in a horizontal position, amid the hearty cheers of all present, and Commander Gorringe and Lieut. Schroeder were most warmly congratulated upon their success. The obelisk at this stage was supported by the pile of timber under the top end by its trunnions, which, as before explained, are placed at a point a little below the centre of gravity of the obelisk. At the present writing the Needle rests upon the two piles of timber—one under each end—and the machinery is being removed. The next important step will be the removal of the pedestal, which will be effected by simply rolling it over into a hole dug for it, so as not to prevent the joining of the two sections of the float or case. The launching of the Needle on this float cannot take place before a month. For, besides the work of constructing the float, rocks must be removed for a considerable distance from the shore, so as to give a sufficient depth of water for a successful launch.

CONDUCT OF THE ALEXANDRINES.

Previous to the success of Commander Gorringe and his party in lowering the obelisk, the conduct of the Alexandrines had not been conducive to render their stay in Alexandria an agreeable one. Scarcely a day passed but Commander Gorringe was informed that he was engaged in an act of vandalism, and that he had no right to be there. A stream of irritating remarks and squibs from the local press were let loose upon the Commander and his four countrymen. The *Young Egypt*, which published some exceedingly violent articles about the removal of the obelisk and whose editor opened a subscription for the "tombstone" to be placed where the obelisk once stood, has been suppressed by order of the Khedive, but until last Saturday the feeling in Alexandria has been very bitter. The continual manifestation of this bitter feeling induced the Russian Admiral, Aslanbegoff, to offer the services of his officers and men at the ceremony of lowering the Needle.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

The Admiral told Consul-General Farman and Commander Gorringe that unless he received a point-blank refusal he should insist upon his officers and men being present. "Of course," said the Admiral, "you can get plenty of men to keep the ground and do all the mercenary work by hiring them in the city; but we are all aware of the state of feeling here, and I most earnestly entreat you not to let such an opportunity pass without according to the Russian navy the privilege of manifesting its kindest wishes to the United States." The result was that the grounds were kept by a guard of honor from the flagship Minine, and all the Russian officers were present.

The Alexandrines are a volatile people, and since they were surprised into a hearty cheer at seeing the obelisk turned over so skillfully they are in much better spirits. They have now heard so much about the obelisk that they are getting tired of it. At a masked ball the other day a mask appeared as the Cleopatra's Needle, with a huge American postage-stamp on one of its faces. This fact sufficiently explains the present situation here.

The Dessouk, the steamer which Commander Gorringe has purchased to transport the Needle, is 1,060 tons register, and carries about 2,000 tons. She was built in England and bought by the Egyptian Government while on the stocks. She is not fast, but is very strongly built. Lieut. Schroeder has charge of the vessel and is giving her a thorough overhauling.

NICARAGUAN CANAL.

An Explanatory Letter by Admiral Ammen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The following supplementary letter explanatory of the Nicaraguan Canal project has been written by Admiral Ammen:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—For the purpose of giving those interested in the interoceanic ship-canal a succinct idea of what seems likely to promote, and what seems likely to prevent, its construction, at least by an American company, I make the following statement: For some extraordinary reason the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is again presented as a possible line of canal construction, and a survey of it is again proposed. Yet we know that it has a summit level of 754 feet, and will required 140 locks, or seven times the number of the Nicaragua Canal; it has a line of actual excavation of 144 miles, or more than double that required on the Nicaraguan line, and it has a proposed dredging of a river subject to floods for a distance of thirty-five miles. It has also to draw its water by a feeder twenty-seven and one-quarter miles long, requiring a dam eighty-six feet high to get the necessary elevation, having four tunnels aggregating 3.6 miles, and then a deficient water supply. By report of Engineer Fuertes, page 26 of Tehauntepec survey, under Capt. Shufeldt, the River Corti at point A, map No. 2, is given at 1,618 cubic feet per second; exactly the quantity required for the alimentation of the canal as given page 31. All of the available streams were found to yield 2,113 cubic feet per second, or 495 feet more than required. He estimates the loss in the feeder through filtration, evaporation, etc., at 550 cubic feet per second, thus making the delivery amount to 1,563 feet per second, making a deficiency of fifty-five cubic feet per second.

On page 31 he cites two examples of feeder losses. That of St. Privé, 26,000 feet long, loses three-fourths of its water. If loss at the same rate should occur, no water would reach through the seventh mile. In the example of the feeder of Boulet, which is 50,000 feet long, if loss at the same rate should occur the water would not reach through the fourteenth mile. In the first case the water would reach one-fourth the length of the proposed feeder, and in the second case it would reach one-half its length. He states, however, that the nature of the soil along the Corti, or proposed feeder from it, is well calculated to prevent filtration, but in giving the different sections along the feeder he mentions that some portions of the cutting and tunneling are in "shale and drift," or "humus and loose earth." In the fifth division there is a tunnel two miles long, which, he says, "can be easily excavated, the ground being very soft." On some portions of the feeder he states the formation to be "clay, sandstone, marble, and compact limestone." There are numerous proposed dams for the interception of small streams crossing the line; an aqueduct 1,200 feet long; throughout several miles of its course the feeder is raised above the natural surface, a condition favoring a large loss through filtration. The cost of locks at the same estimate of the Nicaragua route would be $50,000,000; of actual excavation, $45,000,000; of feeder on Panama route (none being required via Nicaragua), $25,000,000; then the excavation of the Coatzacoalcos River for thirty-five miles would sum up probably $5,000,000, the estimated cost on the Upper San Juan, and $5,000,000 more as in Nicaragua, for harbors presenting the same difficulties, making a total of $130,000,000. The Commission appointed by the President, of which I was a member, instead of adopting the estimate of 25 per cent of the engineer to cover contingencies on the Nicaragua route, thought it necessary to double the estimate, and that, too, where building material of all kinds was abundant and convenient. There is still greater reason to double the estimate of the Tehauntepec route, making it $260,000,000, and that, too, as is shown, without a water-supply adequate, at least during the dry season.

Another survey cannot materially change the summit level already determined; it cannot change the length of the canal; it cannot add to the water-supply without an increase in the estimate; it cannot by any means change the relative disadvantages which unhappily exist in its comparison with Nicaragua. What, then, is the purpose, what the object of a survey? Certainly there is not the faintest hope of those who are informed that conditions will be found materially different from the above statement, whatever the assertion may be.

The Nicaragua route has in canalization sixty-one and three-quarters miles; the remainder is either lake or slack-water navigation in a river not subject to floods. The water supply is twenty times more than could be used in lockage; the summit level of the canal, 107 feet, and of the divide between the oceans 150 feet. The cost of the canal, as estimated by the civil engineer without an allowance for contingencies, was $52,000,000, and the cost named by the Commission $100,000,000.

The Panama route was carefully located at the request of the Commission, and a line located at an elevation of 123 feet above the ocean, which will probably require an increase of four or five feet, as shown by the flood of last November. The cost of the last-named route on a common basis for labor and materials with Nicaragua was more than 50 per cent greater, and will, in fact, cost more than double to execute the work. It would doubtless be interesting to the public, and advantageous, to have the two last-named routes passed over by able engineers with the instrumental surveys in hand to approximate the relative cost of execution. To include the Tehuantepec route would be to include what is simply impossible of execution by reason of the physical conditions above named. The object could not be to hope to make a canal there, but simply to prevent its execution elsewhere.

At this time there are in Nicaragua two European parties who are asking a concession. In March last one was agreed upon to M. Blanchet, and only lacked one vote in the Senate to confirm it. The problem then is, shall we place no obstacle in the way of an American company, and thus probably enable it to secure a grant with the idea of only permitting tolls that would be liberally remunerative, or shall we place these obstacles in the way, and certainly throw the concession into the hands of Europe, and allow them to impose their proposed tolls upon us? They may very well say that we are not compelled to pass through the canal; it is simply optional whether we go that way or via Cape Horn. We cannot very well propose to dictate what these tolls shall be, at least unless we do so in advance of the granting of a concession by Nicaragua, and even then it would seem somewhat pretentious in view of our inability to support such a demand, either in reason or by material force.

I may add that the Commission appointed by the President in 1872, which sent in its report in 1876, had all of the information thought necessary respecting all the region involved,—in short, the only two routes worth looking at are Panama and Nicaragua, and they only to establish the relative approximate cost of execution.

DANIEL AMMEN,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.

LOCAL CRIME.

CLERKS, BEWARE.

The case of D. M. Hackman, Assistant Superintendent of the Boston Store, who was charged by Mrs. Mary L. Dudley, a lady customer, with assault and battery, was tried before Justice Matson yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Dudley testified that on the afternoon of Dec. 24 she had visited the Boston Store for the purpose of making a few purchases. She had been accompanied by another lady, and, as they were preparing to leave the store, she had been stopped by a closely-veiled female who had accused her of stealing a handkerchief. Hackman, the defendant, had been called up, and she alleged that he had rudely pushed her downstairs, and had caused her to be arrested, after which he had asked her how much she would give him if he would let her go. She had refused to give him anything, and she was finally allowed to leave the place. She fearlessly denied having taken any goods. Her testimony was corroborated in every particular by her lady friend. For the defense, Hackman testified that he had never assaulted the lady, and claimed that stolen goods had been found on her person, and also that she had offered him money to pay for the goods. Mr. Carberry, one of the floorwalkers, was called. He became very much mixed up in his testimony, and failed to prove any facts. Miss Moriarty, the young woman who had stopped Mrs. Dudley, and who had afterwards searched her, took the stand. She informed the Court that on the day of the occurrence she had worn a plaid ulster and a blue veil. She swore positively that she had seen Mrs. Dudley steal a lace handkerchief, and had subsequently found it on her person. The young lady was quite "fresh," and was called to order several times by the Justice. Several of her statements were direct contradictions of those made by the other witnesses. Several other attaches of the store were called, but only made a greater muddle of the testimony for the defense. Justice Matson said that he was satisfied that the lady had been grievously wronged, and said that he did not put much faith in the testimony offered by the defense. He fined Hackman $25 and costs, and an appeal was immediately taken.

THIMBLE-RIGGING.

Louis Miller stood up before Justice Walsh yesterday charged with vagrancy. Officer Ringrose stood up beside him and swore that Louis was a "fakir," and that he had endeavored to swindle him out of a dollar in a West Lake street beer-saloon. Thereupon Louis produced three halves of common walnut shells, neatly carved and smoothed, and a little rubber ball. With these he proceeded to give a thimble-rig entertainment which greatly amused the Justice and his clerk.

"Why, I used to do that myself when a boy," said the Justice.

"Did you find many suckers?" queried Clerk Bloom.

"It wasn't vagrancy in them days, was it, Judge?" exclaimed the prisoner. "No, indeed it wasn't, else your Honor would never have learned it. But I say, Judge, if you think yourself up in the game I'll go you a dollar that you can't find the ball every time."

"This is a moral city," said the Justice, in a dignified tone. "Saloons close at midnight, and gambling is suppressed at the request of the chief magistrate. I can't go you. I find you charged with vagrancy; $5 and costs handed to the clerk will secure your pardon."

"But, your Honor," pleaded the prisoner "I—have—no—money. But say, I'll just go you one with the shells to see whether I pay or not. Eh? how does that strike you as an expert thimble-rigger?"

This was too much. The first part was drawn out for the entertainment of the Justice himself, but this proposition turned the tables, and a roar of laughter went up. Miller was hurried off during the excitement, and his thimbles and himself hustled out to the House of Correction.

ROBBERIES.

The house of Mr. C. B. Carter, No. 314 West Jackson street, was visited by a "climber" about half-past 7 Monday evening. His little son heard a noise on the roof of the piazza, and saw "a black thing" shove up the window and come in, and look around. The boy raised up in bed, and asked "Who's there?" The man went up to him and "let him smell of his glove,"—probably a chloroform sponge,—and then retreated, taking nothing.

James F. Ginnean, living at No. 736 Jefferson street, yesterday morning reported at the West Twelfth Street Police Station that at about 11 o'clock Monday night he was assaulted at the corner of Jefferson and Twenty-second streets by highwaymen, who knocked him down, and relieved him of a wallet containing two notes on the Bank of England for £25, payable to himself, and numbered 756 and 556, and four notes for £20, payable to F. A. Natto, London, East.

Early yesterday safe-burglars made a visit to the coal office of Woodruff & Trunkey Bros., at the northwest corner of Carroll and Ann streets. By smashing a small pane of glass in a rear window they were enabled to reach in, turn the window-catch off, and then throw up the lower sash. Entering, they did a very neat piece of safe-blowing by boring a half-inch hole in the safe about one and one-half inches to the left of the knob, and then, filling in some explosive, they attached a fuse and retired to await the "puff." This came off successfully. The detonation was heard by many of the neighbors, but they, upon hearing no subsequent noise, soon forgot it and dropped off to sleep again. A. Netcel, of No. 85 Ann street, says this occurred at about 2 o'clock. Returning to the office, the thieves found the combination lock completely shattered, and, throwing open the safe-door, helped themselves to two packages of cash, containing an aggregate of $24.60. Nothing else was disturbed, and no tools were left behind to furnish a clew.

A couple of young thieves played it fine at 7:30 last evening upon Levi Mendelstein, a tobacconist at No. 420 Clark street. Entering the place, one of them called for a couple of cigars, and offered in payment a $5 bill. There was not sufficient money in the till to make change, and the shopkeeper drew forth from his pantaloons pocket a wallet containing about $10 cash. As he did so the thieves made a dash for all the money, and rushed out of the door with it. Mendelstein attempted to follow, but they cut him off by sticking a piece of wood through the handle of the door outside, thereby preventing him from getting out the front door.

Charles, alias "Monkey" Higgins, Thomas Hogan, and William Cagney were yesterday held by Justice Walsh in $500 to the 8th, charged with burglarizing a car on the Northwestern Railroad track near Lumber street New Year's night, and stealing nine pigs of bullion, containing 20 cent of silver, and valued at about $125. Only two of the pigs have been recovered. The thieves were attacked by the yard-watchman, but they fought back bitterly, and soon gave him the worst of it. He furnished the police with a description of them, and when the trio was arrested yesterday they were readily identified. Higgins is a notorious and desperate thief, and is only a few weeks from Joliet, after having served a term for the burglary of a grocery on Canalport avenue. The other two are equally notorious, and have been often arrested upon criminal charges.

C. C. Healey, a special policeman for the Northwestern Railroad, figures in the criminal columns of the daily papers more extensively than any other one man. At 10 o'clock Tuesday evening he discovered three men in the act of breaking open a car loaded with merchandise, standing in the South Branch junction yard. When he got within sixty feet of them they started off on a run, and when he cried halt, and attempted to pursue them one of the trio fired two shots at him, to which he responded by firing three shots at them. The last one he thinks took effect, as one of them gave an exclamation of pain. Returning to the car, he found the seal broken and the door partially open, and near there a dark lantern, left behind by the thieves. Earlier in the evening the same officer arrested two old rag-pickers, brothers, named Peter and Frederick Steigler, 60 and 64 years of age respectively, whom he found stealing coal from loaded cars along the track. They were held by Justice Walsh in $500 and $200 bail to the 13th. He also arrested Charles Kaupman, 10 years of age and an orphan, whom he caught picking up coal, but the little fellow was discharged, and was taken home by his adoptive mother.

At an early hour yesterday morning Peter Conroy, a laborer employed at the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad Depot, came into the Armory with a story which was not readily believed, to the effect that he had been assaulted on Clark street by two highwaymen, who held him up while a woman went through his pockets for about $900 cash and a check on Greenebaum's bank for $390. After they completed their work, the men and the woman ran into No. 545 Clark street, a notorious bagnio. Inasmuch as Conroy knew the woman's name to be Mary Hogan, the police believed this story to be false. Several vain attempts were made to get the real facts from him, but owing to partial intoxication, and a desire to save his good character, Conroy would not tell how he had been in the house for hours, drinking heavily, and amusing himself with the Hogan woman and others. Lieut. Schaack and a couple of policemen went at once to the house and arrested Bridget Connelley and two inmates, named Maggie Hickey and John Heeney. The note was found in the possession of the former, but the money and the Hogan woman could not be found anywhere. From these the true facts of Conroy's visit at the house were ascertained. Detectives Duffy and McDonald spent yesterday in endeavoring to recover the money, but they met with no success, and as near as they could ascertain late last night the woman Hogan and some one of her lovers had departed for Canada. Conroy lives at the corner of Polk and Sherman streets, in a district where he ought to have known better than go into one of the neighboring dives. The money comprised his savings for years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Frank E. Gerbing, the late Treasurer of the Policemen's Benevolent Association, appeared before Justice Summerfield yesterday to answer to a charge of appropriating $1,500 in cash belonging to the Association. He was held until Jan. 15 in bonds of $3,000.

The man who recently had a watch stolen from him at English Bill's on Clark street is wanted at the Armory. The supposed thieves, Hugh Sanderson and George Chittenden, alias Roach, were yesterday locked up at the Armory by Detectives McDonald and Heinzman.

Eddie Ryan, the boy charged with shooting his little sister Mary in the head with a small revolver, has been discharged from custody by Justice Wallace, the shooting having been purely accidental. The injured girl is now thought to be out of all danger, and is getting along finely.

Charles Woodward, the mournful-faced burglar who was the only one captured of the gang who plundered a traveling agent's room at the Palmer House over a year ago, and who was only recently released from the Penitentiary after serving one year, was yesterday picked up on State street by Detective Londergan. There being no charge against him, he will be shown up to the patrolmen, and then sent on his way rejoicing.

More Serious than Murder.

Stealing a $10 horse cost a Colorado man his life, although he had been tried and acquitted five different times for murder.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. J. H. HAVERLY.
MARVELOUS SUCCESS OF
HAVERLY'S CHURCH CHOIR CO.
Mrs. S. C. FORD..................JOSEPHINE } Cast
Mrs. LOUIS FALK......................HEBE } for
Miss JESSIE BARTLETT..BUTTERCUP } To-night.
Last appearance of Mrs. Ford, whose brilliant vocalization is the talk of the city.
Sunday (that night only)—Rice's Surprise Party in "Horrors."
Monday, Jan. 12—HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
SALE OF SINGLE SEATS
HER MAJESTY'S OPERA
Will commence at the Box-Office of the Theatre this (Thursday) morning at 9 o'clock.

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IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
COLLIER'S COMBINATION
IN THE
BANKER'S DAUGHTER!
Under the auspices of A. M. Palmer,
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, NEW YORK.
With New Scenery, Properties, and Mechanical Effects. Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!
HOUSES PACKED TO THE DOORS!
TO WITNESS MISS
DICKIE LINGARD
In Byron's greatest comedy,
OUR BOYS!
Owing to the immense success of "Our Boys," the Management has decided to continue it until further notice.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
ENGAGEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. D. E.
BANDMANN.
This (Thursday) Evening,
OTHELLO.
Friday Evening—MERCHANT OF VENICE. Saturday Matinee—LADY OF LYONS. Saturday Evening—RICHARD III.
Next Week—NARCISSE.

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Roasted Coffee
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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Bandmann. "Othello."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of the Collier Combination. "The Banker's Daughter."

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Chicago Church Choir Company. "H. M. S. Pinafore."

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, between Washington and Randolph. Engagement of Miss Dickie Lingard. "Our Boys."

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1880.

THERE are some things the poet Longfellow writes that can be imitated successfully without any particular poetic talent. For instance, his name, which Stephen Longfellow, a nephew, has written so successfully on the bottom of a check for $1,000 that he got the money and got into jail besides.

THE Mayor is strongly urged by the Board of Underwriters to veto the ordinance permitting the erection of wooden buildings in every part of the city, and there is good reason to believe that he will perceive his duty in the light of the interests of the entire city and veto the mischievous measure.

AN amendment to the Bayard resolution aiming at the "de-legal-tenderizing" of the greenback was yesterday offered by Senator Pendleton, to the effect that Treasury notes shall not be available for National-bank reserves, for which purpose coin only shall be used. By this brilliant stroke Mr. Pendleton hopes to unite the Democrats and divide the Republicans on the currency question.

AN important change in the Mining laws was begun yesterday in the passage by the House of a bill providing that the owner of a mine can obtain through an agent a patent from the United States. Heretofore all proceedings to this end have been required to be undertaken by the claimant or owner in person, which has operated as a hardship in the case of parties living some thousands of miles from the location of the mines. Some other important amendments to the laws relative to mining are in process of consideration by the House Committee on Mines.

THE continued physical incapacity of Justice Hunt leaves the United States Supreme Court short of a full Bench and with an even number of Justices, and there is a strong feeling that this undesirable position of affairs should be remedied at once by the retirement of the sick man and the appointment of his successor. Justice Hunt, however, has no disposition to resign unless provision for his salary during life is made by act of Congress, so that those of the Democrats in the Senate who are bent upon preventing the appointment of a Justice until after 1880, expecting that a Democrat will will then be added to the Bench, will probably oppose any measure looking to the retirement of Justice Hunt. They will cripple the Supreme Court for a year, and get beaten in the end, by the election of a Republican President next November.

THE absence among Republicans of manifestations of indignation at the revelations in the affidavits printed yesterday regarding the offers of money to induce the resignation of counted-in Fusionists in the Maine Legislature is explained by the fact that no names are given in the affidavits of the persons offering the bribes. The affidavits were shrewdly drawn with the purpose of creating a reaction of public sentiment against the Republicans without running any risk of prosecution for perjury, for by the use of general terms only and the avoidance of specifications as to individuals the signers of these affidavits have not only dodged all responsibility for their oaths, but have rendered any denial impossible, since no one is charged. It was a clever trick to play, and shows how determined the conspirators are to reap the fruits of the fraud if they possibly can.

SOME remarkable facilities for the successfull accomplishment of crime are occasionally enjoyed by thieves in New York City. The robbery of Station F of the New York Post-Office Tuesday night was a case in point. The burglars, in full view from the street, in a room kept lighted all night, moved back from the window a heavy iron safe, and at their leisure drilled it full of holes and blew it open, escaping with the contents, and leaving no clew behind to assist the detectives in working up the case. What with the characteristic "elsewhereness" of the New York police whenever a really bold thing is to be done by burglars, and the refusal of the Democratic Congress to allow the New York Postmaster clerks enough to keep a force present at the stations all night, the clever operators at Station F found the situation very favorable.

THERE is printed herewith an interesting and authentic history of the celebrated contest of Bashford vs. Barstow over the possession of the Governor's office in Wisconsin in 1856, which has often been alluded to in these columns as affording points similar to the Democratic frauds now being attempted by Gov. Garcelon and his assistant conspirators in Maine. It will be observed that Barstow and his Returning Board attempted to do in the case of the Governorship precisely what Garcelon is doing in Maine,—namely: by technicality and fraud to thwart the will of the majority as fairly expressed at the ballot-box,—and they would have done so if it had not been for the interposition of an honest and fearless Supreme Court. The Wisconsin case only related to the office of the Governor, whereas the act of Garcelon and his Council aims a blow at the life of both the legislative and executive function; but both being essentially vicious and reprehensible. The case of Barstow was not quite as wicked as the course of Garcelon, because he only lacked a few votes of an election, and there was precedent and the color of law for counting "supplemental" returns, when honestly made; but the fraud attempted in Maine is in the face of a majority of 17,000, and there was never a dispute in regard to the will of the people. The legal aspects of the trial are still more important and interesting than the political; and the able arguments of the counsel on both sides, as well as the law enunciated by the Court, may yet furnish valuable precedents for the Republicans in Maine, before they get through with Garcelon and his coördinate rascals.

THE general public have been congratulating themselves upon the good work done at the last election in voting for such action as would enable the County Board to consolidate the three "towns" now in Chicago into one town with one town government. It seems that there are legal doubts expressed in the matter. The law of 1874 provides the machinery for the consolidation, after a popular vote in the affirmative, of any "two towns" into one town. The act of 1877 provided that at the request of the City Council the County Board "may provide that the territory embraced within any city in such county shall be organized as a town." This, it is claimed by lawyers, does not refer to a case where the territory within a city is already organized into several towns, as in the case of Chicago, where there are legally existing three towns within the territory of the city. In 1879, owing to the fact that the three towns in Chicago were also park districts, two of which were under the direction of the town authorities, the consolidation of the three towns into one was deemed inconsistent with the park organizations. The Legislature, therefore, provided that, under such circumstances, the people might vote to create park districts separate and distinct from the "towns." When this vote was had by the people, all legal obstruction to the consolidation of the three towns of Chicago was considered as removed. Since then it has been suggested that the act of 1877 provides for the creation of a town where none existed before, and not for a consolidation of towns already existing. If this construction of the act of 1877 be the correct one, then the power to consolidate existing towns must be found in the act of 1874. That act requires a direct vote of the people on the question of consolidation, and the law confines the consolidation to that of "two" towns. Assuming that the power to consolidate "two" towns implies the power to consolidate three towns, it is claimed that it will still require another vote of the people, not to be taken before November next, to authorize this consolidation. Per contra, Mr. Willett, the attorney for the county, gives it as his opinion that the County Board may proceed to consolidate the three towns under the act of 1877. It is unfortunate that this legal complication should exist, and thus postpone if not defeat the desired consolidation. All the difficulty grows out of the careless, inconsiderate, ignorant way the laws are prepared; the loose and indefinit terms of the act of 1877 are an example of this style of legislation.

THE LANDLORDS' CLAIM AGAINST THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Earl Dunraven now comes forward as the spokesman for the Irish landlords. He contributes several columns of a defense to Jim Bennett, who puts the communication into the *Telegram*, which is the evening edition of the New York *Herald*, and thus relieves the latter of some of the odium it has attracted as the American organ of the British Tories and assailant of the Irish, who have built it up.

The Earl Dunraven condemns the Parnell land agitation in violent language, but he suggests nothing but emigration for the future relief of the Irish masses. He would perpetuate the present feudal system of despoiling 5,000,000 people for the benefit of 5,000 non-resident land monopolists. He would continue to fleece the peasantry of every penny they can earn, in order that the absentee landlords may reside on the Continent, and spend the millions thus exacted in dissipation, gambling, and riotous living. In all cases where masses of Irishmen can no longer sustain themselves, when they and their families are driven to the verge of starvation, or when they revolt against the iniquitous oppression, he would expatriate them and let them find their way in the steerage of ships to America, without money and without resources. He would swell the poorer classes of the American cities after depriving the agricultural laborers of Ireland of the means to acquire farms in this country. This is a selfish and cruel view of the Irish distress.

The French nobles talked to the French peasants before the French Revolution in much the same fashion that Dunraven now talks to the Irish people. They told the French serf farmers that rents were "debts," that they must pay or vacate their leaseholds, that starvation was their own affair, and that they must choose between the eternal tribute and eviction. The result was that the peasants of France joined the starved classes of the cities and overthrew the feudal land system. The French nobles and the Church clergy lost their lands and rents, and the French farmers became the owners in *fee* by purchase from the Revolutionary Government, and have continued to hold them with a firm grip ever since. This land revolution extended into Belgium and Southern and Western Germany, and wherever French dominion asserted itself.

Dunraven's main reason for predicting the failure of the Parnell plan for land ownership by the farmers is in direct conflict with the general Tory position. It has been contended all along that the tenant farmers, after gaining the aid of Government in the repurchase of their lands, would sell them out again to the wealthy few, and that the lands would drift back into large holdings, and that there would thus be a revival of landlordism. But Dunraven advances the theory that the farmers would subdivide the lands among the various members of their families until the farms would dwindle into mere "potato patches," and be insufficient for the support of the owners. This has not been the experience of the French, Belgian, Bavarian, and Prussian farmers under the freeholding system. It would not be the Irish experience. The Irish peasantry would neither part with small farms to land speculators and monopolists nor yet divide them into "patches" among their children. They would acquire thrift and economy, and lay up small surpluses in money to enable the surplus of population to emigrate to America with sufficient means to buy farms in the new country, just as the surplus farm population of the Eastern States moves West.

The Earl Dunraven scoffs at what he affects to construe as a palpable inconsistency—viz.: the theory that men who claim they are unable to pay rent should undertake to pay not only rent (in the shape of interest), but also the purchase-money for the farms. The reply to this is obvious. The tenants are now paying an exorbitant rent upon fictitious valuation; the same, or nearly the same, rate of payment will enable them to keep up their interest upon the purchase-money and reduce the principal gradually. In the second place, men working farms of their own will do more labor, accumulate more improvements, take better care of their land by drainage and manures, and produce larger results, than when working the same farms as "tenants at will" of the rapacious landlord. As it is now, they rather avoid an abundant crop, in the knowledge that it will immediately entail an increase of rent upon them which cannot be paid in bad years. This is exactly the experience of France before and after the change of her Land laws. Before the peasants became proprietors the farming was bad and the crops raised scanty, and the land became impoverished and run down. After they became owners of their holdings the farmers plowed deep, manured well, and improved the land in every possible way; and, since then, have doubled and quadrupled the crops produced in France. Like causes will produce like effects, in Ireland as well as in France. Under individual ownership, ambition, pride, self-interest, and the sense of ownership will stimulate the Irish farmers to industry and frugality of which they have heretofore been regarded as incapable. There is no danger that the mass of Irish peasants will not be able to hold their own, as the French have done, if they ever get it.

The Dunraven theory of Irish titles is false. Since the claim for individual ownership is based upon the fact that the lands of Ireland were confiscated by the British Government and given to the ancestors of the present owners without compensation, Dunraven maintains that the peasant-owners, once in possession, would have no better title than the present proprietors possess. This theory ignores alike the feudal system under which possession of the Irish lands was acquired by the landlords and the proposed plan for reclaiming them by purchase. There are two ways in which the transfer of ownership can be made, and both will confer a vastly better title upon the new owners than that which attaches to the present ownership.

The British Government may repossess itself of the lands which it confiscated on the broad ground that the so-called proprietors are feudal tenants of the Crown. The Earl Dunraven's ancestor acquired the lands he now holds without the payment of any purchase money; the only consideration he promised was to furnish the Crown with men and means to fight the battles of the Kingdom; but the feudal system no longer prevails, the holders of the Irish lands no longer furnish the consideration upon which possession was granted, and the Crown, as English lawyers admit, may reclaim its own without price, on the ground that possession for a couple of centuries without payment of consideration has been generous enough to the Crown tenants. In cases where possession has been acquired by purchase under the "Encumbered Estate act," the Sheriff who sold the land could give no better title than the seller possessed, which was that of a feudal holding. If inclined to be still more generous, the British Government can reclaim the lands under the law of eminent domain, and pay the present holders a fair and reasonable price. In either case, however, the Government may sell to the farmers, who will acquire a genuine title by actual payment that will be better than any title under which the present landlords now hold their property.

The Dunraven defense of the landlord-system is weak, selfish, and cruel, and its promulgation is not calculated to impair the sympathy the American people feel for the oppressed, rent-robbed people of Ireland.

THE REVOLUTION IN MAINE.

The Garcelon outrage in Maine has now been carried to the full extent of usurpation. The Governor and his Council have persisted in their deliberate misconstruction of the law and their defiance of the Supreme Court. The Fusion members who were not elected took their seats, with two exceptions. A quorum was thus obtained in spite of the withdrawal of all the Republicans except Eugene Hale (who remained to represent the Republican protest), and the fraudulent Legislature was thus organized. This body, in the condition of its original organization, is as much a creature of ex-Gov. Garcelon's as if no election had been held in the State, and the majority of the people have been as completely disfranchised as the subjects of any despotic Government in the Dark Ages.

What the final result will be remains yet to be determined. The Republicans reckoned without their host when they counted upon the refusal of some of the "counted-in" Democrats to serve. The scheme to steal the State was deliberate, and comprehended the coöperation of all parties necessary to it. To look to the Democratic party for any sacrifice of partisan advantage to principle or justice is simply quixotic. If there shall yet be any retreat from the infamous scheme in Maine, it will be before a force of public opinion which the Democratic party will no longer dare to defy, or with the consciousness of guilt before a menace and fear of violence. So long as unscrupulousness and bravado will serve the Democratic purpose there will be no serious defection in the ranks of the revolutionists.

Garcelon exhibited an effrontery that was astonishing even as coming from him when he submitted the Supreme Court opinion to his creatures "and invoked their careful consideration of the same," after having openly defied it himself. The rulings of the Court applied especially to Garcelon's actions. He was officially informed by the highest tribunal in the State that he had misconstrued and violated the Constitution and the laws. He was instructed that it was his duty to issue the certificates he had withheld. But he refused to comply with all or any of the virtual mandates of the Court, and then, forsooth, he invokes serious consideration for that Court's opinion from his co-conspirators! It was very much like advising a careful administration upon the possessions of a man who had been murdered and plundered.

The Garcelon crowd would never have dared to go to the extreme of actual revolution if it had not received tacit approval and actual encouragement from the Democratic party at large. This circumstance places the Democrats in the attitude of demanding supreme control of a Government whose underlying principle—the popular vote—they are deliberately seeking to destroy.

THE END OF CUBAN SLAVERY.

One of the most beneficent of the Christmas announcements, and in thorough consonance with its legend of "good will to men," is the declaration of the Spanish Cortes that slavery is to be abolished in the Island of Cuba, the emancipation commencing during the present month and ending on Jan. 1, 1890. This will close the traffic in and ownership of human flesh in the New World, except in Brazil, where, however, slavery is in process of rapid extinction.

For more than 350 years Spain has made Cuba and the other islands of the West Indies the scene of the most horrible atrocities that have characterized this most horrible system, with the aid of English sympathy and English transportation for the sake of English greed. For nearly all these centuries of misery and suffering the trade went on under the authority of Spanish treaties and protected by the flag of England. Roman Catholics and English Protestants joined hands in the shameless iniquity and applied its revenues to the spread of religion. Parliaments supported it and the clergy defended it, and at last in 1703 England by solemn treaty secured the monopoly of stealing human beings from Africa to supply Cuba with its slaves; and with this monopoly of brutality and blood England did her work with horrible industry, not hampered by any feeling of mercy to the wretched blacks, until she had fastened the curse of slavery not only upon the West Indies, but also upon the United States. In one century she transported over a million of these unfortunates to our shores, and threw 250,000 into the sea, who could not survive the horrors of the middle passage. No form of human cruelty devised since the world commenced has equaled in cold-blooded atrocity the cruelty which was practiced under the protection of the English flag. The slave-ship was a floating Inquisition and charnel-house. Brute beasts are treated with tenderness compared with the treatment that was extended to these negroes, torn from their homes by kidnapers. We make laws for the protection of cattle and hogs transported a few hundreds of miles. No protection was extended to these human beings transported thousands of miles in the horrible holds of the slave-ships. Chained in long rows and packed between decks, where there was not room even to sit up, it was not many days before the living found themselves chained to the dying. The dead and even the dying were thrown into the sea, and to the dying it was a merciful release from a living hell. Day after day the groans of the poor creatures rose to the pitiless heavens through the long voyages, but no one gave heed. Courts of law and Parliaments only riveted the chains tighter, and the Church, the Government, and the market waxed rich from the loathsome traffic. Those who had strength to survive the voyages stepped out of the darkness of the slave-ship to the light of day, but there was no release even then. They passed from the cruelty of the English Captains to the no less horrible cruelties of the Spanish taskmasters, and thousands upon thousands more went to their graves, unable to endure their horrible treatment. The lash, the branding iron, the bloodhound, the hard labor under the blazing tropical sun, disease and torture, and the continuous cruelties of the most cruel of the civilized nations of the earth, swept them away by droves; but English enterprise and industry were able to fill their places with fresh victims. In recent years, and since the humanity of the world commenced to protest against the same traffic, it was carried on more quietly, and when at last England was compelled to suspend it blacks were run off from our own country, and, when negroes could no longer be procured, then the coolie traffic commenced, which was still slavery, though in another form.

At last this black chapter in the history of man's inhumanity to man is closed, and the New Year opens upon a more hopeful one. Divine justice sometimes moves slowly, but its judgments are inevitable. They come sooner or later, and no nation that has been engaged in the slave traffic can hope to escape them. They have already fallen upon our own land, and they have reduced Spain to the lowest position among the nations of Europe. The indignation of the world has rapidly followed the Divine judgments, and has forced her to wipe out the most horrible stain of the ages. Its memory will last through all time, and future ages will regard it with horror, but it can never again be renewed. The last slave in the New World will soon be a freeman, and with this incubus removed the world will receive new impulses in its progress.

THE Republican members of the Ohio Legislature have earned the gratitude of their party, of their State, and of their country by the unanimity with which they have provided for the election of Gen. James A. Garfield to the United States Senate. Gen. Garfield will succeed Judge Thurman in the Senate. It is possible that Judge Thurman was the ablest Democrat in Ohio for the place he has filled for nearly twelve years, and it will hardly be questioned that Gen. Garfield is the ablest and generally the best qualified Republican in the State of Ohio to succeed him. Gen. Garfield is now a man of ripe and varied experience in National legislation. He has earned the promotion by his long, able, and intelligent labors in the House of Representatives. He will take to the Senate the advantages of a thorough and familiar knowledge of the legislation and of the general history of the country from the date of the War to the present time. In all the legislation that has taken place since he entered the House he has borne an active and conspicuous part. Though enjoying the personal confidence of both parties, and taking a resolute part in all the debates, he has never forgotten the dignity of his position nor participated in any of the unseemly proceedings which have so often taken place in times of excitement. Gen. Garfield is something more than the politician. He has been all his life a student, and none the less so since he has been in Congress. He has sought that enlarged knowledge which has to be sought laboriously, and has increased his usefulness to the country by keeping step with the progress of the age. He is a ready and interesting debater, and in all the qualifications which should adorn the office of a Senator he will find few equals and no superiors in that body. The State of Ohio is to be congratulated that she had so able and so well qualified a man to take Mr. Thurman's place, and the country will find cause for gratulation that the Senate will have in Gen. Garfield a statesman of experience, a man of ability, and one who will, under all circumstances, do honor to the high office to which he has been chosen.

THE New York *Times* of Jan. 5 (Monday) publishes an elaborate sketch of the career of the Hon. E. B. Washburne, of this city, devoting thereto a page and a column of space. In an editorial reference to him it says:

> It will not be without interest to those who admire industry, fidelity, and sterling honesty in public men, and like to trace the history of those who exhibit these qualities. There is not a man now or recently in public life in this country who has done more hard work in responsible, but not always conspicuous, positions than Mr. Washburne. With convictions naturally of a pronounced and earnest character, and in strong sympathy with the Republican party, politics has been with him a constant and congenial occupation. But he has not allowed it to divert his mind from the higher aims of a public man, and when called to a wholly new position in diplomacy and overwhelmed with novel duties, his indomitable application, high standard of justice, and admirable common sense enabled him to perform his task with success that was brilliant because it was so complete. Mr. Washburne's life should be a lesson to those young men who may be tempted to think, from the example of some of our prominent political leaders, that there is more to be won by artifice and "management" than by straightforward, patient devotion to public interests.

THE Upper Canada—or, as it is now called, Ontario—Government have issued a report which shows that 20,622 emigrants have settled in that province during the ten months of the year ending Oct. 31, as against 11,452 during the corresponding period of the previous year. Of these, 10,369 were English, 3,039 Irish, 2,614 Scotch, and 1,239 German. Most of the males are stated to be either agricultural laborers or men accustomed to agricultural pursuits of some sort; and a large proportion of the females are domestic servants, these being the classes to whom the Provincial Government accord assisted passages. The number of persons who have migrated from Ontario to the "States" during the same period is at least 10,000. From New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ten times as many of the inhabitants moved to the States as came into those provinces from Great Britain.

MR. JENKINS was at the White House reception on New-Year's Day, and disposes of the President in a line; but of Mrs. Hayes he observes that "she wore white brocaded satin, with long square court train, on which rosebuds were worked in threads of gold. The waist cut V shaped in front and filled in with lace. The sleeves were duchesse lace and embroidery in seed pearls on net. The front of the dress was trimmed with bias folds of satin, arranged horizontally, with a fringe of gold and pearls between. Broad bands of gold embroidery were on either side of the bands. Her ornaments were cameos and diamonds. The reception lasted from 11 o'clock until 2. The costumes of the ladies were elegant, and the dresses of the diplomatic corps were regal. The Turkish Minister and his Secretaries and the Chinese Secretaries wore conspicuous and novel clothing."

WHEN things get warm in the next Presidential campaign, and the Democratic party is indicted before the people for their crimes against civil liberty, the Maine frauds that have been attempted by Garcelon and his brother-conspirators will not be lost sight of. That scandal must be shouldered by the Democratic party, and it must be charged up to the Bourbon account. While it is true that some few leading Democratic papers North and South have had the good sense to denounce the scheme of the Fusionists, a large majority of the Democratic newspapers all over the country agreed with Mr. Tilden that the Maine Democrats occupied "high constitutional ground," and that "they should maintain it at all hazards." It will be remembered that, at a Democratic meeting at the Palmer House in this city, a resolution denouncing the acts of Garcelon did not meet with any favor from prominent members of the Democratic party there present, and was laid on the table, thus committing the Democracy of Illinois to the wickedness and folly of attempting to thwart the wishes of a majority of the people when fairly expressed at the ballot-box. Whatever disgrace attaches, therefore, to the Garcelon villainy must be charged up to Democratic account as accessories before and after the fact, for many of their leading papers now, after the Supreme Court has decided against them, like the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, continue their excuses for Garcelon and their denunciations of "that partisan tribunal."

SPEAKING of contributions for the rent-devoured people of Ireland, the *Evening News* says:

> To obtain all the money he can for the starving people, but not to do any harm to the land-system, is the best forcible advice English newspapers in London and New York can give Mr. Parnell,—that is, the best advice for the landlords. Every dollar contributed for the relief of the starving in Ireland is a dollar of tribute to the most infamous land-system that disgraces civilization. Every dollar handed to Parnell to help break down that system is a dollar paid to make a man of the Irish tenant farmer. It is merely a question of cause and effect. While the present land-system endures, periodical famine and constant poverty are inevitable. Overthrow it, give the tenant farmer a chance, and he is certain of food for his family and himself out of the soil. Those, therefore, who say "use my dollar to feed the starving, but I can give nothing to the land-reform agitation," may as well add, "I am in sympathy with the landlords; use my dollar for them." The people must be fed, of course; if Parnell gets the proper support he will put them in a position to feed themselves.

THE New York banks are in a decidedly healthy condition, a person may reasonably assume, if the generous presents which most of them made to their employes on New-Year's Day are to be taken as an indication. One bank gave $1,000 apiece to each of its clerks; another gave its Cashier a present of a check for $1,500; another gave each employe a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of his salary; the Fourth National Bank gave from $25 to $450 apiece to its clerks, and the Continental gave from $250 to $500 apiece. Such liberality is to be commended, especially if the bank officers are distributing their own, and not the money of their stockholders and depositors, and the recipients ought to be good boys for the next year, and not steal a cent.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Bismarck *Tribune* takes the ground that railroads and their operations are among the greatest sources of increasing rainfall in the countries reported arid, and cites the (apparent) fact that this powerful agency has already changed the climate along the Pacific Railroad routes, and that a similiar effect will follow wherever they are built. If there is any foundation for these views,—and they look reasonable,—the broad expanse of country called "The Great American Desert" by the old geographers will some day teem with life and population, and waving fields of grain will meet the eye instead of sage-brush and drifting sand.

THE New York *Herald* asks this hard conundrum: "In the next Republican National Convention States like Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, which can by no possibility give a single Electoral vote to the candidate of the party, will have as large a representation as undoubted Republican States having the same population. Why should States that can contribute nothing toward the election of a ticket be able to dictate its composition? Why should not the ticket be made up by those States which are relied on to elect it?" Yes, and there is Missouri, that has patented the Grant boom, that will not be able to give him a single Electoral vote if he is nominated.

AS THE time is near at hand for the assembling of the Wisconsin Legislature, the annual scramble for legislative offices has commenced. For Speaker of the Assembly, Mr. Arnold, of Trempeleau, seems to be the favorit. John E. Eldred, of Milwaukee, and E. D. Coe, editor of the Whitewater *Register*, are candidates for Chief Clerk. Eldred was the Clerk last winter and Coe has been a member two sessions. D. H. Pulcifer will be elected Sergeant-at-Arms. In the Senate, Barrows, of Dane, will probably be chosen President *pro tem.* and Charles Bross Chief Clerk.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* proposes to poll the entire Republican party of that State on the subject of the next Presidency. Seventeen hundred and thirty-nine have responded, and the account stands thus: For Grant, 450; for Blaine, 528; for John Sherman, 514; all others, 254. These "all others" cover those who have preference for other parties, and those who are simply for the nominee of the party. The time is now near at hand when the traveling public will be annoyed by two fellows passing through the cars and asking how you stand on the choice of candidates.

GOV. HENDRICKS made a sensible speech to the school-teachers of Indiana the other day in which he said: "It is your business to make the free schools of Indiana not only useful and valuable to the people of the State, but to make them popular, so that cordially, kindly, and generously the people will give of their substance to support these schools. These taxes are paid cheerfully, and it is your business and the business of those you represent to see that no offense in any way be given to those who maintain these schools."

THE Albany *Law Journal* takes a business view of leap-year, and tells its readers the law of this particular sort of year. The 28th and 29th days of February are regarded in law as one day, so that a note dated on the 28th of February, 1880, this year, payable one day from date, would be due on the 4th of March, the same as if there were but twenty-eight days in the month.

WHEN the Peoria *Democrat* asserts that the Electoral vote of Illinois will be given to the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be, it probably contemplates carrying this State by the same methods that Garcelon carried the State of Maine. It cannot be done in any other way.

THE marriageable ladies in Washington are earnestly discussing the matrimonial felicity that would come to a woman if she should marry either Senator Booth, or Sharon, or Ben Butler, all of whom are said to be looking about for wives. Sharon and Butler are very rich, and Gov. Booth is decidedly good-looking.

COLORADO reports a great increase in her mining products over the year 1878. She has mined $10,000,000 more in 1879 than in 1878, the product for the last year being $19,000,000. Colorado will soon lead California in the productions of the precious metals.

PRESIDENT HAYES may as well be looking about for a good warm place for Stanley Matthews, Judge Taft, and ex-Gov. Dennison. They are all out of a job.

PERSONALS.

Col. John W. Forney's daughter is soon to marry a Rhode Island millionaire.

Senator Sharon paid taxes to the amount of $30,000 last year in San Francisco.

"In hog signo vinces" appears to be the motto of the packing-house proprietors.

An exchange thinks that the fashion of ladies' waistcoats originated in Gal-vest-on.

George W. Edge, one of the well-known manufacturers of fireworks, died recently in Jersey City. It is to be hoped that he has gone to a place where pyrotechnical displays are unknown.

We learn with sincere regret that Harijo Gondosiwoijoi, the reigning Prince of Sura Karta, in Java, has for some time been suffering from pneumonia. Fatal results are feared in case the disease gets mixed up with his name.

A current paragraph states that "Secretary Evarts receives informally the Diplomatic Corps every Saturday evening." Although nothing definit regarding the matter is known, the general belief in Washington is that the ante is 10 cents.

A new and improved machine for making ice has been invented by a New Orleans man, who states that "it is admirably adapted to the production of a low temperature in dwellings during the summer months." We don't know how it is in New Orleans, but in Chicago the chilliest kind of an atmosphere can be brought on by the husband allowing himself to be caught by his wife kissing the servant-girl.

The latest case of the merry, merry maiden and the tar, comes from Pittsburg, a young lady of that city walking against a large kettleful of that useful article which was being used in laying a new pavement, and spoiling a valuable fur cloak, for the value of which she has sued the contractor through whose negligence it was ruined.

Mr. "Johnny" Dwyer, who is familiar to the public as the champion heavy-weight prize-fighter of this great country, has been appointed and confirmed as Clerk of the Third District Court in Brooklyn by the Common Council of that city. The only person who opposed the confirmation was Ald. Dimon, the balance of the Board voting enthusiastically for the slugger.

Mr. G. W. Childs has sent in a couple of obituary gems, for which we cheerfully make room. They show not only depth of thought, but also great versatility on the part of the writer:

Tis the bulldog in the woodshed;
Little Johnny's passed away.
Keep his checkered pants for brother,
He will fill them up some day.

A St. Louis maiden in love
Put some kerosene oil in the stove.
It is thought that her toes
Were turned out as she rose,
By the size of the hole just above.

The performance of "Pinafore" at Haverly's yesterday was signalized by Miss Ada Somers appearing as *Josephine*. It being the young lady's first assumption of the part in this city, her friends were naturally anxious to see how she acquitted herself, and in consequence the audience was somewhat inclined to be partial. Although Miss Somers' voice is a contralto, she acquitted herself very creditably in the music of *Josephine*, there being but one instance in which she was unable to follow the score. Saturday night she will again sing the part, with Mrs. Falk as *Hebe*.

The tender thoughtfulness of woman has often been remarked by men sent into a large back yard on an extremely dark night to get a pair of 10-cent stockings left on the line by the female head of the house, presumably with a view of getting a supply of rain-water, since no article of dress was ever known to decorate a line three hours after dark without producing a violent and apparently impossible storm. This trait of the female nature was beautifully illustrated not long ago by the action of a recently-married young lady on the West Side. She had noticed that other women afflicted with the prevalent distemper, known as the decorative-art craze, confined their efforts to horseshoes, majolica jars, ivory fish-balls, etc., and determined to achieve something original. So she went to her dear papa's office, and, just as the old gentleman was expecting a dreadful revelation to the effect that Charley stayed out until nearly 8 o'clock the previous evening, or that he was a slave to the pernicious habit of violently rolling himself up in the bed-clothes while in a state of somnolency, leaving his partner to unconsciously acquire a large and varied assortment of pulmonary diseases before her rapidly-congealing toes caused an awakening, relieved his mind by asking him to have the old and well-worn hinge taken off the family front gate and sent to her house. He complied cheerfully with this reasonable though somewhat unusual request, the hinge being delivered on the following day. The young wife then had it gilded, inclosed in a beautiful Eastlakestreet frame, and hung in the front parlor. Her idea is, that when she and Charley have any of the little difficulties which once in every four or five years characterize married life she can place her arms lovingly around his neck, and in a broken voice remind him how happy they were in the days gone by, and of the blissful hours that had been passed hanging over that old gate whose sturdy hinge alone saved them from violent precipitation to the pavement. Then she can point to the framed trophy of the halcyon days when their love was young, and by skillfully manipulating a bottle of ammonia so as to cause her lovely eyes to become suffused with tears, it is big odds that he will not only declare himself a cruel monster to cause his little tootsey-pootsey pain, but in many instances reach a condition of repentance during which he can be successfully worked for various articles, from a pair of gloves to a sealskin sacque, according to the depth of his emotion. It is a great scheme, and we expect to see frescoed and illuminated gate hinges become an indispensable article of household adornment.

Some people are hard to suit. Not long ago THE TRIBUNE published a beautiful little poem from the pencil of one of its most gifted contributors which read as follows:

Under the stars, ah! he kissed me,
The first, sweetest, tenderest time,
Our hearts like the winds of Elysian
Were singing a glad, wordless rhym,
And rustling leaflets above us
Were playing a sweet, fairy chime.

Under the stars, there we parted,
His words were so tender and low,
With kisses as sweet as the angels',
And eyes full of hope's tender glow,
He wispered, "A little while only
And then—darling, I love you so."

Under the stars he is sleeping,
Fast bound in a chill, dreamless chain,
The stars beam so pitifully tender,
The leaves chant a mourning refrain,
And I sob alone in the twilight,
Alone with my desolate pain.

And now comes a horrid man, and, in a communication to the editor, finds serious fault with those little verselets, about as follows: The plot of the piece is as follows: A young but exceedingly well-posted man takes advantage of an opportunity while out walking with a young lady and kisses her. It is a first experience, but evidently a pleasant one, as the good work is continued at their next meeting, after which they part, the young man having declared his passion. The third and last verse brings the romance so pleasantly begun to a sad and untimely end, for it buries the hero and leaves the girl "sobbing alone in the twilight," because, like *Othello*, she finds her occupation (being kissed) gone. The opening lines—

Under the stars he kissed me,
The first, sweetest, tenderest time—

show that the story is founded on fact, for had it not been the initial performance the young man would have been more definit in locating his caress and placed it squarely upon her mouth, where, according to the best authorities on osculation, it belonged, and not simply "under the stars." But this awkwardness was evidently cured by assiduous practice, for when they parted he bestowed upon her "kisses as sweet as the angels'," and the material for such a flattering testimonial to their saccharine qualities could not have been obtained unless they were placed where they would do the most good. After this they parted, and the next (and immediate) announcement of the young man's whereabouts is that he is "sleeping, fast bound, in a dreamless chain"—under the stars. This, probably, means that he is dead. It is to be regretted that the author was not more specific in regard to the cause of his decease, for, as it occurred immediately after kissing her, an ungallant person might trace some connection between these two startling events. The intimation that chains are at times subject to nightmare and kindred complaints, conveyed in the phrase "dreamless chains," is unwarranted, and cannot be excused even on the ground of poetic license. One thing is certain, these young people were seeing each other without the consent of their parents, for had such not been the case it is reasonable to suppose that once in awhile the old folks would have tendered them the use of the front parlor with the customary turned-down gas. This approval by the author of clandestine meetings, and the moral of the verses, not to kiss young women unless you are ready to die, are the two great defects in this otherwise charming work. The health-giving qualities of judicious osculation are too well known to need mention here, and any attempt to throw the custom into disfavor is a blow at one of the few rights left to man, and should be resented by all.

MICHIGAN SANITARIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 7.—The Michigan State Sanitary Convention convened at St. Andrew's Hall to-day with nearly forty delegates from various parts of the State in attendance. Dr. William Brodie, of this city, presides. Dr. V. C. Vaughn, of Michigan University, read a paper on "Contamination of Drinking Water by Infiltration of Organic Matter Through the Soil." In the discussion which followed Dr. Kedzie stated that he had known where a well had been contaminated by dead bodies in a cemetery thirty rods distant. Dr. A. J. Murry, of Detroit, read a paper on "Texas Cattle Disease." Dr. J. S. Caulkins, of Thornville, read a paper on "Prevention of Infectious Diseases," and Dr. C. J. Landy, of this city, on "Light in Public Schools."

WASHINGTON.

The House's Time Yesterday Given Chiefly to Mining Matters.

An Old Law Relative to Application for Patents on Claims Re-enacted.

Pendleton's Desire to Tack an Amendment to Bayard's Resolution,

Which, It Is Thought, Will Tend to Harmonize the Democracy.

The Matter to Come Before the Senate Finance Committee Next Tuesday.

Determination to Not Pay the Salaries of Senators Habitually Absent.

MINING LEGISLATION.

AN OLD LAW RESTORED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The miners had their day in the House this afternoon. There was considerable discussion provoked over a bill reported from the Committee on Mines. The bill provided that an owner of a mine who wished to sell could make affidavit for the application for a United States patent by his agent. The present law, enacted in 1872, provides that a party who desires to obtain a patent from the United States shall post a notice of his application for a mineral claim for sixty days. At the expiration of that period, if there is no adverse claim, the law requires the claimant to file an affidavit in the local Land-Office stating that the notice has been made. From the time this law was enacted until September last, the Land-Office received affidavits from the agents of these claimants. A recent decision in that office makes it necessary for the claimant himself to make the affidavit. As many of the claimants of the mines reside in the East, the construction of the law became a great hardship.

THE OBJECT OF THE BILL PASSED to-day merely makes the law what it was held to be prior to the Land-Office decision. The bill was vigorously opposed by Reagan of Texas, and others, who thought they saw in it a scheme to allow parties residing in the East to form powerful combinations for the control of mining operations. After the provisions of the bill had been exhaustively explained by Belford and other gentlemen, the bill passed by a large majority.

The same Committee will probably report another bill to-morrow, which will amend the act of 1872 in another particular. The law now provides that no location of a mining claim shall be made until the miner has struck ore. In some sections of the district the mineral is found 300 or 400 feet below the surface, and, of course, it may happen that a miner that has almost reached the ore may be anticipated by some one else. The bill in question proposes to remedy this evil by providing that a party having taken a claim is secured in it so long as he prosecutes the work of discovery with reasonable diligence, but that a suspension of the work for thirty days shall operate as a forfeiture of his rights. An effort will be made to extend this time, thirty days, to be six months. The bill further provides that no party shall take a second claim until he has struck mineral in the first claim.

UTE MINERAL LANDS.

In the last annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs an allusion is made to the encroachment of the white people upon the Ute reservation for mining purposes, and the establishment of mining camps within the reservation lines. Senator Teller introduced a resolution early in the session calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for any information he possessed showing the number and location of mining camps within the Ute reservation. The reply was sent to the Senate to-day, consisting of a formidable pile of correspondence, dating back to 1873. Senator Teller says this correspondence relates to agricultural lands only, and that the claim to the lands has long since been adjudicated to the entire satisfaction of the Utes. Senator Teller has received a letter from the Governor of Colorado containing the following reference to the question in dispute:

> In relation to the Ruby Camp, or Irwin, as it is called, I have been making investigations, and it is the only camp that can possibly be on the reservation. Mr. Kellogg, the United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor there, has written me that the Government surveys were made there by triangulation and no posts set, and that, by running a line from the nearest point south to the nearest point north, the town is not on the reservation; that the Indians have been there repeatedly, and always referred to a point about a mile west of the town as the dividing line, and that they were entirely satisfied that no encroachment was made there. Mr. Swi[illegible], the other United States Deputy Surveyor, has told me the same thing, and I have asked him for a letter. I know of no other camp about which there is any question.

FINANCES.

PENDLETON'S AMENDMENT TO BAYARD'S RESOLUTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Senator Pendleton thinks he can harmonize the Democratic Congressmen by additions to Bayard's resolution. That resolution reads:

> *Resolved*, That from and after the passage of this resolution the Treasury notes of the United States shall be receivable for all dues to the United States, excepting duties on imports, and shall not be otherwise a legal-tender, and any of these notes hereafter reissued shall bear this superscription.

To this Pendleton proposes to add: "And said notes shall not be available for any of the reserves required to be kept by the National banks, and all such reserves shall be kept in coin."

THIS RESOLUTION, with its proposed amendment, will be considered by the Senate Committee on Finance on Tuesday next, and Secretary Sherman may previously appear in person before the Committee and give his views upon the legal-tender note question. The Committee will doubtless report the resolutions back to the Senate by a minority, and thus the financial discussion will be commenced. Bayard thinks that he can count on twenty-[illegible] Democrats and eleven Republicans who will vote for his resolution as above given. Should Pendleton's amendment be added, it may gain Democratic votes for it and drive away Republican support.

Messrs. Bayard, Kernan, and Morrill are in favor of the bill. Mr. Wallace will vote to report it, but is non-committal as to his action when it comes before the Senate. Messrs. Voorhees, Ferry, Jones, and Allison will, it is said, vote against reporting the bill. This division of the Committee will make the fate of the measure depend upon Mr. Beck's vote. That gentleman is opposed to it, but those whose relations with him are intimate say he will vote for a favorable report in order to get the bill before the Senate in good shape for discussion.

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS.

DIFFICULTY OF PAYING INTEREST THEREON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The Senate to-day discussed a bill which provides for the investment of Indian trust funds in United States bonds, but took no action upon it. The difficulty is that the greater portion of the existing Indian treaties were made years ago, when money commanded higher rates of interest, and they called for an income on investment of annual annuity trust funds of 5 and 6 per cent. The Government is unable to obtain any such per cent on investments, unless these investments are made in State bonds of doubtful values. The consequence is the Government has to choose between losing the principal and [illegible]

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of the trust funds altogether, or violating the treaties by investing the funds in United States bonds at a lower rate of interest than the treaties require. Already there has been large losses of Indian trust funds from investments in State bonds. The Treasury of the United States holds in trust for the Indians $500,000 of Tennessee bonds, in one lot, upon which the interest has recently been repudiated. The attempt was made last fall to have the Government bring suit against the State of Tennessee in the United States Court to compel the State to pay interest on these bonds. The Attorney General decided, however, that the Government had no such power.

SUPREME COURT.

DEMOCRATS OPPOSING A REPUBLICAN APPOINTMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The Democrats are already working up sentiment among themselves for the purpose of inducing Democratic Senators not to confirm another Republican Judge of the Supreme Court in case Justice Hunt finally concludes to resign. The argument they use is that it will be just as well to wait and see if they do not elect their President, and if they do it would be better to have matters held over and a Democrat appointed to the Court. It is not likely that such arguments would defeat the confirmation of Senator Edmunds, as his standing in the Senate and personal popularity on the Democratic side would doubtless lead to immediate confirmation. Friends of Justice Hunt say that he does not intend to resign unless Congress makes provision for him. When this question comes up Democrats who desire to avoid the appointment of a Republican will avail themselves of this indirect method of preventing it by trying to defeat any bill for retiring Justice Hunt.

STAR ROUTES.

EXPLANATION FROM THE SECOND-ASSISTANT-POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Inquiry at the office of the Second-Assistant-Postmaster-General in reference to the criticisms made upon the star-route postal service by Gen. Blount discloses the fact that the Congressman was in some respects grossly misinformed. Mr. J. L. French, who, in the absence of Gen. Brady, is Acting Second-Assistant-Postmaster-General, says that the deficiency referred to as having been estimated for in the Postmaster-General's annual report was a deficiency for the year ending with last June, while that brought to light by Gen. Brady's letter is the prospective deficiency for the current fiscal year. Mr. French explains it as follows: The estimate for the star-route service was placed at $5,900,000; and this sum, it was supposed, would provide for the usual annual increase in the service, averaging from 5 to 8 per cent. After the estimate was made and sent to Congress, that body, of its own volition, added about 2,000 new routes to the number already in existence. The Contract Office entered upon the work of preparation for the new routes, and of increasing the old ones in point of speed and frequency of service, "to keep pace with the development of the country." On striking a balance-sheet at the end of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, it was discovered that, at the same rate of increase continued during the year, a deficiency of $2,000,000 would be created. Believing that it would be wise economy to continue the increased service, the Department recommended that $2,000,000 of the money saved from appropriations of former years be reappropriated. If Congress does not acquiesce in these views, the service can still be performed with the appropriations made at the last session, in the way contemplated when the estimates were made.

THE LOTTERY QUESTION.

TRUE EFFECT OF THE RECENT DECISION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT IN THE LOUISIANA CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The report of the decision of the District Court in the Louisiana Lottery suit is published in many newspapers in such a way as to lead to the belief that, as far as it goes, it is favorable to the lottery people. This is entirely incorrect. In the first hearing of this case, it may be remembered, the lottery people were only able to avoid an adverse decision of the Court by beating a hasty retreat. In the question just argued, the Postmaster-General only put in an appearance by counsel, but did not demur or file any answer to the bill of the Lottery Company. The result was simply a refusal of the Court to grant the injunction asked for. But the action was not final. It will come up next before the full District Bench, when the Postmaster-General will make a formal answer or demurrer to the bill of the lottery people.

The chief aim of the Lottery Company seems to be to avoid the moral effect of an adverse decision by the Courts.

In this connection considerable misapprehension exists in regard to what the Postmaster-General is seeking to accomplish. His order in the Louisiana Lottery case does not stop letters addressed simply to M. A. Dauphin, but only those addressed to him officially as the "Lottery Agent." Nor does the Postmaster-General seek to have the laws so amended as to enable him to stop private letters to any one. He recommends that newspapers which advertise lotteries shall not be accorded the privileges of the mails, and that the laws already in force regarding "fraudulent" lotteries be so amended as to cover all lotteries.

THE INGALLS CASE.

INVESTIGATION RESUMED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day resumed consideration of the Ingalls case. E. L. Smith, Western Union Telegraph Manager at Topeka, in accordance with instructions from the Company's officials, surrendered the dispatches called for in the order as modified by the Committee at its last meeting. Thompson, the Company's counsel, filed a protest against the right of the Committee to any dispatches, and particularly such as are not shown to be material to the subject under investigation.

The Committee announced that they had adopted the following resolution for guidance in calling for telegraphic correspondence:

Resolved, That telegraphic messages and copies or records of the same in possession of the telegraph companies, their officers, or servants, are not privileged by law from production and examination, or proper process before a committee authorized to send for persons and papers.

Resolved, That an order for the production of such documents ought to be regulated by sound discretion as to protect the privacy of communications not relating to the matter under investigation, and especially that the authority making such order ought first to be satisfied that the message sought is, if obtained, likely to be material to the pending investigation, and the order ought, as far as practicable, to describe to a reasonable certainty the particular message or record sought.

Thompson then stated to the Committee that the telegraph company was only solicitous to protect the rights of the community. There was, he said, only one way to do this, and that was through legislation by Congress, and the company asked for such legislation.

The Committee subsequently directed Smith, on behalf of the Western Union Company, to produce some additional dispatches mentioned in the original order.

NOTES AND NEWS.

AN UNEXPECTED APPOINTMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—There is quite a local excitement over the appointment of Daniel B. Ainger to be Postmaster of Washington in the place of Judge Edmunds, deceased. Last night Col. Burnside, of the Post-Office Department, a citizen of Illinois, had been decided upon, and it is even said that his commission was made out, but to-day Ainger's name was sent to the Senate. Mr. Ainger is a resident of Michigan, votes there, and is the owner, it is said, of a weekly newspaper. He has for some time been chief clerk to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, and is said to be a very efficient officer. He had the support of the Michigan delegation and of Secretary Sherman. He was born in Ohio, and was an officer in the President's regiment during the War, and he is said by the local papers to be a distant connection of either the President or Mrs. Hayes. During War he was on President Hayes' staff.

SHARON'S PAY.

The question whether a Senator can absent himself session after session and still draw his pay is about to be tested. The law is very explicit, directing the Secretary of the Senate, in case of absence on other grounds than sickness, to deduct pay for all the period of absence. Senator Sharon arrived to-day, and was made known to the doorkeepers so that they would allow him to pass in. He has not yet applied for his pay, nor is it known whether he has come to remain for any length of time. When he applies for pay Secretary Burch says he will first submit the question whether he can legally comply with the demand to the First Controller, and probably also to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. It is customary to pay Senators without question when absent for a short time on private business, and to this extent the law has been allowed to be a dead letter. Senator Sharon has once been paid for absence at least an entire Congress, but Secretary Burch says he is a bonded officer, and does not care to assume the responsibility of such payment.

NOMINATIONS.

Col. George B. Corkhall, formerly of Iowa, was nominated to be United States District-Attorney for this district, and Frank Howe, son of ex-Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, will be Assistant District-Attorney.

George W. Hazleton, of Wisconsin, is nominated to be District-Attorney for the Eastern District, and Jake Wheeler, of Illinois, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District. It is said that Jim McDowell, late Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago Custom-House, who is now in this city, is to be one of the Deputy Marshals under Wheeler.

The politicians prevailed in their efforts to secure the reappointment of Kearns for United States Marshal for the Philadelphia District, and George H. Stuart, the bankrupt merchant, is not to have the place.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The bids for supplying the paper for the public printing during the coming year will be opened to-morrow, and representatives of the leading paper dealers and manufacturers are here with their proposals. The prices will range higher than last year.

SUMMONED HOME.

Senator McDonald was summoned home to-day by a telegram announcing the death of his daughter-in-law, a widow, who presided over his household.

TO BE WITHHELD.

Dr. Wales, nominated to be Surgeon-General of the Navy, is held back in courtesy to Senator Whyte, who has requested that action be delayed until he should be present.

RECUSANT WITNESSES.

To-morrow four of the five recusant witnesses who refused to obey subpœnas in September last, commanding them to appear before the Ingalls Investigating Committee, are to be brought to the Bar of the Senate to answer for contempt. The other recusant witness has not been caught.

THE POWERS OF COMMITTEES.

Senator Hoar's resolutions defining the power of a committee of Congress to call for the production of telegrams was adopted by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, now investigating the Ingalls case, and the telegrams which can be called for under it will be produced at once.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

After passing two or three private bills the open session of the Senate was concluded soon after 2 o'clock, and was followed by an executive session which lasted half an hour.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

The indications now are that A. P. Gorman will be elected by the Maryland Legislature United States Senator to succeed Pinkney White. The latter is a descendant of one of the old wealthy families of Maryland, and represents the bluest of aristocratic blue-blood. Gorman, on the contrary, was not many years ago a riding page of the United States Senate, and has worked his way to wealth and prominence by a greater display of energy than it is customary in a Southern State.

ANTI-POLYGAMY.

The Women's Anti-Polygamy Society at Salt Lake has commenced a movement against Mormonism by sending a memorial here asking the expulsion of George Q. Cannon, the Territorial Delegate, on the ground that he is a Mormon. The memorial claims that Cannon has four wives and about twenty children. Among the officers of the Society is a sister of Schuyler Colfax.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The President has nominated Marcus W. Acheson, of Pennsylvania, District Judge of the Western District of Pennsylvania; James N. Kerns, of Pennsylvania, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; John K. Valentine, of Pennsylvania, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; Jacob Wheeler, of Illinois, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois; George W. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin; and John M. Morton, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of California; John B. Stickney, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Florida; Charles S. Varian, United States Attorney for the District of Nevada; Henry E. Prickett, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; E. J. Conger, Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; E. P. Pomeroy, United States Attorney for Arizona; John J. Henry, Register of the Land-Office at Leadville; Edward C. David, United States Surveyor-General of the District of Wyoming; Samuel W. Mallory, Register of the Land-Office, Camden, Ark.; Henry M. Atkinson, Surveyor-General of the District of New Mexico; Alexander G. Clarke, Register of the Land-Office at Des Moines, Ia.; Isaac W. Wing, Receiver of Public Moneys, Bayfield, Wis.; Hiram W. Parker, Register of the Land-Office, Beatrice, Neb.; James B. Bloss, Register of the Land-Office at Detroit; Stephen H. Alban, Register of the Land-Office at Wausau, Wis.; George D. Bowman, Register of the Land-Office at La Mesilla, N. M.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: United States Consul-General—Owen N. Denny, of Oregon, at Shanghai; Dunham J. Carin, of New York, at Milan.

William M. Garvey, Ohio, Receiver Public Moneys at Cheyenne; Ithamar C. Whipple, Wyoming, Register of the Land-Office at Cheyenne.

Postmasters—Thomas S. Stephens, Glenwood, Ia.; Rodolphus Hubbard, McGregor, Ia.; J. H. Taylor, Bozeman, Montana.

TARIFF BILL.

Representative Covert to-day introduced a bill providing that on and after its passage no import duty shall be levied and collected upon iron ore, and that the import duty on scrap iron of all kinds shall be $3 per ton, and upon lead ore one-fourth of one per cent per pound.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

The bill introduced by Representative Hill to-day to abolish the Court of Claims and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, provides for the repeal of the limitation whereby suits may be brought in the Court of Claims, and fixes the time within which suits may be brought in the Circuit Court at six years from the passage of this act. It gives the Circuit Court jurisdiction over all cases heretofore required to be brought in the Court of Claims, and provides for an appeal to the Supreme Court.

THE INDIANA CONTESTED SEAT.

The House Committee on Elections this morning took up the case of McCabe vs. Orth, from the Ninth Indiana District, and heard arguments on the petition of Mr. McCabe to be allowed to take testimony and go on with his case. A decision will be given on Tuesday next.

THE PURCHASE OF BONDS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The Sub-Treasurer to-day received proposals to sell bonds to the Government, in response to the Secretary of the Treasury's circular of Dec. 31, 1879, stating that he would purchase $5,000,000 worth. The total offerings, $7,148,000, were mostly from New York bankers.

CITY POSTMASTERSHIP.

The nomination of Daniel B. Angier, of Michigan, to be City Postmaster, is mentioned by post-office officials as being very satisfactory. The Michigan Congressional delegation called upon the President this morning and urged the appointment of Mr. Angier.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Mr. Pendleton gave notice of the following amendment to the Senate joint resolution known as the Bayard resolution. At the end of the resolution add the words: "And said notes shall not be available for any of the reserves required to be kept by the National banks, and all such reserves shall be kept in coin." Ordered printed and referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. Pendleton, the Senate took up and considered the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the Indian funds held in trust by him at 4 instead of 5 per cent, except where treaties stipulate otherwise. After some discussion, the bill was allowed to go over, subject to Mr. Pendleton's call, to permit a further examination of its provisions.

The special order, the bill to prevent cruelty to animals in transportation, on suggestion of Mr. Allison, was postponed until to-morrow.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, transmitting the draft of a bill submitted by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide for the reclamation of the marshes in the harbor and cities of Washington and Georgetown, and for other improvements, and recommending its passage. Referred.

Also a message from the President, transmitting in response to Senate resolutions a communication from the Secretary of the Interior concerning moneys paid the Ute Indians under the agreement of Sept. 3, 1873.

Also a communication from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting in reponse to a Senate resolution information relative to the establishment of mining claims on the Ute Reservation.

Also a communication from the Secretary of War calling attention to the failure of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad Company to build a dike for the protection of navigation in connection with the bridge built by them over the Ohio River in neglect of the Secretary's requirement, and suggesting action by Congress in the matter.

Mr. Logan introduced a bill to establish a United States court in the Indian Territory.

On motion of Mr. Beck, the Senate took from the calendar the bill to allow John Galt, Jr., late Major of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteers, the pay and allowances of Major of Infantry from August, 1862, to April, 1863, and it passed.

Mr. Saunders offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the condition of the Missouri River between Omaha and Plattsmouth, Neb., and for an estimate of the probable cost of improving the navigation thereof. Adopted.

Mr. Windom submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to consider the expediency of establishing an additional executive department of the Government, to be called "the Department of Agriculture and Commerce," which shall embrace in its jurisdiction agriculture, domestic and foreign commerce, manufactures, mines and mining, public lands, geological and other surveys, and railroad statistics; and that said Committee report its conclusions by bill or otherwise. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

Mr. Windom announced that he would speak on the subject hereafter.

Mr. Davis (W. Va.) stated that he had long had in contemplation the construction of a bill covering the same matter referred to in the Windom resolution. It was time that the subject of our material productions was given the attention it deserved. Our prosperity depended upon the state of our agricultural, manufacturing, and shipping interests. Our vessels used to carry 75 per cent of our commerce. They now carry less than 25 per cent. Something was wrong, and such questions should be investigated by a competent body. He, therefore, introduced the bill to establish the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, which was laid on the table subject to his call.

Mr. Carpenter said he would like to have his friend from Minnesota (Windom) and his friend from West Virginia (Davis), when they spoke upon the measures, explain to the Senate what authority was given to Congress by the Constitution to establish a Department of Agriculture, Mines and Mining, etc., and whether it is not just as competent to establish one to superintend shoemaking and all other manufactures.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the correspondence called for by the resolution of the Senate of Dec. 8, 1879, concerning the Ute Indians. Secretary Schurz says that he forwards copies of all the correspondence excepting two letters received from Gen. Adams,—one concerning the testimony taken by the Ute Commission, and the other concerning further negotiations with the Utes with reference to their reservation. These letters, the Secretary says, the interests of the public policy demand should be withheld from publication at present.

After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

By unanimous consent, States were called this morning, as on Monday, for bills for reference.

Mr. Chalmers introduced a bill, which was referred, to regulate coin certificates. It provides that holders of gold or silver bullion may deposit the same at any United States mint to be coined, and shall receive coin certificates for the value thereof, in denominations of not less than $5, such certificates to be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and to be reissuable. The bullion deposited is to be coined as rapidly as possible and applied to the payment of the bonded debt, but there shall be always kept in the Treasury gold and silver coin equal to one-third of the outstanding coin certificates, the issue of coin certificates to be limited to the bullion so received.

Mr. Townsend (Ill.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Resident from the United States to foreign countries. Referred.

By Mr. Mills—To request the President to invite Mexico to enter into a treaty; also Brazil.

By Mr. Page—To restrict the immigration of the Chinese.

By Mr. Elam—To provide for the increase in the importation of foreign wares and merchandise subject to ad valorem duty, and to furnish additional facilities for the collection of customs dues.

By Mr. Covert—For the reduction of duties on imported merchandise; also to reduce the duty on steel rails.

By Mr. Coffroth—Calling on the Postmaster-General for his reasons for not complying with the law requiring him to furnish a double postal-card.

By Mr. Beltzhoover—To prevent and punish the sale of firearms and ammunition to uncivilized Indians.

By Mr. Acklen—For the regulation of inter-State freights and passengers, and to relieve the same from the restrictions of local quarantine.

By Mr. Barber—To prevent the use of the United States flag for advertising purposes.

By Mr. Mills—Directing the President to prohibit all Indians on reservations going into Texas.

By Mr. Culberson—Authorizing the recoinage of the trade dollar.

By Mr. Ryan—For the appointment of a commission to ascertain the losses sustained by citizens of the United States from Indian depredations.

By Mr. Belford—Directing the Secretary of the Interior to pay to Mrs. N. C. Meeker and others certain sums of money out of the Ute Indian annuity fund.

By Mr. Brents—Extending the Land laws to the Territory of Alaska.

By Mr. Bennett—To establish the Territory of Pembina.

By Mr. Neal—Restoring to citizenship certain persons who have become naturalized subjects of Great Britain.

Mr. Coffroth also reported a bill for the appointment of additional clerks in the Pension Office. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Stevenson, Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported back the Senate bill amending Secs. 2,324 and 2,325, Revised Statutes, in regard to mineral lands. The purport of the bill is to add to the existing law the provision that, when the claimant of a patent is not a resident of the land district, the necessary application and affidavits may be made by his authorized agent. Also that the period within which work is required to be done annually on all unpatented mineral claims shall commence on the 1st of January succeeding that of the location of the claim, and that this section shall apply to all claims since May 10, 1872.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. Belford, Maginnis, Page, and Reagan. The latter contended that the effect of the proposed measure would be to allow speculators in New York to send out their agents, and to locate any number of claims in mining districts, the reply to that being that such can be done now.

Mr. Clymer took the same view as Mr. Reagan, and expressed apprehension that all the vast mineral wealth of the country would fall into the grasp of consolidated companies.

Mr. Calkins replied to these objections, and said that they did not touch the point of this bill at all. Under the present law, the agent or attorney of the owner of a mining-claim could make affidavit of entry.

Mr. Reagan inquired whether, under the proposed bill, the privilege was not given to corporations remote from mining-districts to get out patents for mineral claims through agents and attorneys.

Mr. Calkins—Not at all. The bill does not touch that question at all. If I stake out a claim and sell it, this bill allows the agent of the purchaser to make affidavit of the original location, for the purpose of applying for a patent. That is all that the bill proposes. As the law now stands, the discoverer of a mine is prohibited from disposing of his claim until after he has got a patent for it. This bill proposes to enable him to dispose of his claim before he gets the patent.

Mr. Springer supported the bill, and denied that it was in the interest of corporations.

Mr. Belford said that the bill simply provided that an agent might swear to a fact within his knowledge instead of the principal being obliged to do so. It was a just act, and it ought to be passed in the interest of the hard-handed and heroic miners of the West. There was no speculation in it. There was no fraud in it. It was not in the interest of corporations, but in the interest of honest miners, and if the House voted it down it would do an act of injustice to every miner in Colorado and Nevada.

Mr. Reagan argued against the bill and was interrupted by Mr. Cannon, who inquired whether he did not believe that more capital had gone into the mines than had come out of them; whether it was not to the interests of miners that they should have the fullest chance to sell their land, and whether, if anybody ought to be protected, it should not be the capitalist.

Mr. Reagan replied he did not believe more capital had been invested in the mines than had been produced by them. The bane of this country was the fettering of great industries and interests by corporations and monopolies. His purpose was to give the greatest encouragement to the heroic pioneers that go into the Western wilds, and he desired to keep them unfettered and unoppressed by corporations and monopolies.

Mr. Haskell supported the bill. There was not a thing wrong in it. There was not a miner in Colorado but would vote for its passage.

Mr. Wright supported the bill.

After further discussion by Messrs. Acklen and Bennett in favor of the bill, it was passed,—yeas, 177; nays, 29.

Mr. Wright moved that when the House adjourn to-day it be to meet Friday. Lost,—yeas, 79; nays, 120.

Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THURSBY CONCERT.

The second Thursby concert was given last evening at the Central Music-Hall, with a program more brilliant than that which was offered on Monday evening. The performance does not call for very detailed notice, nor does it require us to change the impressions we have already recorded of the various artists. Miss Thursby had three numbers, the "Mignon" Polacca, the "Variation" of Proch, which are the standby of all agile vocalists, and the waltz tempo from Ricci's "Une Folie a Rome," all of which were admirably adapted to her style and displayed her fine vocalism to even better effect than the numbers which she sung on the first evening. The performance, indeed, more than confirms what we stated then—namely: that she has gained in strength and finish, and that the girlish quality of her voice, which used to characterize her so prominently among other singers, has matured and grown broader, more forcible, and intense. In another way she has also greatly improved, and that is in enunciation, while to all these qualities she also adds that which she always possessed,—the conscientious effort to do everything honestly and to the very best of her ability, which is not such a common trait among singers that it should be passed over without notice. Of course Miss Thursby met with another cordial reception, and the customary encores, to which she replied with Abt's "Embarrassment," a dainty little ballad we have never heard before, connected with the difficulty a young maiden without a penny had in getting across the ferry to Twickenham Town, and "Sweet Home." M. Adamowski, though not a strong player, nor always correct, made a very agreeable impression. Fischer, the cello-player, had some very charming and taking numbers, a Romance and Tarantelle of his own, Galterman's "Cantabili," and Popper's "Papillon," the last being played with such superb finish as to gain for him a very enthusiastic encore. Ferranti, with his very agreeable nonsense, added much to the pleasure of the audience. Mr. Rummel had two numbers well suited to his style,—Weber's well-known "Invitation to the Dance," in its brilliant setting by Tausig, and Liszt's magnificent Polonaise in E major. His finest success was in the last, which he gave with great brilliancy and dash, and with fine effect in bringing out its strong contrasts as well as with some splendid bursts of power.

THE OPERA SEASON.

The sale of single seats for the opera season will begin this morning at the box-office of Haverly's Theatre. As the sale of season seats has been three or four times larger than it was last winter, we may anticipate that there will be a rush at the box-office this morning. The repertoire for the first week includes "Martha," "Sonnambula," "Aida," "Daughter of the Regiment," "Linda," "Faust," and the "Stabat Mater" on Sunday evening. It is not improbable that "Aida" will be given two or three times in the second week also, as its performance has been one of the most remarkable successes made by the troupe both in New York and in Boston. The *Advertiser* of the latter city says that no such performance of opera has ever been known there before. With such artists as Ambre, Cary, Galassi, Campanini, and Behrens, and with the fine ensemble that characterizes this troupe, it could hardly be otherwise. Its performance here will be eagerly awaited.

THE OLYMPIC.

Here we have during the present week a lengthy variety program, embracing some clever and a few indifferent performers. The opening sketch, "Pinafore in Fifteen Minutes," serves for the introduction of Mr. Fred Hallen, a young fellow with a better voice than a knowledge of acting, and Miss Enid Hart, a young woman who has not much of the one, and less of the other. Andy Collom, however, brings "down the house" with his banjo, and so does Miss Flora Moore, a female Pat Rooney. Clark and Edwards please in their songs, many of them being from the repertoire of Joe Emmet. A pair of fair gymnasts, the Martell Brothers, attract attention; Niles and Evans are decided favorites; Leonora Bradley sings serio-comic gems, the ventriloquist, Bingham, gives his dialog with the Woodhead family; and the high kickers Crumley and De Forrest come in for adulation. There are other people in the bill,—James Hearne, William Sparks, Bryant and Saville, and Harris and Wood, the latter closing the entertainment in a Dutch sketch.

MRS. FORD.

Mrs. S. C. Ford, of Cleveland, again appeared as *Josephine*, in "Pinafore," at Haverly's Theatre, last evening. This lady has a light soprano voice, of very pleasing quality. Its tones are silvery, resonant, and sympathetic; it reaches high notes, and holds them, with perfect ease; and it possesses flexibility to the degree of brilliancy. Mrs. F. is gifted, in addition, with a comely appearance and a graceful bearing; and, though rather amateurish as yet in action, gives evidences of dramatic capabilities.

The house was, of course, a good one; and it applauded warmly all of the performers, in about all of their performances.

To-night Mrs. Falk repeats her charming rendition of *Hebe*, and Mrs. Ford makes her final appearance as *Josephine*.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Boucicault's son, Dion G., will probably soon appear as *Hamlet*.

Weathersby's "Froliques" have a new piece entitled "Ourselves."

The New York Aquarium will shortly be converted into the Imperial Circus.

D. H. Harkins has returned to New York. He has been starring in England.

Harry Pearson, late of McVicker's, is now giving dramatic instruction in this city.

Mr. Paul Nicholson is now the business manager of the "My Partner" combination.

Hamlin has determined to postpone the production of "La Cigale," which was set for this evening, "Our Boys" having proved a decided drawing card. People were turned away last night.

James Halloway, tragedian, died Dec. 18 in London, Eng., aged 60 years. He left a widow and six children.

"Forget-Me-Not" is now discovered to be an adaptation of a French play, "La Comtesse de Martrichand."

"Drink," booked for McVicker's on the 19th, has been drawing immense houses in the New England circuit.

Mr. Lester Wallack assumed charge of the funeral of Count Joannes, who was buried in New York last Monday.

Miss May Croly, who has appeared on the stage with Joe Jefferson and Clara Morris, has retired to her home circle.

The Boylston Museum, Boston, last week reduced its general price of admission to 10 cents, and a good show is furnished, too.

Tom W. Keene for his performance of *Richard III.* at the Boston Theatre one night last week, received thirteen calls. That is enthusiasm.

John T. Raymond says he neither drinks nor chews. But the Troy *Times* declares that he occasionally wrestles with the truth and gets thrown.

Frank Mayo will be supported during his coming tour by Edwin Varrey, Edwin Frank, John Weaver, John Richardson, J. J. Connelly, Miss Laura Don, and Miss Marion Taylor.

There will be what is called a "social session" of the B. P. O. Elks at Hooley's on Sunday evening next. The audience will be largely composed of "professionals" and their friends.

A new theatre is to be erected by an association, with a capital of $400,000, on Fourteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, New York. What are they going to do with it? The theatres now in existence in that city have not an easy time of it.

Augusta Dargon's manager, now in Australia, says in a letter: "Mr. J. C. Williamson and his charming wife (née Maggie Moore) are playing to immense houses in 'H. M. S. Pinafore' at the Theatre Royal, Sydney. Miss Moore makes a very piquant *Josephine*, while Mr. Williamson makes a great feature of the *Admiral*."

It is said that there are in the United States 380 theatres and 120 halls and lyceums. There are 125 regular traveling combinations, 50 minstrel or variety companies, 68 companies formed to support stars and play in spectacular, and seven resident stock companies,—three in New York, two in Boston, one in Philadelphia, and one in San Francisco.

PATTI.

Leavenworth People Will Have It that Her Ladyship Likes Beer.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Jan. 7.—In the Patti case to-day Charles Carples Merchaus testified: Have received musical training from childhood. Have sung several times in New York in Italian and German opera. Was at the Patti concert in this city. Thought Patti "tipsy" when she first appeared, and was in a worse condition when she came on the last time. Several persons sitting near me remarked the same thing. Still believe she was "tipsy" that night. A bad cold would not give a silly cast to the eye or a tipsy look to the face. Talked with two members of the troupe at my store. They wished me to say nothing about the concert, and said they would be glad when they got East so they could leave the company.

L. C. Spangler, steward of the Planters' House, testified that during their supper at the Planters' House on the evening of the concert Patti and her company drank one dozen bottles of beer and two and a half dozen bottles claret. The whole party was very boisterous; acted as if under the influence of liquor.

Thomas O'Neill and Samuel Whitson, carpenters at the theatres, saw Patti drink repeatedly from glasses brought into the theatre, and which they supposed contained liquor. Her actions indicated to them that she was intoxicated.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Jan. 6.—Depositions in the libel suit of Carlotta Patti against the *Post-Dispatch*, of St. Louis, have been taken here for the past two days for the defense, and have disclosed a good deal of evidence against the sobriety of Patti on the occasion of her concert here a short time ago. McCall, a hackman, testified that he took Patti from East Leavenworth to her hotel in Leavenworth, and from the hotel to the theatre, and back to the hotel after the concert. He swore it took three or four men to get her into the hack at the theatre after the concert and as many more to take her out of it on arriving at the hotel. He could not swear positively that Patti was drunk, but he was decidedly of the opinion that she was intoxicated.

Joseph F. Brua, owner of the Mansion House saloon, testified that he sent two brandy toddies at different times to Patti during the concert, and they were as hot and strong as he could make them. They were ordered by an old Italian attached to the troupe, who said they were for Patti, and who took them to the theatre himself. Brua further swore that every one of the concert audience that visited his saloon that night spoke of Patti as being drunk.

J. H. Brooks, janitor of the theatre, testified to seeing four glasses of liquor brought into the theatre during the evening. Two of them he knew were hot Scotch whisky. He brought one himself by order of De Munck, Patti's husband, who told him to have it made stronger than one which had been previously ordered. The witness considered this particular drink a bouncer on account of its strength. These four drinks were placed on a table at which Patti sat when not singing. He saw her drink them, and thought she was very drunk; he believed the amount of liquor she drank that evening would make an ordinary man drunk.

Prof. Carl Hoffman, one of the leading musicians of the city, and State Agent for the Chickering pianos, testified that he heard Patti attempt to sing on the night in question; thought she acted very strangely; considered her singing a farce; was disgusted with the whole performance, and telegraphed Chickering & Co. to cancel their contract with the Patti troupe on the ground that he thought it would injure them to have a piano with such a company.

WISCONSIN OLD SETTLERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 7.—The annual meeting of the Old Settlers' Club occurred to-day. The following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year: President, William A. Prentiss; Vice-Presidents, John H. Tweedy, William P. Merrill, George Albert; Secretary and Treasurer, John M. Miller; Executive Committee, Alexander Mitchell, Enoch Chase, Harrison Ludington, John B. Merrill, D. W. Fowler; Marshal, James S. Buck. Several amendments to the constitution were offered and referred, one of which proposes to change the name of the Society to the Pioneer Association of Milwaukee; another proposes to admit to membership parties who reached the age of 50 years on the 1st of January, 1879, and located in Milwaukee prior to 1845. It was resolved to attend the funeral of the late Dr. E. B. Wolcott in a body, and a Committee on Resolutions was also appointed in this connection. The Hon. Fred Horn came down from Cedarburg to attend the meeting. The annual dinner of the Society will occur, as heretofore, on the 22d of February.

JOURNALISTIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 7.—The sale of the *Post-Dispatch*, advertised to take place to-day under a mortgage held by D. M. Chambers, proved a failure. The issuance of a new membership in the Western Associated Press to Joe Pulitzer, the present holder of the paper, destroyed all interest in the event, since it rendered any interest which Chambers might convey practically valueless. The sale was therefore announced to the group of newspaper men which assembled at the Court-House as postponed indefinitely. Pulitzer created a mild sensation by getting up in the crowd, displaying his certificate in the Associated Press, and denouncing the attempt made to dispossess him.

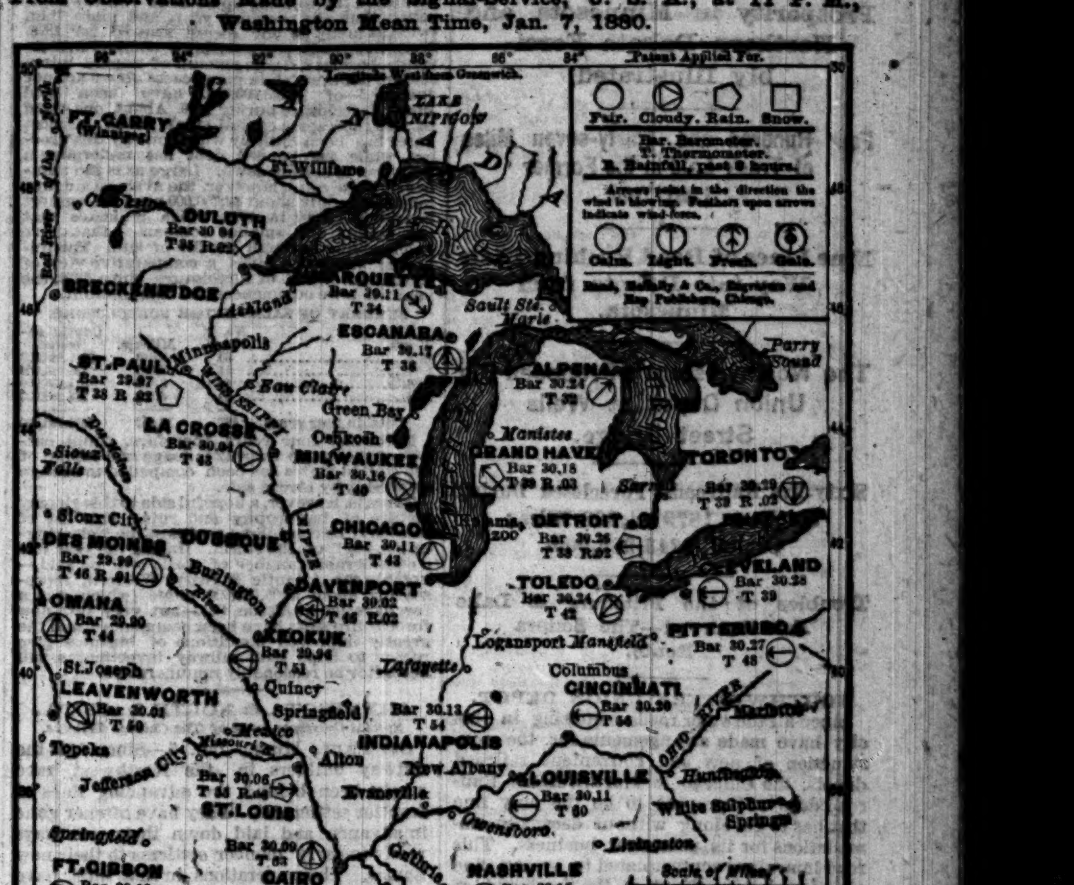
CLOSED OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 7.—James Stewart & Co.'s store was closed under a levy made by the Sheriff to-day, and eleven attachments were placed on the stock. The firm did a business of $500,000 annually, and enjoyed the confidence of the business community to an eminent degree. The liabilities of the firm are not known, but are reported at over $100,000, and friends assert that they will be able to tide over the affair. The trouble was hastened by the temporary absence of the head of the firm. Some $50,000 or more paper is held in the Valley, a good portion of which is safely secured. Mr. Stewart is expected home to-morrow, and matters will be adjusted.

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal-Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M., Washington Mean Time, Jan. 7, 1880.



Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather.	Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	29.22	42	88	Calm..	0	.....	Hazy.	2:00 p. m.	30.16	47	92	Calm..	6	.....	Foggy.
7:00 a. m.	29.22	43	83	Calm..	0	.....	Hazy.	9:00 p. m.	30.11	45	92	Calm..	1	.....	Foggy.
10:18 a. m.	29.23	46	85	Calm..	0	.....	Hazy.	10:18 p. m.	30.11	43	92	Calm..	0	.....	Foggy.

INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8—1 a. m.—For the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys stationary or lower barometer, southeast to southwest winds, cloudy weather, occasional rain, stationary or slightly higher temperature.

SLY SAMMY.

The Shuffling Sage of Gramercy Dabbling Extensively in Stocks—How He Operates.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Tilden keeps up his interest in the speculation on 'Change as well as in that on Presidential possibilities. He is unquestionably one of the keenest observers of the stock market, and takes a hand in whenever he sees a good chance, with almost invariably lucky results. Yesterday the Sage of Gramercy entered the office of one of the best-known brokers in the city, shuffling along in his customary way, looking, if possible, more generally "gone to pieces" than ever, and the picture of anything but the shrewd, quick-minded man he is. He inquired the price of a certain stock in which he had decided to invest, and was told it was 92. That was more than the old man wanted to pay, he begged and argued, for so large a block as he wanted,—$250,000. He said he ought to get it at 91. But the broker, who is noted for his bluntness, said the price was 92, and he didn't care a copper whether or not Tilden bought it at that. The conclusion was, that Tilden took the block at 92, and showed his faith in the predictions of a rising market. If the rise does come, Tilden will have a chance to get back the $100,000 which he paid the other day to compromise the railroad suits.

PORK-PACKING.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—To-morrow's Cincinnati *Price-Current* will contain the usual January report of pork-packing in the West, showing returns from all points and estimates for the remainder of the season. The information furnished indicates an increase of 200,000 hogs in interior points, and a decrease of 700,000 at the six large packing cities, making a total of about 6,980,000 to March 1, against 7,480,000 last year. The average weight to date is about nine and a half pounds, lighter than a year ago, and the yield of lard four to five pounds less per hog. The future of the season is expected to depend largely on the weather, which of late has been unfavorable for slaughtering, it being understood there is an ample supply of hogs to reach the estimates given, and probably to exceed them. The total packing to date at all points is 4,680,000, against 4,086,000 last year.

"Hair Revivum" restores gray hair to its original color for 50 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Kalliston.

No part of our physical organization is more worthy of careful attention than the skin. Its delicate structure and mechanism render it sensitive to the slightest obstructions, whether arising from sunburn, from dust, or the changing air and wind. BURNETT'S KALLISTON is prepared expressly to remove all these; and the result of its use is a perfectly healthy action, and a softness and loveliness of texture that health alone will induce.

Eminent Dr. W. C. Cavenagh, Memphis, Tenn., writes: For weak digestion, consumption, general debility, and want of appetite, I cheerfully recommend Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef.

NEW LIGHTS.

Revolution in Gas Lighting!

NEW PETROLEUM LIGHTS.

PNEUMATIC LIGHT 40 TO 50c PER 1,000!

PETROLEUM GASLIGHT 60 TO 80c PER 1,000!

This Company will join capitalists, municipalities, and established or new Gas Companies in each locality throughout the United States in supplying to consumers finer and cheaper lights than can be produced by any other known process.

Circulars describing these lights, which are now on exhibition at our office, and also the full merits of

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTS

Can be had on application. Companies equipped with these lights can soon and forever control the gaslight business of any locality. No better opportunity for the safe and profitable investment of capital can be found in any market. The closest investigation by the best experts is invited.

THE WORLD'S LIGHT MANFG. CO.,
116 and 118 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

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Chas. Gossage & Co.

Housekeeping Linens!

Notwithstanding the great advance in price in the foreign markets, we offer for the present month,

Loom Damasks,
Bleach'd Damasks,
Napkins in all sizes,
Huck Towels,
Damask Towels, &c., &c.,

And our usual stock of General HOUSEKEEPING LINENS, at former and in some lines

Greatly Reduced Prices!

A Special Line of Damask Cloths, 2 1-2 yards wide and from 3 to 5 yards long, at the following Great Reductions:

USUAL PRICE.	PRESENT PRICE.
$17.50	$10.00
20.00	12.00
24.00	14.00
25.00	15.00
30.00	18.00
35.00	20.00
40.00	25.00

These are all Extra Quality Double Damask, and ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS!

A Full 3-4 by 3-4 Damask Napkin at $3,

A Great Bargain!

Chas. Gossage & Co.

CHOCOLATE.

For Breakfast!

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

Ask Your Grocer For It!

PARIS AND LONDON.

NEW YORK DEPOT, 286 GREENWICH-ST.

FRANKLIN MAC VEAGH, CHICAGO.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

A Cough, Cold OR Sore Throat

Requires Immediate Attention.

Any of these ailments, if allowed to continue, cause irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption.

It is certainly well-established that BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have no equal for the prompt relief of Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases generally.

Established Twenty-five Years.

BROWN'S

PRICE 25 CTS. — 25 CTS. PER BOX.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

TROCHES

Prepared and Sold by

JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston.

CAUTION!

The popularity of the Troches has caused several counterfeit, poor, and worthless imitations. Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES with the name of the proprietors on the Government stamp attached to each box. Sold everywhere, only in boxes, at 25c., 50c. & $1.00. (The larger cheapest.) by all Druggists.

Brown's Bronchial Troches contain ingredients which also act specially on the organs of the VOICE. They have an extraordinary efficacy in all affections of the Throat and Larynx, restoring a healthy tone when relaxed either from cold or over-exertion of the voice, and produce a clear enunciation. They are particularly recommended to SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, and all who are afflicted with *Cough, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Influenza, Sore Throat, or Hoarseness.*

25c.-WORLD-FAMED REMEDIES.-25c.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, &c.
BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, for Eradicating Worms in Children (unfailing).
BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, for Relieving Pain, both Internal and External.
BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFRICE, for Whitening and Preserving the Teeth.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE RAILROADS.

Prosperity in Minnesota and Northern Dakota Forcibly Illustrated.

Four Hundred and Thirty-seven Miles of Track Laid in the Former Last Year.

Nine Lines of Road Pushing Their Way into Dakota from Minnesota.

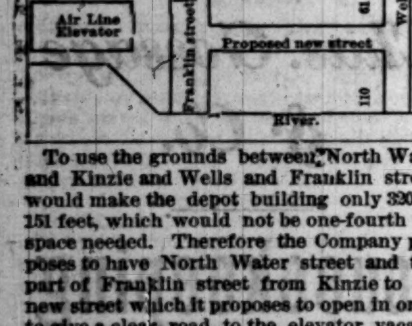
The Northwestern's Proposed Big Union Depot at Wells Street Bridge.

Sixty-five Railroads Foreclosed During the Year 1879: 4,900 Miles; Capital, $243,288,000.

Troubles of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad—The Sonora Route.

NORTHWESTERN UNION DEPOT.

Since all the other roads centering in this city have made arrangements for the construction of new and convenient railroad dèpots, the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad does not propose to be the only line that has to get along without decent accommodations for its passenger business. This road long since contemplated to erect a fine and commodious dèpot at the north end of Wells street bridge. A few years ago it acquired possession of all the land north of its present temporary dèpot between Wells and Market streets, with the exception of the Air-Line Elevator, for dèpot purposes. But it could make no use of those grounds thus far, because they were intersected by North Water and Franklin streets, as will be seen by the following diagram:



To use the grounds between North Water and Kinzie and Wells and Franklin streets would make the depot building only 320 by 151 feet, which would not be one-fourth the space needed. Therefore the Company proposes to have North Water street and that part of Franklin street from Kinzie to the new street which it proposes to open in order to give a clear road to the elevator vacated by the city. This would enable the Company to cover nearly the entire grounds between Wells and Market streets and Kinzie street and the river with fine and commodious depot buildings. No harm can possibly arise to the city or private individuals from such an arrangement. The entire grounds indicated in the diagram, with the exception of the elevator, are now owned by the Company, and the elevator will be provided with a much better thoroughfare than it has had heretofore by the way of Franklin street, which is crossed by numberless tracks, and vehicles are constantly threatened with demolition, numberless accidents having already occurred at that point. The elevator people are anxious that the proposed arrangement should be made, for the new street will be a great benefit to them, as it will be unnecessary for teams to cross the tracks in order to reach their buildings. North Water street is entirely covered with tracks, and is of no earthly use to anybody except the railroad company. In order to have the streets mentioned vacated, the Northwestern Railroad Company had introduced at the last meeting of the Common Council the following ordinance, which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, who have unanimously agreed to recommend its passage, and will present their report to the Common Council Monday evening:

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SEC. 1. That so much of North Water street as lies between the west line of Franklin street and the west line of Wells street, and so much of Franklin street as lies between the south line of Kinzie street and the south line of North Water street, be and the same are hereby vacated and discontinued. Provided, however, that this ordinance shall not be operative until the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company shall lay out and dedicate to the public use a new street, running from Franklin street to Wells street, parallel to North Water street, twenty-four feet in width, the north line of which shall be sixty-one feet south of the south line of North Water street, in such manner that the use of such proposed new street shall be absolutely vested in the public, and said Railway Company shall construct thereon proper and convenient approaches to the viaduct on Wells street, and shall pave said proposed new street in a suitable and proper manner, and build stone-walls on each side thereof suitable for the protection and safe use of said street, and shall execute and deliver to the City of Chicago its agreement perpetually to maintain said street, its approaches and protection-walls aforesaid, and keep the same properly paved.

The managers of the Northwestern state that if the ordinance is passed, as they expect it will, because it will be a benefit to the city, and especially to the North Side, they will commence the erection of a splendid depot within thirty days that is to cover all the ground between the new street and Kinzie and Wells and Market streets that is to cost from $750,000 to $1,000,000, and which will be an ornament to that part of the city. The present office building of the Company between Franklin and Market is to be torn down, as the ground it stands on will be used for the depot. Thus the new depot will have a length along Kinzie street of about 700 feet, and a width on Wells street of 292 feet. All the trains from the various divisions of this Company will be accommodated at the new depot, and the present depots on the West Side will be vacated for passenger purposes and used exclusively for the accommodation of the freight traffic. If the new ordinance should fail to pass, however, they would give up the project of building a passenger depot on the North Side altogether and find suitable and convenient grounds for the erection of such depot on the West Side.

LUMBER ARBITRATORS.

Mr. F. W. Weyerhouser, of Rock Island, and Mr. Alfred Toll, of Hannibal, who have been lately appointed arbitrators to settle the dispute regarding the division of the lumber business from points north and south of Keokuk to Missouri River points, met in this city yesterday to perform the work assigned to them. There has been much trouble heretofore regarding this matter, and at the last meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association a resolution was adopted that this matter should be referred to arbitrators; that the lumber dealers north of and including Keokuk should appoint one man, and those south of that point another, and these two shall appoint the third member. Mr. Weyerhouser was appointed for the district north, and Mr. Toll for that south of Keokuk. At their meeting yesterday they selected Mr. A. A. Carpenter, of the firm of Kirby, Carpenter & Co., of this city, as the third member. Mr. Carpenter was notified of his appointment, and accepted the position, but, being prevented from attending the meeting yesterday, an adjournment was had until to-day, when the difficulties regarding the division of the lumber business from the above-named sections will be taken into consideration.

RAILROAD FORECLOSURES IN 1879.

The next number of the *Railway Age* will contain an interesting article on railway foreclosures in 1879, of which the following is an abstract:

We hoped, when preparing our annual summary of foreclosures a year ago, that the record for 1879 would show a considerable decrease in the number of sales as well as in the amounts involved. Our list for 1878 had shown a decrease in the number of sales from 1877, although the total amount involved had been swollen by the enormous figures of the Erie, the Chesapeake & Ohio, and some other important roads, so as to represent an aggregate of $312,000,000, against $199,000,000 in 1877. The year 1879, however, proves to have witnessed the winding up of more railway companies than any previous year, and more than twice as many as our record showed for 1876. Sixty-five roads, representing a nominal investment—besides a large amount of unpaid interest and debts which in many cases above are not included—of $243,000,000, have been sold under foreclosure during 1879. About one-third of this represents capital stock which is most cases has been entirely wiped out by this process, while the bonded debt has undergone a very severe scaling down. Large as is the number of these sales, however, the average amount involved is only about $3,750,000 per road, against nearly $6,500,000 in 1878, which indicates that it is mainly the smaller companies that have been passing through the fire of late. The following summary gives a comparative view of the annual work of foreclosure since 1876, the year when we commenced the compilation:

SUMMARY OF SALES UNDER FORECLOSURE.

Years.	*No. of roads.*	*Mileage.*	*Capital invested.*
1876	30	3,846	$217,848,000
1877	54	3,875	198,984,000
1878	48	3,902	311,631,000
1879	65	4,909	243,288,000
Total in four years...	197	16,532	$971,752,000

In the last four years, therefore, about *one-fifth* of the entire railway mileage and capital of the United States has been compelled to change ownership by forced sale.

There is, however, a hopeful side to this gloomy picture of bankruptcy and ruin. This list of sales may be considered as almost the "clearing-up shower" of the storm. During the year 1880 a considerable number of roads will be sold,—notably the Atlantic & Great Western, representing about $105,000,000 alone [which was a few days ago at Akron, O.],—but very few new foreclosure suits have been commenced, and the greatly improved conditions of business give reason to hope that railway investments will hereafter be reasonably remunerative.

MINNESOTA & NORTH DAKOTA.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 5.—Since 1864 the railway builders in the Northwest have rarely been behind the advancing lines of frontier settlement. They have oftener gone in advance and laid down their iron ways ready to carry pioneer settlerss to their new homes. Their operations in that time have corresponded with one well-defined period of great industrial developments in Minnesota, and with another of extraordinary depression in business; so that their late and present activity appears a sure indication and proof that a new era of common enterprise and prosperity has set in. From a tabulated statement carefully prepared by Mr. Solberg, of the State Railroad Commissioner's office, I copy the footings showing the number of miles of railway built each year, and the total mileage in operation at the close of each year, within the borders of Minnesota, as follows:

Year.	*Miles built.*	*Total miles.*	*Year.*	*Miles built.*	*Total miles.*
1862	10	10	1871	458	1,550
1863	46	56	1872	349	1,900
1864	43	100	1873	7	1,907
1865	110	210	1874	40	1,947
1866	105	315	1875	10	1,957
1867	114	429	1876	29	1,987
1868	131	560	1877	212	2,199
1869	206	766	1878	351	2,550
1870	326	1,092	1879	436	2,927

These footings exclude side, spur, and temporary tracks. They show that there were large expenditures in railway building from 1865 to 1872; a period of inactivity from 1873 to 1876; and renewed activity in building in 1877 and since about equal to that of the speculative years 1870 to 1872.

The situation of Chicago with regard to this part of the Northwest and its interests in the commercial development of Minnesota and Dakota will perhaps justify a somewhat detailed review of the doings of our railroad companies in 1879. Of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Railroad, by which this city and Minneapolis, with the railroads beyond them, are connected with the Chicago & Northwestern railway system, it may be stated that its gross earnings in 1878 were more than one-quarter larger than in 1877, and the increase in 1879 over 1878 was fully in equal proportion. In permanent improvements and additions of rolling-stock, probably no road of no greater length (200 miles) will make a better showing for the year. The permanent improvements include large yards and depots, and extensive spur tracks at Eau Claire and Menomonee, a terminal yard at St. Paul, four new stations, enlargement of buildings at other stations, etc. The additions to rolling-stock includes ten locomotives and 360 cars, and contributions to the color lines of 470 cars, besides a contribution of 150 cars, each built expressly for the traffic for the Lumber Line.

The Lumber Line is an organization in which the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Company is associated with the St. Paul & Sioux City, Sioux City & Pacific, and Kansas City, St. Joseph, & Council Bluffs Railroad Companies. The first apportionment requires 500 cars to be furnished by the 1st of March next, of which 250 have already been supplied, and are in daily use in the line, with 200 to 300 common cars. Its manager, located here, anticipates that the line will take 75,000,000 feet of lumber this year from Eau Claire and Menomonee, and 35,000,000 feet from other points on the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Road,—the most of which will be carried to the Missouri and beyond.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company have extended their Hastings & Dakota line from Montevideo to Ortonville, at the foot of Big Stone Lake, on the western border of the State, a distance of forty-six miles. This road, when permission can be had to cross the Sisseton Sioux reservation, will be further extended up the valley of the Dakota River to Jamestown, on the Northern Pacific. This Company has also nearly finished the grading for a double-track short line between this city and Minneapolis, which will be opened early next summer. It entered upon the year with all its roads in excellent working order and fully equipped, and, especially for the last four or five months, has had on its Minnesota lines a larger traffic than ever before.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company has begun its Black Hills Branch of the Winona & St. Peter Division by building forty-seven miles, from Tracy westwardly. And right here it is interesting to note that no less than nine railways are projecting from Minnesota into Dakota. These are, the Crookston & Fort Totten, built to Grand Forks; the Northern Pacific; an extension of the St. Paul & Manitoba line from Breckinridge to the Missouri, as yet only a project; a projected road from St. Cloud, to enter Dakota at the head of Big Stone Lake, which is in the hands of experienced railroad builders; the Hasting & Dakota, waiting at the foot of Big Stone Lake for permission to cross a small reservation; the Black Hills Branch of the Winona & St. Peter, building; the Black Hills Branch of the St. Paul & Sioux City, building; the Southern Minnesota, at the border; and the Worthington & Sioux Falls, built.

The Caledonia, Mississippi & Western Railroad Company has built fifty-seven and one-half miles from the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Road on the Mississippi westward through Houston County.

The St. Paul & Sioux City Company, by consolidation, purchase, and building, has increased its possessions during 1879 from 122 to 560 miles of operated road. Its acquisitions are the Sioux City & St. Paul Road, 148 miles; Worthington & Sioux Falls, 59 miles; St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor's Falls, 25 miles; Hudson & River Falls, 12 miles; Covington, Columbus & Black Hills, renamed Sioux City & Nebraska, twenty-six miles; and the Omaha & Nebraska, sixty-three miles. It has built on its Blue Earth Branch, pointing to Fort Dodge, Ia., thirty-four miles, from Crystal Lake (near Mankato) to Blue Earth City; on its Black Hills Branch, leaving the main line at Heron Lake, and pointing to Flandran in Dakota, to Woodstock in Pipestone County, forty-four miles; and a branch to open the Company's lands, down the Rock River from Luverne, twenty-eight miles. This Company intends to build from 150 to 200 miles of road this year, fifty of which will be for the completion of its Omaha & Nebraska Division to connect with the main line at Sioux City. The main line is being relaid with steel rails.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Company is prosecuting its branch to Fort Dodge, Ia., on which it has built thirteen and a half miles in this State this year, and a distance not reported in Iowa. The branch will be finished this year.

The Southern Minnesota Railroad has been extented eighty-six and three-fourths miles, to the western boundary of the State.

The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Company, which succeeded in June last to the property and franchises of the St. Paul & Pacific and First Division St. Paul & Pacific, has since completed its main lines, giving two tracks from St. Paul to Glyndon and one track thence to St. Vincent, on the Manitoba border, building seventy-eight miles of road; and has also built fourteen and a half miles on its projected branch to Fort Totten on Devil's Lake, which leaves the main line at Crookston and crosses the Red River of the North into Grand Forks. Work on this branch will be finished during the coming season. Forty-nine grain elevators have been built along this Company's lines since July 1 last, besides sixteen freight-houses and a large number of warehouses owned by private parties. This Company has used iron ties on eighty miles of track laid last year, and has relaid 115 miles of its road with steel rails. It has also made large additions to its rolling-stock.

The Northern Pacific Company, in extending its line beyond the Missouri, has laid sixty miles of track the past season, graded 140 miles of roadway, and has provided for the completion of the line to the Yellowstone by the 1st of September next. It has relaid its tracks from Brainerd to Fargo, 138 miles, and built nine freight-houses, while private parties have built grain elevators and storehouses at sixteen stations. It has added to its rolling stock ten locomotives and 100 cars, and contracted for ten locomotives and 350 cars, to be delivered early next spring. It is this winter increasing its dockage at Duluth, and assisting in the building of a new elevator there.

The St. Paul & Duluth Company, during the last year, has built a spur track of six miles, from North Pacific Junction to Knife Falls, on the St. Louis River, the outlet of an extensive pine region. It has also graded ten miles of roadway on a branch line from White Bear to Taylor's Falls, which will be opened about July 1 next. Its gross earnings for 1879 amount to $560,000,—the most in any year since the road was opened. It is building seventy-five cars at its shops in this city.

The North Wisconsin has been extended within the year twenty miles nearer to Lake Superior. Its lumber and wood carrying makes a large business, as may be judged from a pending contract with one party which requires the bringing to Hudson on the St. Croix from Cumberland, the operating terminus of the road, forty car-loads of pine hogs daily from Dec. 1 to April 1.

The local improvements by our railroad companies made and in progress are of great importance to this city. The St. Paul & Manitoba Company during last year built here two freight-houses and a headquarters building, the former 550 and 400 by 40 and 50 feet, and the latter 50 by 100 feet, three stories and windowed basement. During the present year it will build a car, machine, and repair shops which will have a frontage of 3,000 feet. The St. Paul & Sioux City Company has begun grading and track-laying for extensive shops and terminal buildings to be built this year. The Northern Pacific has begun grading for a headquarters building (four stories) and large freight-houses to be erected this year. The St. Paul & Duluth Company is also to build a headquarters building here this year. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company is enlarging its freight-yards, and intends to build this year larger freight-houses than any yet built here. The Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Company has made heavy expenditures here the past year in establishing its terminal yards. The Union Depot Company, in which all the companies just above named are united, will expend this year about $400,000 in grading and in building its depot and train-house. Finally the competion of the double tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and St. Paul & Manitoba Companies will give us five railway tracks between St. Paul and Minneapolis before the coming summer is over. We have in use only four wholly distinct railroad lines to Chicago, but expect to have some time two more,—one from the Illinois Central system and the other, perhaps, the Chicago, St. Paul, Edmonton & Sitka Air Line. As visionary an idea as that may become a solid fact,—possibly before this era of railroad building has ended.

IOWA RAILROAD MATTERS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Jan. 5.—The Illinois Central propose to make extensive improvements on their Iowa Division in the spring. Steel rails will be laid, and possibly Pullman sleepers added. At the junction of this road with the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Road a new town has started, named Illinois Central Junction, with a big boom. H. W. Brooks, of Wisconsin, will establish an immense creamery there, and will gather milk along the railroads in each direction for a hundred miles, and will keep 1,000 cows himself. There is no better point in the State for such a concern.

A large engineering party of the Fort Madison & Northwestern Narrow Gauge are making surveys this winter, so that construction can begin when winter closes. Supt. Kenrick says he expects to build 100 miles next year, which will bring it well on toward this city.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific have proposed to the people of Keosauqua to build a branch from their Keokuk & Des Moines Division for $20,000 and the narrow-gauge road and franchises already begun and right of way and depot grounds. They will probably get it.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific will soon have Western and Central Iowa gridironed with railroads. They are working together, and building branches from road to road at intervals of twenty or thirty miles between this city and the Missouri. From here to Albia is a branch, via Knoxville; from here to Chariton, the two meeting at Indianola. From Creston the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has a branch to Greenfield, in Adair County. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific will doubtless run its Winterset branch to Greenfield, twenty-five miles, and make a connection. From Red Oak the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy are building, to connect with a branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific from Atlantic; the meeting point is about twelve miles south of Lewis, in Cass County. Both are nearly constructed. It is now rumored that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will build a branch from Hastings, in Mills County, to Macedonia, in Pottawatamie County, where it will meet a branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific from Avoca. These branches will be valuable feeders to the main lines and of great benefit to the people.

The Clarinda branch of Jay Gould's Wabash combination is completed. It runs twenty miles parallel with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Page County is one of the best and largest stock-raising counties in the State.

The towns along the Cedar Rapids & Ottumwa extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which is the rival of the Des Moines & Marshalltown route, having failed to vote sufficient aid to secure the necessary $250,000, a change in the route is to be made and a new vote ordered. Meanwhile the Des Moines route is booming right along. Last Monday this city voted a 2 per cent tax by a majority of 6 to 1, and every town between here and Marshalltown but one has voted a tax. Marshalltown will vote a 2 per cent tax by a large majority, which will assure the success of the project. The matter will be considered by the Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul at their meeting in New York this week, and a final decision made. It is estimated the cost of grading and bridging this road will not exceed $3,000 per mile, while the grades do not exceed fifty-three feet at any point, which will make it the most profitable freight road in the State, as a greater load can be drawn by a single locomotive.

Nov. 17, 1876, the State Auditor mailed a letter to the Treasurer of Henry County, inclosing valuable papers. It was never heard of until one day last week, when it was returned to the Auditor, with the information that it was found in the lining of a mail-car, which had been overhauled in the car-shops.

During the year 1879 J. Hawksworth, engineer on the Des Moines & Fort Dodge, ran 292 of the 302 days of the year, making an average of 175 miles a day, or 52,350 miles during the year. Can any other throttle-puller show a better record?

George Wells, the big farmer of Grundy County, offers $10,000 cash and the grounds for a depot to the railroad company who will build a road across his farm.

A bridge is now being built across the Missouri at Plattsmouth by the Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska Railroad Company. Two spans are steel 400 feet long, 50 feet deep, with panels 25 feet long, the tie-rods crossing two panels on the double intersection principle. The remainder of the structure is of iron, three spans 200 feet long each, and a viaduct of 1,500 feet. The steel is now being made at Pittsburg. The fitting will be done at the shops of the Railroad Company.

It is rumored that the shops of the Chicago & Northwestern are to be removed from Clinton to Boone.

The Knoxville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to this city will not be ready for business before February. There is only a temporary bridge across the Des Moines River below this city, and the present thaw is likely to interfere with the placing of the permanent iron structure.

The other morning Conductor Gleason failed to put in his appearance at Keokuk for his regular run to Des Moines. After waiting an hour the train pulled out in charge of the baggage-master, who punched the tickets with his pencil. When the train had been gone several minutes Gleason hove into the depot under full steam and blowing off at a big pressure. It appears he has depended on his wife to wake him up,—made a sort of alarm-clock of her, as it were. She went off visiting for the holidays, and Gleason, not getting the usual and accustomed punch in the back, failed to wake up. He recalled his wife immediately, and now he is on time all right.

PITTSBURG & LAKE ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 7.—The struggle for supremacy between President Bennett and Dr. Hostetter, of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, is the principal topic of discussion in business circles. President Bennett says, in reference to the charges which have been preferred against him, that the issue of preferred stock has nothing to do with the action of Dr. Hostetter, because, when the resolution was brought up before the Board of Directors, he spoke and voted in favor of it. No resolution to issue $800,000 worth of preferred stock was ever offered before the Board. The resolution which was offered, and which did pass, authorized the issuing of $350,000 worth of preferred stock, and such subsequent issues as would be necessary to make up the deficiency of non-payment of subscriptions for common stock, which would increase the total to about $400,000, possibly $450,000. It was proposed that, if the preferred stock should be issued, it should be distributed pro rata among those who held the common stock, and thus the control of the road would not have passed out of the hands of those now running it. This question of preferred stock has, however, passed entirely out of the discussion, as it is no longer a part of the policy of the Company to issue it. It is further claimed by the Bennett side that, as Dr. Hostetter owns one-fifth of the stock and four-fifths of the bonds, his interest as a bondholder outweigh his interest as a stockholder, and, if there could be a default in the payment of the interest on the bonds in July next, he would step in and take possession of the road at once. It would be easy to reduce the income of the road by quarreling with the Lake Shore and the Atlantic & Great Western hereafter, and thus cut of all through business and reduce the Pittsburg & Lake Erie to such a limited amount of business as would hardly pay the running expenses. The most serious charge against President Bennett is that he influenced Mr. McGrann to give the contract for steel rails to the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company, and thus deprived Pittsburg of a large amount of work. It was alleged that by this connection with the Cleveland Company Mr. Bennett made money out of the disposition of the contract by McGrann. Mr. Bennett has furnished the Investigating Committee with a written reply. He states that the charge about the contract for rails is wholly false. He says McGrann had entire control of the matter, and when he (Bennett) heard that the Cleveland Company had underbid the Edgar Thomson Company $3 a ton, he went to the officers of the latter Company and tried to persuade them to reduce their bid to correspond with that of the Cleveland Company, in order to keep the work in Pittsburg. This the Edgar Thomson people refused to do. All this was known to the Board of Directors, of which Dr. Hostetter was, and is, a member. Mr. Bennett denies that he ever offered to sell $800,000 worth of preferred stock to Mr. Vanderbilt, and also denies emphatically that he ever shared profits with Mr. McGrann, and he calls on Dr. Hostetter to prove his charges in this regard. In his answer, Mr. Bennett says he has never sought the advice of attorneys in regard to breaking the trust-deed, nor has he advised its overthrowal, as he claims Dr. Hostetter has done. It was stated in the dispatch to THE TRIBUNE yesterday that the Economite interest was with Dr. Hostetter. Mr. Bennett's friends deny this, and say Mr. Henrici has stated positively to Dr. Hostetter that he will support Mr. Bennett and vote for him at the next election for President. The trust-deed above referred to is a deed signed by the holders of 21,000 shares of stock out of 40,000 shares, agreeing that the voting power shall be put into the hands of Trustees in order to prevent the Pittsburg & Lake Erie passing into the hands of another corporation. These Trustees are William H. Vanderbilt, J. H. Devereaux, James I. Bennett, J. Henrici, and David Hostetter. There was a meeting of the Committee of Investigation this afternoon, when the written reply of Mr. Bennett was submitted to them. Their report will be ready to hand into the yearly meeting of stockholders on the 12th inst. About 38,000 shares were voted. Manufacturers are considerably excited over the quarrel, and are doing all they can to heal the breach. Some of them fear the upshot of the matter will be the acquisition of the road by the Pennsylvania or the Baltimore & Ohio Company.

ST. PAUL EASTERN GRAND TRUNK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7.—President Rhinelander, of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway, made a statement to a reporter to-day that is calculated to serve as a damper upon the new railway enterprise known as the St. Paul Eastern Grand Trunk. Mr. Rhinelander said the scheme to build the new line was projected by the Hon. Thad. C. Pound. The proposed line is to extend from St. Paul to Lake Michigan, and to complete it will require the construction of several short connecting lines of road. The Wisconsin & Minnesota Company, a newly-formed corporation composed of several gentlemen interested in the Wisconsin Central, stepped forward and offered to build fifty-four miles from a point near Colby to the West Wisconsin at Eau Claire, or some other point east of that city. The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Company also offered to build a piece of road from its present northern terminus to a point near Wausau. The three interests then came together, and the result was an agreement between Mr. Pound on the one side, and Messrs. Rhinelander and Colby on the other, that Mr. Pound would not interfere with their respective lines, and that in case they did not build within six months, all of Mr. Pound's rights or interests should revert to him. This agreement was reduced to writing, and, as Mr. Rhinelander says, amounts to no more than this: You agree to meet a man at a certain hour, and tell him that if you are not on hand, he need not wait. Mr. Pound had been at some expense in making surveys, and for this he was reimbursed. The meeting in New York amounted to nothing whatever. Still something definit will be arrived at within a fortnight. Concerning the prospects for business in connection with the new line Mr. Rhinelander says: "We can only look to carrying supplies and settling up the country. This would be the only object in building, and we are weighing the matter. I can say to you that there is nothing positive so far as we are concerned yet, but I look for some definit action very soon."

GREAT EASTERN FAST FREIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 7.—The Managers and General Freight Agents of roads forming the Great Eastern Fast Freight Line held a regular semi-annual meeting at the Russell House to-day, and elected the following officers: Chairman of the Executive Board, L. J. Sergeant, Traffic Manager Grand Trunk; Treasurer, John Porteous, General Freight Agent Grand Trunk; Secretary, L. E. Snively, General Freight Agent Northwestern Grand Trunk. The general officers have been located at Montreal for the last six months, and will remain there for the present. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Illinois Midland, and the New York, Lake Erie & Western were admitted to membership. The other roads interested are the Grand Trunk, the Northwestern Grand Trunk, the Vermont Central, the Flint & Pere Marquette, the Grand Rapids & Indiana, the Indiana, Peru & Chicago, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, the Cairo & Vincennes. The line possesses nearly 2,000 cars, and is constantly adding to the number. Manager Hickson and his party of Grand Trunk officials leave to-morrow for Port Huron, and go thence to Chicago.

THE SONORA ROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The Hon. Levi C. Wade has made his report to the Sonora Railroad Company of Mexico on the Mexican grant. The report is favorable. It has been accepted, and the contractors have been instructed to proceed immediately with their work, beginning construction at Guaymas. The road will run from Guaymas, the principal seaport of Sonora, nearly north to the northern border, a distance of about 230 miles, when it will connect with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The exact point of connection has not been determined, as it is beyond the accepted Atchison surveys. The grant gives 22,000 acres a mile, but the Company and the Mexican Government have agreed it shall be changed to $8,000 a mile with certain other privileges to the Company, and the Government has a year in which to accept these modifications. The Sonora will be the only road in Northern Mexico, and the only Mexican road connecting with the United States. It will be the shortest line across the Continent. Magnificent terminal facilities at Guaymas have been granted, and it is expected that a large amount of freight from the United States to Australia, China, India, and South America will reach the Pacific by the new line.

CONSOLIDATION PROJECT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 7.—About forty or fifty stockholders of the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad Company held an informal meeting to-day and discussed the following proposition submitted by the President: The Pittsburg, Chautauqua Lake & Buffalo Railway Company (running from Brockton to Corry, Pa., where it connects with the Lake Shore) offers the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Road $125,000 in cash to take their (the Pittsburg, Chautauqua Lake & Buffalo) road and merge it into the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo, the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Company to issue 30,000 shares of stock, and assume control of the Pittsburg, Chautauqua Lake & Buffalo Railway. The President said that by accepting the proposition he would be able to pay off the entire issue of income bonds, scrip, and back interest, and the maturing coupons of the road, leaving a cash balance of $50,000, which would be expended in improving the road-bed, or for purchasing additional cars. The stockholders gave their consent to the proposition. Final action will be taken at another meeting.

A NEW LINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 7.—A new railroad company, the Sioux City & Nebraska, which is a consolidation of the Sioux City & St. Paul and the Omaha & Northern Nebraska Railroads, filed articles of incorporation here to-day. The capital stock is $6,000,000; indebtedness limited to $4,000,000. The connecting link is to be built next summer from Sioux City to Oakland, the terminus of the Omaha & Northern Nebraska Railroad, thus making a through line between Omaha and St. Paul. The officers are: President, Charles H. Bigelow; Vice-President, Russell Blakely; Secretary, James H. Drake; Treasurer, Horace Thompson.

SOUTHERN AGENTS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 7.—At a meeting of General Passenger and Ticket Agents of the Northern, Western, Southern, and Southeastern lines to-day a system was adopted by which it is hoped all the lines will be able to work in unison, and prevent the cutting of rates or any other irregular practice. They are busy at work to-night on a revision of the rates. There will be a reduction in the rates from Louisville and Cincinnati and contiguous points on account of the completion of the Cincinnati Southern Road, but it will not affect points east of Pittsburg or west of Indianapolis, the rates from those regions being the same in proportion to the proposed reduction. The Agents will finish their labors at a late hour to-night.

RAILROAD ELECTION.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 7.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad was held in this city this morning. The old Board of Directors was reelected without any opposition. The total receipts for the year ending November 30, 1879, besides the income received under the lease, were $5,600. Out of this there was expended $182, leaving a net surplus of about $5,400. The guaranteed income was $1,214,600, and expenditures made from the same, $1,213,300.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The Directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé voted to-day to consolidate with the Pueblo Road on a basis of two shares of the Atchison to three of the Pueblo, which is about the ratio of the present market value of the two stocks. The Directors of the Atchison Road declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable Feb. 1.

GEORGIA CENTRAL.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 7.—The Georgia Central Railroad stock, which Tuesday evening was quoted at 79, went up to 93 to-day, closing at 89. There is a general expression of satisfaction at the leasing of the road.

ITEMS.

Commissioner Albert Fink has informed the railroad managers that the next regular meeting of the High Joints will be held at New York, on the 20th of this month.

Mr. R. S. Hair has been appointed Assistant General Ticket-Agent of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company, with headquarters at St. Paul.

Mr. Thomas Jackson, late chief clerk at the office of the Assistant General Freight-Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio in this city, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the General Freight Department of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

The Committee of citizens of Kalamazoo appointed to consider the feasibility of constructing a branch line to connect that city with the Chicago & Grand Trunk met Wednesday, and resolved to open correspondence with the Company and ascertain on what terms it will complete, equip, and operate the road, if the people of Kalamazoo and citizens along the proposed line will furnish the right of way and grade and tie the road.

Mr. J. L. Cherry, for some years past in charge of the Express Department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in this city, has been promoted to a more important position in the general office at Baltimore, and left for that city last evening. Mr. Cherry, while in charge of the office in this city, proved himself to be a capable, reliable, and efficient officer, and his promotion is well deserved.

The statement of Jan. 3, showing the equalization of the east-bound pool business from this city, makes the following exhibit: Michigan Central, 2,547 tons over; Fort Wayne, 6,434 tons over; Baltimore & Ohio, 1,631 tons over; Lake Shore, 8,111 tons short; Pan-Handle, 2,202 tons short. It will be observed that the shortage of the Lake Shore is larger than it was when last reported, although the Fort Wayne is still turning over some of its business to that road.

Mr. T. B. Blackstone, President, and Mr. J. C. McMullin, General Manager, of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, have returned from a tour of inspection over their road, which was made for the purpose of inducting Mr. Chappell, the new Assistant General Superintendent of the road, into his position, and introducing him to the various officials and employés along the line. Mr. Chappell will direct affairs from Bloomington, and has charge of the operating department of the road subject to directions from General-Manager McMullin.

Mr. Blackstone and Mr. McMullin were asked by THE TRIBUNE representative what was the cause of the large advance in the stocks of their Company yesterday. They said they could account for it on no other ground except the excellent showing in earnings made during 1879, and the prospects of a still larger increase during this year. They had no doubt that a great many would attribute it to another effort on the part of the Gould syndicate to obtain possession of their road, but they did not believe that such was the fact, and they had no fears whatever that the road would be wrested from its present owners.

The St. Louis *Republican* states that the Denison & Pacific Railroad and the Denison & Southeastern Railroad have been purchased by stockholders and bondholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road. The Denison Pacific was built and owned by Col. R. S. Stevens and his associates, and Col. Stevens was President of the road. The sale was consummated since the 1st of January, and the two lines will be turned over to the purchasers on the 10th day of January. The two roads will consolidate, and be hereafter known as the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Extension. Under the new management the Denison & Southeastern Road will be extended through to Palestine, 100 miles from the present terminus at Whiteright, and the Denison & Pacific Line will be extended 150 miles in the direction of Southwestern Texas. The sale, now first made public, is considered very important in view of the valued connections and increased extension projected.

A Southern Discovery.

Aberdeen (Miss.) Weekly.

Dr. John B. Gladney, of Chickasaw, a student of research and ability, was in the city during the week. He has discovered a process for making pure and cheap whiskies and brandies from sorghum-beer, that gives assurance of cheaper and better liquors to our drinking people than have been vouchsafed them in the past.

You can instantly stop that awful neuralgia or cure any stomach pain (even cholera) with "Brown's Household Panacea." 25 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Dawn of Better Times in the Stock-Market.

The Little Boards Boom While the Big Board Keeps Christmas.

Revival of Interest in Outside Mineral Deposits of California and Nevada.

A Discoverer and His Sad Fate—Cold Weather—Theatrical and Social Notes.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—The old adage, that the darkest hour is that before dawn, was verified at the Stock Boards last Monday. When Union had fallen to $31.50, Sierra Nevada to $14.75, Mexican to $13, and Yellow Jacket to $6.75, everybody said that now the bottom *had* fallen out. Bets were freely made as to Union going to $15 before the close of the week, and nobody could be found willing to sell puts on Yellow Jacket even at $3. Men who had bought stocks at comparatively high figures, and had averaged down, in many cases "let go," and in others even sold double the quantity they had purchased. The air was full of talk about failures, shutting up the mines, migrations to New York, and a general petering-out of everything. Every one agreed that it was the precursor of the worst Christmas market known here or anywhere else, and that no improvement could possibly take place before January, 1880. Yet, amid all this gloom and demoralization, a few cool, conservative operators pitched in regardless of all the points touching impending disaster. They bought everything, from Utah at the north end to Benton at the south; and before night their example had been followed by a few of the shorts, always apprehensive of ambuscades and pitfalls. By Tuesday morning the stock-patient was pronounced a shade better. By noon of that day he was "out of danger, barring any sudden shocks." By Wednesday he had decidedly gained strength,—Union then waving the $43 flag, and Yellow Jacket being firm at $9.25,—and in a fair way to attain the $10 mark. At noon the brokers of the Big Board in consultation decided that all the patient required was

REST AND QUIET,

and they accordingly adjourned over the holidays until to-day,—one of their number "laying down," presumably because he found himself unable to recover his balance in the exciting atmosphere of the Board-room. The brokers of the little Boards, however, perceiving their opportunity, determined to keep the ball a-rolling; and accordingly dealers who ventured down-town on Friday were astonished to find the boys in the Pacific had made a booming market all by themselves. There were reports of a strike in Belcher, and, as a consequence, the whilom pet of Senator Jones had advanced 20 per cent. There had been a strike of ore assaying $13 to the ton in the depths of Yellow Jacket, and that favorit of the masses was stiff as a poker at $10.25. In fact, a number of the young Pacifs, knowing that all available stock would be locked up in the big brokers' vaults, had quietly bought up all they could pack before the adjournment on Wednesday, and then made their own boom when the overshadowing rival establishment was closed. Formerly the Pacific brokers were considered untrustworthy, but of late there have been so few failures there that moneyed men by no means disdain the little outside organization, which is quite a paying institution. In this instance it is not improbable that the Pacifs may have led the van in the upward movement of next month,—for there can be no doubt that, with the splendid showing in Union, *that* stock will advance; and it is likely enough that, as on former occasions, it may be used as a tow to bring up all its lesser-priced neighbors. Shipping as it now does over $50,000 a week, it ought not to be long before Union shall be on a dividend basis. I know of Eastern parties who within the last few days have been buying Union by the hundred, and who, even with the advance of 30 per cent scored since their purchases, have preferred

LOCKING THE STOCK UP FOR DIVIDENDS.

Still, with all the excellent promise held out by this and other Comstock properties, I am well aware of the prejudice existing in the minds of Eastern people against mines, many of which have been worked in the interests of manipulators, and few of which could, except at such exceptionally low rates as at present rule, be considered legitimate business investments. All the world has been running after speculative mining ventures, where a fortune might be accumulated, not by slow degrees, but in a single operation, extending over a few weeks at farthest. This has brought about a demoralization resulting in the neglect of the rich auriferous gravel-deposits and quartz-formations of this State and Nevada, apart from the Comstock. It has been reserved for a few Eastern firms—prominent among which stand Watson, Lagrange & Gibson, of this city and New York—to revive the flagging interest in these legitimate enterprises, where, after painstaking investigation and a due weighing of all the risks attendant thereupon, investors are afforded opportunities for legitimately developing properties, calculated to prove good, permanent-paying investments. While not wholly eliminating the element of chance from these ventures, yet the idea of their clients amassing wealth in a day by some brilliant strike does not enter into the calculations of firms like the above. On the whole, it must be acknowledged that such men are deserving of considerable credit for spending their time and money in the effort to bring before those at a distance meritorious properties, dependent for their development on the same means as those which have brought about the success attained by those interested in the copper and base-metal mines of other portions of the Union.

It needs considerable patience and perseverance to fathom the bottom facts about any property, and it is the sheerest luck when a man happens without trouble or large outlay to stumble into some really valuable mine. Such was the lot of

THE LATE LAWRENCE L. HOMER,

the discoverer of the Homer District, some twenty-three miles southeast of Bodie, and which promises to prove one of the richest districts in this State. When introduced to the poor fellow, some six weeks ago, I was desirous of ascertaining for THE TRIBUNE some particulars of the find made by this unknown young man, but found his mental faculties as lustreless as the eyeballs of the illustrious Homer of old. All he knew was, that he had come across enormously rich croppings; that he had located the claims, and had sold them for $60,000 to the well-known enterprising house of Theller, Luty & Van Orden, of this city,—the same gentlemen under whose auspices the Boston Consolidated, Leviathan, and Consolidated Pacific are now being worked. From them Homer received various installments, but one and all went in gambling and dissipation. On the 10th inst. he received the final payment for the property, and handed over the title-deeds. Just one fortnight of cards and drink sufficed to squander the whole of his little fortune. The day preceding Christmas Eve he chose for a grand extra jollification. It was his last. The money he had received for his property was gone, and, remorse-stricken, he, on the 24th inst., returned home to reflect upon the misery he had brought upon himself and those dear to him. He had not the courage to face his wife, but wrote her an affecting letter, bequeathing her what little he had left. About 7 o'clock that evening he went out, and early on Christmas morning his body was discovered

WITH A BULLET-HOLE THROUGH THE HEAD,

and a revolver, with one barrel discharged, near him. The property deeded by Homer to Theller, Luty & Co., and incorporated as the Homer Mill & Mining Company, is being actively worked by means of a main tunnel driven in a southerly direction into the mountain, and following the course of a large number of veins owned by the corporation. When this tunnel is driven in a sufficient distance, the next parallel vein to the east—the Wasatch—will be penetrated by a crosscut beneath its rich croppings, while to the west the Niomo vein will be cross-cutted,—thus opening out the ore-body 300 feet in depth beneath the enormously rich and massive croppings of this vein. A large proportion of the ore is gold. When these openings are far enough advanced to insure a constant supply of ore, a tramway will be built to the mill, which will be situated in the valley, 1,000 feet beneath the tunnel, whose abundant water-power will be used to drive the mill-machinery and force compressed air through pipes to the mine to work powder-drills. The prospects are in favor of the Homer being a dividend-paying property by next summer, and it is scarcely necessary to add that there is no stock for sale.

Theller, Luty & Co.'s Bodie mines—the Boston and the Consolidated Pacific—have proved so successful that neither has ever been assessed, which, to say the least, affords pretty good evidence of careful management and sagacious business-judgment. Properties managed by persons who make it a rule not to assess are infinitly preferable to unassessable properties; and, the sooner this fact is understood, the better for Eastern investors.

Your readers have been kept pretty fully posted about Tuscarora, but thus far I have had but little to say of the private Nevada mines beyond that district. Taking the stage at Elko, the traveler, at the close of a day's journey, reaches Cornucopia, seventy miles distant. Twenty miles beyond lies Columbia, which is about two miles from Blythe City. The only mine of any importance opened here is

THE BLUE JACKET,

on which the only fissure-vein in that section of the country has been found. The upper tunnel of this mine has been run between 500 and 600 feet, and the lower tunnel has been extended some 1,650 feet into the hill. On this lower tunnel a shaft has been sunk some 180 feet, about 400 feet beneath the surface,—with hoisting and pumping works complete. This has disclosed to view large ore-bodies, chiefly of chloride silver, the ledge averaging over forty feet in width, and in some places reaching 80 feet. This is, perhaps, the largest ledge in Nevada, outside of the Comstock. The miners in the lower tunnel ran over a body of ore 350 feet long, and averaging $100 to the ton. The wire tramway conveys the ore from the mine to the ten-stamp mill, one mile distant, at a cost of about 15 cents per ton; and it is estimated that there is enough base silver ore in sight, going from $30 to $40 to the ton, to run a 100-stamp mill. Hitherto the ores have all been roasted by two Bruckner's furnaces, but Superintendent Morey, who appears to be a man of great energy and activity, now writes that he thinks it will not be necessary in future to roast the ores. It seems decidedly unfortunate for the development of the country that the ownership of this apparently rich prospect should rest with a capitalist of this city, Mr. Thomas H. Blythe, whose enormous interests in Southern California and Mexico have prevented his ever going near the mine for the last two years and a half. The Superintendent bitterly complains that the property should receive so little attention at its owner's hands, and that his suggestions for prosecuting the work with vigor should have been so long disregarded. Were the Blue Jacket, with its abundant wood and water facilities, in the hands of Eastern parties who would work it energetically, it would probably turn out one of the best-paying Nevada mines, instead of lying as at present in a comparatively dormant condition. Under "live" management, it and the region surrounding it would undoubtedly attract as much attention as

THE COLUMBUS DISTRICT,

in Esmeralda County, is doing to-day. It is there that are situated the Northern Belle, the Mt. Diablo, East Mt. Diablo, Mt. Potosi, Metallic, Victor, and Eastern Belle. The last named is the extension of the Northern Belle; and if, like its progenitor, it should pay thirty consecutive dividends, aggregating $1,500,000, those interested therein will have no particular cause for complaint. To A. T. Holmes, the original locator, belongs in great part the credit for the development of Northern Belle, while to the perseverance of J. L. Callison are due the discoveries of rich ore bodies in Mt. Diablo. From present appearances, this district, which has been developed largely by means of tunnels, will next spring engage general attention on account of its large bullion-product.

The most accurate account of the work done, and of the future prospects of the district, that has come under my notice, is that contained in the Christmas number of the *Daily Stock Report* of this city,—a twenty-four-page paper, embracing a really excellent epitome of the mining operations of the year. With such a mass of material before them, it is no wonder that Messrs. Bunker and Heister, the editors, should have confined their labors almost entirely to California and Nevada.

HAD THEY PENETRATED INTO ARIZONA,

they might easily have filled another twenty-four pages, for the mineral wealth of that Territory is at length being appreciated by men of capital and influence. The Patagonia District seems at present creating the most stir in the East,—the Janins having placed their Harshaw mine in New York at $10 a share; and the Holland Mine, in the same district, being in demand at nearly the same figure. Now the news comes that work on the old Mowry Mine, in the same vicinity, will be resumed; and, again, other portions of the Territory are looming up. It is understood that Eastern parties who recently visited the Cumberland Mine, in Yarapai County, reported having found there some very rich gold-bearing quartz; and the Superintendent of the Iron Cap, in Yuma County, writes: "Metal increases very rapidly in drift, and it looks as though we were coming very fast into a large ore-chimney."

For the information of those Chicago parties who are interested in

THE GLOBE DISTRICT,

I may state that a friend, returned from there yesterday reports that everybody in the district is awaiting with impatience the erection of the twenty-stamp mill belonging to the Mexican silver mine, which will be up in March next, and which will at once be set to work on crushing a quantity of free milling ore from the mine, averaging from $78 to the ton upwards. The ore-body in the Mexican is now opened for a distance in length of 180 feet, in width twenty-seven feet, and in depth an incline of 140 feet. Once the mill at work, the cost of mining, hauling, and milling the ore will not, it is thought, exceed $12 per ton. It is gratifying to know that such favorable results are being attained in a property the development of which is entirely due to Chicago enterprise and capital. The purchasers of the Mexican have gone on the principle that, however good a mine may be, it will never run itself; and that money must be put into the ground before it can be taken out, no matter what may have been the price paid for the property.

THE UNUSUALLY COLD WEATHER

of the past week, while it has been a source of delight to those accustomed to Eastern winters, has given rise to much grumbling on the part of those habituated to the "glorious climate of California." Every one has been talking about the thickness of the ice, and the lack of caloric furnished by the miserable little fireplaces which adorn the majority of San Francisco dwellings. It has been a bad week for husbands,—for every lady is able to adduce the statistics of temperature for Christmas, 1879, as a reason why a sealskin jacket is indispensable for her comfort. As might have been expected, the death-rate has gone down very considerably; and, if people could only be persuaded to take more exercise during the "frigid term," there would doubtless be less work for the doctors. Unfortunately, the wind is now at this writing in the south, so that it may be feared that the cold spell will once more give place to that previous condition of things which, this season at least, has engendered so much sickness.

The dry weather has been favorble alike for

STORES AND THEATRES.

The former have had to keep open much later than usual; while, as for the latter, it may be mentioned that, the first night of the production of "The New Babylon" at Baldwin's, the performance lasted till 1:30 a. m. It is purely a spectacular play, portraying some of the most repulsive features of life in England; and as such it can never be so popular in this country as in London, where, at the Duke's Theatre, it has already run 400 nights. The scenes at Cremorne Gardens and on the Goodwood Course afford opportunity for some very clever trapeze and acrobatic performances by the Davene family, as well as for some good negro minstrelsy by "The American Four." Clever, however, as are the acrobatic feats of the Davenes, they certainly do not surpass the achievements of the Lorellas,—three young men formerly engaged as printers on the *Spirit of the Times*, and who now, in an interlude to Herrmann's sleight-of-hand entertainment, go through the most extraordinary contortions possible to imagine. A peculiar interest attaches to these young San Franciscans, they being known to so many of the audience, and only having had a few years' practice in outhouses and barns. Should, after this mention, the foreman of THE TRIBUNE'S typographical department report a marked falling off in the number of applicants for type-setting positions, the blame must be laid at the door, or rather on the hips, of the above-named anatomical curiosities. The production of "The Seven Sisters" at the California has attracted to that theatre a goodly number of persons who saw the piece many, many years ago. The best scene in it is the grand transformation at the close. Here, too, are athletes and contortionists; and, as people will flock to see that style of entertainment, while the "legitimate" is performed to empty houses, there seems every probability of a continuance of these spectacular pieces of the variety order. At the Grand Opera-House there is already considerable demand for places for the Patti concerts, commencing Jan. 5, and soon after that Clara Morris will commence her engagement; so that theatrical business is likely to be good for some time to come, especially should the stock-market improve. The walking mania too show signs of revival. A grand pedestrian contest took place yesterday, and to-night commences an international pedestrian tournament, in which Apache Indians will compete with Californians and others. This is to be followed by a ladies' go-as-you-please contest.

IN PRIVATE SOCIAL CIRCLES

this has not been a gay Christmas, and I am informed that the custom of New-Year's calls will not be very generally observed next Thursday. Even Mrs. Shillaber's charming Sunday evening receptions have been temporarily suspended, owing to that lady's indisposition. Every one is now looking forward to Gov. Perkins' inaugural ball, at Sacramento, on Jan. 8, to which a large number of invitations are being issued. It promises to be a very grand affair; and the fact of George C. Perkins being personally one of the most popular men in the State will certainly not detract from its success. A stranger, speaking with this plain, outspoken, carelessly-dressed business-man, would hardly suspect Gov. Perkins to be a man of extraordinary powers; yet his past career bears evidence of the sound, shrewd sense which has enabled him to attain his present position. Hitherto he has lived a quiet, retired family life, and the change will in some respects not be altogether agreeable, either to him or to Mrs. Perkins. They have rented the dwelling that has been occupied by Gov. Irwin, and will doubtless soon find themselves at home in the pleasant garden-like City of Sacramento. C. E. H.

The Bridge Over the Tay, and American Bridges.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There are ten truss bridges across the Mississippi above St. Louis, which are not regarded as very wonderful structures, and yet several of them have spans as long as those of the Tay bridge. The bridges at Winona, La Crosse, Dubuque, Keokuk, and Hannibal have spans of 240, that at Rock Island 250, and that at Louisiana of 256 feet. The span which gave way at St. Charles was 310 feet in length, yet the same bridge has two spans 408 feet long. Over the same river is a truss bridge, at Leavenworth, with three spans of 340 feet, and another at Glasgow with five of 315 feet. Across the Ohio there is a truss bridge at Steubenville with a span of 320 feet, one at Parkersburg of 350, one at Cincinnati with a span of 515 feet—the longest truss yet built,—and one at Louisville of 400 feet. The truss bridge over the Kentucky River on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad has three spans 375 feet in length, resting on iron piers 175 feet high. The bridge over the Hudson at Poughkeepsie has five spans of 500 feet, with piers 135 feet above high water.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents.

THE COURT[...]

An Interesting Batch of [...] from the Appellate B[...]

A Judgment Void When [...] Up Without Due Pr[...]

Egan Obtains Judgment Against the [...] specting the Custom-House[...]

New Suits, Judgments, Divorc[...] sions, Etc.

THE APPELLATE CO[...]

The Appellate Court met yeste[...] ing, and delivered a large number[...] The following is the list:

432. Smith vs. De Young; rever[...] manded.
433. Barstow vs. Lachlin; rever[...] manded.
448. Quinn vs. Hanley; reversed an[...]
449. Field vs. Herrick; reversed an[...]
404. Talcott vs. Brackett; rever[...] manded.
432. Davis vs. Blackwell; rever[...] manded.
438. Follansbee vs. Scottish-Ame[...] gage Company; reversed and reman[...]
439. Same vs. Same; same order.
440. Talcott vs. Schuh; reversed[...] tions to dismiss without prejudice [...] ant's action at law; otherwise affirm[...]
436. Lake Shore & Michigan South[...] vs. Ray; reversed and remanded.
437. Same vs. Clemens; reversed an[...]
441. Egan vs. City; reversed and r[...]
457. Lloyd vs. Thompson; reversed[...] ed.
428. Moffat vs. Green; affirmed.
445. Shufeldt vs. Boehm; affirmed[...]
451. Smith vs. Denison; affirm[...]
455. Rumsey vs. Saltonstall; affirm[...]
460. Silverman vs. Bullock; affirm[...]
453. Brown vs. Reasner; affirmed.
442. Ward vs. Johnson; affirmed.
443. Schryver vs. Jenkins; affirme[...]
458. Brown vs. Luehrs; affirmed.
463. Lemont vs. Illinois Stone[...] affirmed.
429. Heintz vs. Board of Trade; af[...]
446. Gage vs. Scales; affirmed.
454. Starr vs. Moulton; affirmed.
456. Miller vs. Minocks; affirmed[...]
461. Lemont vs. Singer & Talcott[...] pany; affirmed.
465. Lund vs. Enskilda Bank.

THE FOLLANSBEE C[...]

The litigation between Charle[...] and the Scottish-American Mo[...] pany has reached the Appellate[...] yesterday an opinion was render[...] Bailey, which was probably the[...] not the most important, of the c[...] dered yesterday. Feb. 24, 1879, t[...] entered up judgment by confess[...] 700 against Follansbee on a ju[...] executed by him April 15, 1876. [...] ment was entered up the atto[...] Company filed a declaration in [...] cognovit confessing judgment, [...] note and warrant of attorney, an[...] of the General Agent of the Co[...] the execution of the note, etc. [...] tion averred a default for more[...] days in the payment of the inter[...] Oct. 15, 1878, and an election to[...] note due. The original note [...] were not examined by the Cou[...] until the time the appeal was tak[...] the same term Follansbee move[...] judgment set aside, denying the [...] the note and the power of atto[...] was refused, and he appealed, cl[...] was no sufficient proof of the [...] the warrant of attorney, no suff[...] that the note had matured whe[...] ment was confessed, and that th[...] should not have been entered wi[...] render of the notes given for inte[...] accrued. The Appellate Court[...] Bailey, held that after the f[...] cognovit it was not incumbent o[...] iff to support its right to a reco[...] ther proofs, and the plaintiff u[...] plea was not called on to accoun[...] terest notes. The defendant s[...] made proof of such facts on his [...] cate, and then the Court wou[...] power to vacate the judgment[...] was a failure of proof to show t[...] pany had elected to declare t[...] That was a condition precedent [...] tion of the power granted by th[...] attorney. The record failed ent[...] either a default in the payment o[...] ment of interest or an election [...] pany to declare the note due for[...] When a judgment by confession [...] in term time, there was a presum[...] of every fact necessary, but w[...] evidence actually heard was p[...] bill of exceptions it was diff[...] plaintiff then having failed to p[...] fault for thirty days in payment[...] and an election to declare the am[...] that reason, it did not appear [...] tingency had arisen on which th[...] fact was authorized to act. Last[...] an entire failure to prove the [...] the warrant of attorney. The [...] the General Agent was merely a[...] authenticate the copy of the wa[...] torney as a genuine, original do[...] the subsequent filing of the orig[...] aid, as it was accompanied by [...] evidence. As the record show[...] Court below obtained no jurisdi[...] person of the defendant, and th[...] ment against him was entered w[...] proof or authority on the part [...] ney in fact, the motion to vacat[...] ment should have been sustaine[...] and remanded.

CORPORATE POWE[...]

The case of J. J. Egan vs. T[...] Chicago, decided by Judge Wils[...] action brought by Egan, the arc[...] cover the value of his services a[...] examining the foundation walls [...] eral building in process of erec[...] Government here, the services h[...] performed by order of the Mayo[...] to a resolution of the Common Co[...] declaration set out the fact th[...] Custom-House was in process [...] etc., and that it was a matter o[...] mor that its foundations were u[...] sufficient for its support; that th[...] Common Council passed a resolu[...] ering and directing the Mayor t[...] commission of architects to e[...] foundations and report in writin[...] not, in their opinion, the buildin[...] safely completed on such found[...] plaintiff acted as one of such[...] and that his services were [...] worth $500. It was also set out t[...] mittee made a report in due form[...] appropriation was made to defr[...] penses. A general demurrer was[...] declaration and sustained, and[...] pealed.

The Judge said the allegations [...] laration being admitted by the d[...] was only necessary to consider w[...] showed a right of action in the [...] was insisted by the defendant th[...] lution of the City Council unde[...] thorize an act that was not with[...] of a corporate purpose; that [...] thereof was beyond the power an[...] the corporate authorities, and wa[...] and void. That inasmuch as [...] States had duly acquired title to [...] land in question, for erecting a [...] building thereon, to be used for [...] and other Federal offices, their [...] was exclusive, and, in sho[...] was none of the city's affa[...] or not the walls were u[...] was undoubtedly true that the U[...] on acquiring title became investe[...] exclusive legislative jurisdiction[...] action of the Mayor and Counci[...] preliminary step toward an interf[...] the work on the building or its f[...] the appointment of the Commi[...] be unauthorized. But there was [...] the resolution to show this. T[...] powers of the city to protect its c[...] very large. If the building had [...] to be unsafe the city authorities [...] closed up the adjacent streets, pl[...] fences, petitioned the Governm[...] the building, and taken other pre[...] there was any doubt as to its pow[...] benefit of it. There was noth[...] that the proposed Commission we[...] ing to do anything unlawful, or t[...] was exceeding the limit of its ge[...] fined liberal powers in protecting[...] The declaration showed a leg[...] action and the demurrer should [...] overruled. The ruling of the C[...] fore, would be reversed.

SURRENDERING VOID [...]MENTS.

In the case of Field, Leiter & [...] vinia A. Herrick and others, som[...] questions were discussed as to th[...] courts of equity to enforce the s[...]

THE COURTS.

An Interesting Batch of Opinions from the Appellate Bench.

A Judgment Void When Entered Up Without Due Proofs.

Egan Obtains Judgment Against the City for Inspecting the Custom-House.

New Suits, Judgments, Divorces, Confessions, Etc.

THE APPELLATE COURT.

The Appellate Court met yesterday morning, and delivered a large number of opinions. The following is the list:

452. Smith vs. De Young; reversed and remanded.
431. Barstow vs. Lachlin; reversed and remanded.
462. Quinn vs. Hanley; reversed and remanded.
461. Field vs. Herrick; reversed and remanded.
461. Talcott vs. Brackett; reversed and remanded.
432. Davis vs. Blackwell; reversed and remanded.
434. Follansbee vs. Scottish-American Mortgage Company; reversed and remanded.
435. Same vs. Same; same order.
440. Talcott vs. Schuh; reversed, with directions to dismiss without prejudice to complainant's action at law; otherwise affirmed.
436. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad vs. Ray; reversed and remanded.
437. Same vs. Clemens; reversed and remanded.
441. Egan vs. City; reversed and remanded.
451. Lloyd vs. Thompson; reversed and remanded.
438. Moffat vs. Green; affirmed.
445. Shufeldt vs. Boehm; affirmed.
451. Smith vs. Denison; affirmed.
455. Rumsey vs. Saltonstall; affirmed.
456. Silverman vs. Bullock; affirmed.
453. Brown vs. Reasner; affirmed.
433. Ward vs. Johnson; affirmed.
443. Schryver vs. Jenkins; affirmed.
450. Brown vs. Luehrs; affirmed.
463. Lemont vs. Illinois Stone Company; affirmed.
439. Heintz vs. Board of Trade; affirmed.
446. Gage vs. Scales; affirmed.
454. Starr vs. Moulton; affirmed.
458. Miller vs. Minocks; affirmed.
461. Lemont vs. Singer & Talcott Stone Company; affirmed.
465. Lund vs. Enskilda Bank.

THE FOLLANSBEE CASE.

The litigation between Charles Follansbee and the Scottish-American Mortgage Company has reached the Appellate Court, and yesterday an opinion was rendered by Judge Bailey, which was probably the longest, if not the most important, of the opinions rendered yesterday. Feb. 24, 1879, the Company entered up judgment by confession for $10,700 against Follansbee on a judgment note executed by him April 15, 1876. When judgment was entered up the attorney for the Company filed a declaration in assumpsit, a cognovit confessing judgment, copies of the note and warrant of attorney, and an affidavit of the General Agent of the Company as to the execution of the note, etc. The declaration averred a default for more than thirty days in the payment of the interest maturing Oct. 15, 1878, and an election to declare the note due. The original note and warrant were not examined by the Court, nor filed until the time the appeal was taken. During the same term Follansbee moved to have the judgment set aside, denying the execution of the note and the power of attorney, which was refused, and he appealed, claiming there was no sufficient proof of the execution of the warrant of attorney, no sufficient proof that the note had matured when the judgment was confessed, and that the judgment should not have been entered without a surrender of the notes given for interest not then accrued. The Appellate Court, by Judge Bailey, held that after the filing of the cognovit it was not incumbent on the plaintiff to support its right to a recovery by further proofs, and the plaintiff under such a plea was not called on to account for the interest notes. The defendant should have made proof of such facts on his motion to vacate, and then the Court would have had power to vacate the judgment. But there was a failure of proof to show that the Company had elected to declare the note due. That was a condition precedent to the execution of the power granted by the warrant of attorney. The record failed entirely to show either a default in the payment of an installment of interest or an election by the Company to declare the note due for that reason. When a judgment by confession was entered in term time, there was a presumption of proof of every fact necessary, but where all the evidence actually heard was preserved by bill of exceptions it was different. The plaintiff then having failed to prove any default for thirty days in payment of interest, and an election to declare the amount due for that reason, it did not appear that the contingency had arisen on which the attorney in fact was authorized to act. Lastly, there was an entire failure to prove the execution of the warrant of attorney. The affidavit of the General Agent was merely an attempt to authenticate the copy of the warrant of attorney as a genuine, original document, and the subsequent filing of the original did not aid, as it was accompanied by no original evidence. As the record showed that the Court below obtained no jurisdiction of the person of the defendant, and that the judgment against him was entered without due proof or authority on the part of the attorney in fact, the motion to vacate the judgment should have been sustained. Reversed and remanded.

CORPORATE POWERS.

The case of J. J. Egan vs. The City of Chicago, decided by Judge Wilson, was an action brought by Egan, the architect, to recover the value of his services and labor in examining the foundation walls of the Federal building in process of erection by the Government here, the services having been performed by order of the Mayor, pursuant to a resolution of the Common Council. The declaration set out the fact that the new Custom-House was in process of erection, etc., and that it was a matter of public rumor that its foundations were unsafe and insufficient for its support; that thereupon the Common Council passed a resolution empowering and directing the Mayor to appoint a commission of architects to examine the foundations and report in writing whether or not, in their opinion, the building could be safely completed on such foundation. That plaintiff acted as one of such architects, and that his services were reasonably worth $500. It was also set out that the Committee made a report in due form, and that an appropriation was made to defray their expenses. A general demurrer was filed to the declaration and sustained, and Egan appealed.

The Judge said the allegations of their declaration being admitted by the demurrer, it was only necessary to consider whether they showed a right of action in the plaintiff. It was insisted by the defendant that the resolution of the City Council undertook to authorize an act that was not within the scope of a corporate purpose; that the subject thereof was beyond the power and control of the corporate authorities, and was ultra vires and void. That inasmuch as the United States had duly acquired title to the block of land in question, for erecting a Government building thereon, to be used for court-rooms and other Federal offices, their possession was exclusive, and, in short, that it was none of the city's affair whether or not the walls were unsafe. It was undoubtedly true that the United States on acquiring title became invested with the exclusive legislative jurisdiction, and, if the action of the Mayor and Council was but a preliminary step toward an interference with the work on the building or its foundations, the appointment of the Commission would be unauthorized. But there was nothing in the resolution to show this. The corporate powers of the city to protect its citizens were very large. If the building had been found to be unsafe the city authorities could have closed up the adjacent streets, placarded the fences, petitioned the Government to alter the building, and taken other precautions. If there was any doubt as to its power, it had the benefit of it. There was nothing to show that the proposed Commission were attempting to do anything unlawful, or that the city was exceeding the limit of its general undefined liberal powers in protecting its citizens. The declaration showed a legal cause of action and the demurrer should have been overruled. The ruling of the Court, therefore, would be reversed.

SURRENDERING VOID INSTRUMENTS.

In the case of Field, Leiter & Co. vs. Lavinia A. Herrick and others, some important questions were discussed as to the power of courts of equity to enforce the surrender of void instruments of writing. It seems that Lavinia A. Herrick, in her own behalf and as guardian for several minor children, leased to Field, Leiter & Co. Nos. 130 and 132 Wabash avenue for $6,500 a year, agreeing, as was necessary, to get the consent of the Probate Court, so as to bind the minor heirs. The consent was obtained, but the lessees could not get possession of the premises, as there was another tenant in possession who refused to vacate. Finally, it was agreed to cancel the lease, and the lessees recognized the other tenant as their own. Field, Leiter & Co. then brought suit to rescind the lease and have it surrendered to them, but on demurrer their bill was dismissed, from which decree they appealed. Judge McAllister, who delivered the opinion of the Appellate Court, held that the bill presented a good case. Though the lease was not void on its face, having the consent of the Probate Court, yet, as the lessors had accepted another person as tenant and agreed to surrender the lease, it was void. The law was pretty generally established that courts of equity had jurisdiction to compel the surrender of a paper even void on its face,—much more so when it was apparently valid, and able to be used to another's damage. If an instrument ought not to be used or enforced, it was against conscience for the party holding to retain it, since he could only retain it for some sinister purpose. If it was a mere written agreement, solemn or otherwise, still while it existed it was always liable to be applied to improper purposes, and it might be vexatiously litigated at a distance of time when the proper evidence to repel the claim was lost or obscured, or when the other party was disabled from contesting its validity with as much ability and force as he could contest it at the time. In the case at Bar, however, the jurisdiction of the Court could not be challenged, because, in fact, the invalidity of the instrument rested in facts outside, and fraud was an element in the case. The case would, therefore, be reversed and remanded.

THE BEEHIVE BANK.

In the case of S. D. Ward, Receiver, vs. Sven J. Johnson, involving the legality of the investment certificates of the Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank, the Court had held that no sufficient evidence had been introduced to prove that the securities securing the investment certificates had been purchased with moneys coming from the savings depositors; that the relation between the bank and its savings depositors was not that of trustee and cestui que trust, but merely that of debtor and creditor, and that the funds arising from the savings deposits were the absolute property of the bank, so that it had full power to negotiate or pledge any of its securities obtained by loaning such funds, and that the deed to George Chandler was valid. Since the case was remanded, however, more evidence had been introduced by the Receiver tending to supply the defect of proof pointed out in the opinion, on which it was sought to reverse the case. Judge Bailey said it was manifest the conclusion reached on the original hearing was decisive of the case. Whether the securities in Chandler's hands were or were not obtained by the use of moneys taken from the savings deposits, could make no difference with the result, as no question was made about the power of the bank to employ its funds other than the savings deposits in any way it saw fit. It was, however, suggested in the opinion that, even if the law were otherwise, the evidence in the record failed to show with sufficient certainty that the securities were obtained by the use of the savings deposits, or that the savings depositors at the date of the bank's failure were such at the date of the execution of the trust-deed to Chandler. It was, however, unnecessary to consider whether the newly-introduced evidence was successful. So far as the main proposition was concerned, the record remained unchanged. No further evidence had been presented bearing on the question of the relation between the bank and the savings depositors, or the nature of the savings deposit fund, whether a trust-fund or otherwise. Such being the case, there was no reason to doubt the soundness of the former opinion. But even if the conclusions reached were erroneous, it would be out of the power of the Court at present to correct the error. If parties were dissatisfied with the decisions, the only mode of obtaining redress was by petition for rehearing. In the absence of such petition, the propositions decided were, as between the parties to the suit, res adjudicata, and were binding both on them and on the court in the same case. The former decree would, therefore, be affirmed.

IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

The case of M. D. Talcott against Charles E. Brackett involved a multitude of facts and very little law. Brackett filed a bill to restrain Talcott from publishing the *American Furniture Gazette*. A temporary injunction was issued, and on final hearing made perpetual. It seems that in 1874 Talcott and Brackett went into business together, publishing a journal called the *Western Furniture Trade* until 1876, when Brackett bought out Talcott's interest for $2,000. The latter then agreed not to be connected in Cook County in any way with any newspaper or other publication connected with the furniture trade so long as Brackett owned or controlled an interest in the *Western Furniture Trade*. Some time subsequently, having changed the name of his journal to that of the *Furniture Trade Journal*, he sold it to F. W. De Berard and J. W. Ealey, with an agreement that if the purchase price was not paid he should resume possession. He also represented to Talcott that he had sold his paper, and the latter then bought type and presses, on the supposition that his agreement with Brackett was at an end, and began publishing the *American Furniture Gazette*. In July last, Brackett having resumed control of the *Furniture Trade Journal*, through De Berard's failure to pay for it, filed a bill claiming Talcott had broken his contract, and obtained an injunction. Judge McAllister, however, held that Brackett was estopped by his representations to Talcott of his sale of his paper, and by circulars he had sent out to the same effect, from turning around after Talcott had acted on that statement and claiming that the sale to De Berard was only conditional. The recording of the bill of sale to De Berard was not even notice to Talcott, as he was not dealing with the property mentioned in it. Talcott had no notice of the conditional terms of sale until after his purchase of type and presses. The injunction was also void, because made so broad as to be a general restraint of trade and prohibiting Talcott from publishing such a paper anywhere. Such a contract would be illegal. The decree of the Court below would therefore be reversed and the bill dismissed.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

The case of J. B. Quinn vs. Francis E. Hanley et al. was a suit brought by Hanley & Metcalf against J. B. Quinn & Co. on a bill of exchange drawn by the former on the latter. It was accepted, but not paid, and was finally returned to the drawers, who paid the amount of it to the payee. They then sued the acceptors, and to prove their case simply introduced the bill of exchange with computation of interest and rested. The bill was not indorsed by the payee, and there was no proof of presentment or demand of payment made on the acceptors, or that the drawers ever had it returned to them, or paid anything on account of it. The plaintiffs recovered, and the defendants appealed, raising the question whether the production of the bill in evidence without any indorsement by the payee was sufficient of itself to entitle the drawers of such bill to recover on it against the acceptors. Judge McAllister, after discussing the authorities, said it seemed indispensable where there was no indorsement by the payee that, to enable the drawer to recover against the acceptor, the drawer must be restored to the same position he occupied before he negotiated the bill, and must show the default of the acceptor, the return of the bill by the payee to him, and that he was obliged to and did take it up as alleged in the declaration. And the drawer of a bill payable to a third party might, when the bill had been returned to him and he had paid it, sue the acceptor. Nor could the drawer of a bill recover on it against the acceptor without evidence that he had paid the bill, and the striking out the payee's indorsement was no evidence of that. That was alleged in the declaration, and it should have been established by due evidence. For the failure to do so the judgment must be reversed.

THE LITTLE ONES.

The case of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company vs. Clemens, a suit to recover damages for an injury to appellee's milk-wagon, turned on the simple question of the weight of evidence. Judge Wilson held the plaintiff had not made out his case, and reversed the case.

The suit of Paul Smith and others, administrators of J. S. Wallace, vs. Benjamin R. De Young was originally by De Young to recover salary from Wallace as bookkeeper and clerk. The Appellate Court, by Judge Bailey, decided he had not made out his claims, and reversed the opinion of the Court below in his favor.

In the case of Amos C. Barstow, Jr., vs. Lachlan McLachlan and others, the decree of the Court below was reversed for correction because the form of the decree was erroneous. The decree of the Appellate Court was per curiam.

The case of J. B. Brown vs. A. L. Reasner and others turned on the question as to whether Brown's indorsement of two notes which he delivered to plaintiffs, he not being the payee, was a guaranty. Judge Bailey said the rule was that where the name of a party not the payee of a note was found written on the back of a note, it would be presumed he indorsed as guarantor. This was the case in the present instance, and that presumption had not been rebutted by the evidence. The judgment of the Court below, in the plaintiff's favor, was therefore affirmed.

The case of Davis vs. Blackwell turned on the question of the power of one partner to bind another. A. D. Loomis, partner with Chauncey Davis in the lumber business in Muskegon and Chicago, on the 23d of November, 1870, made a note for $10,000, and signed it "Albert D. Loomis," and then guaranteed by him in the name of the firm. The defense was that the note was made for Loomis' private use, and that he had no authority to give the firm guarantee. The Court below gave the plaintiff a judgment, but the Appellate Court reversed it on the ground that it was beyond Loomis' power to bind the firm by such act.

THE HAYDEN HABEAS CORPUS.

The habeas-corpus case of Rose Hayden to get possession of her boy occupied all the afternoon yesterday, before Judge Barnum, and attracted a large crowd. The child in question is the son of the petitioner and Frederick N. Atwood. Several witnesses were examined to show that the mother never consented to let the boy be taken away from her permanently. The father, Fred N. Atwood, took the stand and gave his testimony in a very careless way, as though the whole proceeding was a joke and his connection with it entirely innocent. He swore Rose surrendered the child to him for the purpose of having it put in a suitable home, and he took it to the orphan asylum temporarily. Rose knew he was a married man before he came out here. He first got a Utah divorce from his wife, and knowing that was worthless, subsequently got a divorce there on the ground of desertion. He admitted that he had repeatedly promised to marry Rose, but she never would consent when the decisive moment came. He characterized her as a scold, and said that was the objection he had to marrying her. He first knew the child was at W. J. Durham's through Rose.

Mrs. Durham testified she had never seen Atwood until yesterday in court. She first wanted to take his little girl, but finally changed her mind and adopted the boy.

Mr. Durham testified that he wished to keep the boy, that he and his wife were attached to him, and were able to provide for him.

This closed the testimony, and the closing arguments will be heard this afternoon.

DIVORCES.

George A. Welch filed a bill yesterday for divorce from Louisa Welch, charging her with adultery.

George M. Burington asked for a divorce from Minnie Burington, on the ground of desertion.

Charles H. Greenough makes a similar charge against his wife Catherine as a reason why he should not be compelled to support her longer.

Henry A. Farnum claims to have supported his wife Sarah for twelve years to the best of his ability, but she requited him by running away with another man, and now he wants a divorce.

ITEMS.

The names of the Judges were put in a hat yesterday for the purpose of drawing one to assist Judge Jameson in disposing of the quasi-criminal calendar. Judge Gary got the prize, and will go to the Criminal Court probably the first of next week.

To-morrow will be the last day for service and for filing trial-notices to the January term of the Circuit Court.

Judge Bailey received notice yesterday of the death of his mother, and will leave for the East to-day to attend her funeral.

The resolutions recently passed on the death of the late Judge Morris were yesterday presented to Judge Rogers, of the Circuit Court, by Mr. A. W. Windett, and ordered spread upon the records.

Discharges from bankruptcy were issued yesterday to James A. Clybourn, Henry A. Davis, A. E. Small, and George E. Church.

Oswell A. Bogue was appointed Assignee of William Manor.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of E. D. Tucker, and elected Assignee of A. T. Doty.

Bradford Hancock was elected Assignee of Thomas G. Morrow.

Assignees will be chosen this morning for Mathew C. Clancey, Robert C. Givins, Thomas S. Deeves, and Charles Sanford.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

F. C. Maxan began a suit yesterday against Edwin Walker to recover $2,500.

George R. McCrum filed a bill against the Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company to restrain them from using his patent for an improvement in pumps, issued May 16, 1876.

Isaac H. Dewey filed a bill against John S. Ford, Henry W. Johnson, and Reuben A. Hitchcock to restrain them from using his patent for an improvement in chairs, issued April 29, 1879.

STATE COURTS.

Strong & Woodbury began a suit yesterday for $1,000 against John D. Duncan.

John Wilke & Son began a suit against J. F. Bailey and S. W. Groome, claiming $5,000.

Christianna Rock sued Joseph Mehrer for $1,200.

John Mann filed a bill against his partner asking for a dissolution of the firm of Gillett & Mann, who have been engaged the last year in the marble business.

Andrew Routzing, convicted in Kane County of keeping a house of ill-fame and fined $200, was arrested here a few days ago by the Sheriff of Kane County, and now asks for a writ of habeas corpus, claiming the judgment under which he was arrested is invalid and void.

The Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company filed two petitions against the Union Foundry Works, the Chicago Car-Wheel Company, and others to condemn certain lots of the defendants for the purposes of its line of road.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Ann Lynch the will was proven, letters testamentary issued to John Gallagher, and his individual bond for $7,200 approved.

In the estate of Lurinda Everden, insane, letters of conservation were issued to Simpson Dunlap, and his bond for $5,000 was approved.

In the estate of Francis Cornienti letters of administration were issued to Sarah S. Lieb, and her bond for $2,000 was approved.

In the estate of Katherine Kluetsch, minor, letters of guardianship were issued to Charles Kluetsch, and his bond for $7,000 was approved.

In the estate of Franz Binz letters of administration were issued to George W. Packett, and his bond for $30,000 was approved.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—754, Sands vs. Germania Insurance Company, and consolidated cases on trial.

JUDGE BLODGETT—826, 827, 841, 843, 846, 848, 850, 856, 857, 861, 868, 870, 872½, 873, 874, 879, 880, 881, 883, and 884. No. 322, Ray vs. Decker, on trial.

THE APPELLATE COURT—106, 107, 108, 109, 110. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—122 to 130, 132 to 140, 142 to 189, and 194 to 202, all inclusive. No. 122, Speights vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—55, 107, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 133, 135, 136, 137, 145, 149, peremptory, and 151 to 186, 191 to 196, 198, 199, and 200, preliminary. No. 168, Holdman vs. White, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Motions at 9:15 a. m.

JUDGE ROGERS—293, and 311 to 325, inclusive, except 313 and 318. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—164, 182, 197 to 220, inclusive, except 200, 201, 211, and 216. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—Motions.

JUDGE TULEY—4, 5, 6. No. 3 on hearing.

JUDGE JAMESON—Criminal Court. Nos. 152, 698, 710, 711, 713, 718, and 585 to 593.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Insane cases 9 to 11 a. m. Condemnation suits Nos. 931, 933, 936, 946, 948, 946, 939, 942, 943, 944, 953, and 907.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—John Hancock Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. Jesse Proctor and William Wayman, $1,858.21.—S. D. Hoole vs. Francis C. Lawley; verdict $1.146.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—Charles Sheldon et al. vs. Edward Burkhardt and John Feeney, $317.49.—Josephine Barry vs. Lawrence Galvin, $641.75.—F. M. Parker vs. George Jardin, $65.18.

JUDGE SMITH—Waukesha County Manufacturing Company vs. Samuel Engel, $1,416.93.—T. J. Lefens vs. Henry D. Frillman, $572.78.—H. C. Durand vs. John A. Jung, $256.26.—Martin Kingman vs. R. P. & M. Conger, garnishees, $328.30, and vs. William Cassell and John Wigelworth, garnishees, $173.91.—E. C. Preble vs. Northwestern Planing-Mill Company, $1,577.69.—W. O. Osgood vs. Nicholas Simon, $11,500.—J. B. Smith vs. City of Chicago, $139.55.—J. G. Orr vs. T. E. Thompson, $331.21.—Martin Kingman vs. Neil McGrew, $2,000.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—W. H. Coen vs. Jones & Smith, $79.38.

JUDGE ROGERS—Fred E. Jones vs. John H. Harding; verdict, $697.50.

JUDGE MORAN—Frederick Geese vs. Albert Jundt, $251.

APPELLATE COURT—SECOND DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 7.—The following proceedings were had in the Appellate Court, Second District, to-day:

262. Eliza Norton and Joseph S. Potter, impleaded, etc., vs. Albion P. Joy; motion denied for plaintiff in error to add to brief.
320. William A. Rowe vs. Harriet Rowe; motion by appellant to vacate so much of final order as remands the cause.
495. Rowland vs. Middlekauff; appeal dismissed with procedendo.
488. Illinois Central Railroad vs. Landen Bethel; argued orally by William Barge for appellant, and taken.
489. The People of the State of Illinois ex. rel. John R. Best vs. Hastings; taken on call.
490. The Hartford Life-Insurance Company vs. Olcott; argued orally by Paddock for appellant, and taken.
492. The People of the State of Illinois ex. rel. Plankerton et al. vs. Trustees of Schools, etc.; taken on call.
493. Fisher vs. Fanning; taken.
494. Wright vs. The People; continued for service.
413. Morris et al. vs. Cox et. al.; taken.
431. Fireman vs. Tindell; taken.
437. Cole vs. The People of the State of Illinois; by agreement, order of continuance set aside, and cause taken.
277. Turner & Co. vs. The Peoria & Springfield Railroad Company et al.; affirmed.
350. Newbold et al. vs. The Peoria & Springfield Railroad Company et al.; reversed and remanded; opinion filed.
273. Peoria & Springfield Railroad Company vs. Thompson et al; reversed and remanded; opinion filed.

The Court adjourned to next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Judges Pillsbury and Lacey will attend the Bar meeting at Springfield.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 7.—In the United States Circuit this morning, the case of Zedekiah Stork et al. vs. The Town of Sullivan was set for hearing before the full bench. This is a suit on bonds issued in aid of the Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad.

A. Sample, of Paxton, Ford County, was admitted to practice in the United States Court.

In the District Court, John C. Taylor, of Jacksonville, pleaded guilty to retailing liquor without paying special tax, and was fined $10 and costs.

Israel Morris, of Newton, Jasper County, pleaded guilty to retailing tobacco without paying the special tax, and was fined $50 and costs.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 7.—In the Supreme Court to-day, the following orders were entered:

34. Hayward vs. Morrill, appeal from Appellate Court, Third District; suggestion of death of appellee and appearance of administrator entered.

7. Eggleston vs. Skinner, error to Appellate Court, Third District; motion by appellant for continuance; appearance of defendants entered.

11. Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company vs. Healey et al. A motion was made by appellant to remand the cause to Appellate Court for finding of facts, as the record did not furnish any. The case is a chancery case, and the entire record was sent up; and, upon the idea that the present statutes and the rules of the Court require a finding of the facts in that class of cases, the appellant conceived the possibility that his record was imperfect, and asked if it was necessary that it should be remanded for that purpose. This question was before the Court at the session at Mount Vernon, in November, and was very carefully considered, and the majority of the Court were of the opinion that in chancery cases the entire record, under the present state of our statutes, were brought to this Court for review, and that the provisions of law which say that the Supreme Court are not to pass upon questions of fact, etc., have no application to chancery cases. Hence the motion is overruled, being unnecessary. Opinion by Dickey, J.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

IOWA LIVE-STOCK.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 5.—The returns to the State Auditor for 1878-'9 show the following live-stock in the State:

	1878.		1879.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Cattle	1,461,256	$14,757,563	1,528,109	$15,589,508
Horses	679,790	20,329,705	673,055	19,671,807
Mules	44,489	1,634,913	42,662	1,593,199
Sheep	288,228	290,520	301,752	330,945
Swine	2,250,300	4,404,750	2,213,226	3,475,228

Total value, 1878.......... $41,417,451
Total value, 1879.......... 40,650,680

Decrease, 1879.......... $ 766,771

This reduction of nearly $1,000,000 is not due so much to a decrease in number as to the method of valuation. No two counties in the State make the same valuation on the same stock. Even in adjoining counties there will be a difference of several dollars on cattle and horses, and from 50 cents to $1 on hogs. In some counties cattle are valued at $6; in others, at $16, and even $20.

MILWAUKEE MARINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 7.—The latest charter reported is the schooner David Vance, at 6¼c on corn, to be held for spring delivery in Buffalo.

The arrivals yesterday from across the lake embraced the propellers Lawrence, Nashua, Depere, and steamship Minneapolis. The Minneapolis cleared again last night, with a full cargo of flour and package freight. Salt from the Saginaw Valley forms the bulk of the return freight of the Northern Transit Line propellers from Ludington.

Eastward-bound freights are becoming scarce. The movement at present is so light that the steam-barges Forest City and R. J. Hackett have gone into ordinary for a few days.

The old Grand Haven line warehouse, west of Menominee bridge, is being torn down to give place to a new fire-proof shed of larger dimensions.

The steamship Ballentine was chartered to-day at 6¼ cents for wheat to Buffalo. All large vessels loading now cannot take full cargoes on board because of the extremely low stage of water in the river.

A RABBI'S NEW CALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7.—The Rev. Dr. E. Eppstein has tendered his resignation as Rabbi of the Congregation B'ne Jeshurun, to take effect the 1st of March. Dr. Eppstein has been elected to the charge of the spiritual affairs of the Jewish residents of Kansas City for a term of five years, and will make that thriving Western town his future home. Although the departure of the Rabbi will occasion much regret, there is some satisfaction in the knowledge that he proposes to leave behind him his accomplished daughter Tillie, who has formed a marital engagement with Felix Kauder, a young and promising member of the Milwaukee Bar.

The King of Denmark's Daughters.

Alexandra and Maria, daughters of Christian IX. of Denmark, and wives respectively of the Prince of Wales and the Czarewitz of Russia, were recently together with their husbands in Paris, and closely observed by correspondents. This paragraph from the gossip is interesting: "The Princess of Wales and the Czarevna, neither of whom paid any attention to Mme. Grevy, were inseparable when sojourning at the Hotel Bristol. At the opera they both dressed alike, in black velvet, but with this slight difference: that the future Queen of England wore diamond, and the future Empress of Russia pearl ornaments. The two illustrious sisters, who are destined to wear the greatest crowns in the world, were brought up in a homely, simple manner, to trim their own bonnets and make their own dresses. Simplicity in Denmark does not exclude refinement. The contrast between their early life and the brilliant positions they now fill endears the Princesses to each other, and renders a meeting a source of greater joy than if they had been brought up in palaces surfeited with splendor. They both look back with pleasure to the time they took their turns in housekeeping, and to the projects they formed for spending, judiciously, small sums of pocket-money."

AN OUTLAWED OBLIGATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—I have an old bill in my scrap-book, which the "ancient editor" may recognize: "The President and Directors of the Merchants' & Planters' Bank on demand promise to pay S. C. Morris, or bearer, $100," dated "Chicago, Ill., Dec. 3, 1838. J. W. Hamilton, Cashier, John B. Robinson, President." Over the State shield is printed, "Directors' property holden." Do you suppose I can still "hold 'em"? F. W. B.

Physicians recommend St. Jacobs Oil.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have Established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 643 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 349 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL MAJ. FRENCH, OF THE Twenty-second New York Cavalry, or any one knowing of his whereabouts, communicate with Mrs. CAPT. CHARLES PATRICK, 12 Fremont-st.

PERSONAL—WILL MY OLD FRIEND SEND ADdress to Tribune Building? Have been sick. MATTIE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FINE TONED NEW ORGAN, ONLY $35, AT 63 East Indiana-st.

"DECKER BROS. PIANOS," said a great artist recently, "are the coming piano. They are superior to all others. I always use them when obtainable." STORY & CAMP, Sole Agents, 188 and 190 State-st.

ESTEY ORGANS have no equal. Their renown extends throughout the entire world. The sweet, dulcet tones of an Estey are often mistaken for those of the pipe-organ. Do not invest in a cheap, worthless affair, when you can obtain an Estey almost, if not quite, as cheap. STORY & CAMP, Sole Agents, 188 and 190 State-st.

MATHUSHEK PIANOS have a world-wide popularity. Their patented improvements have proved the most valuable ever invented for the pianoforte. STORY & CAMP, Sole Agents, 188 and 190 State-st.

STORY & CAMP PIANOS AND ORGANS are the best low-priced instruments in Chicago. We fully warrant them. We sell any of our goods on easy installments. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

PIANOS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND RENTED ON commission; also tuned, repaired, and stored. (Established 1860.) WM. R. PROSSER, 215 State-st.

50 NEW UPRIGHTS AND SQUARE PIANOS of first-class makes to rent at $5 per month; pianos sold on $10 monthly payments. 148 Illinois-st., ADAM SHARP.

500 PIANOS AND ORGANS OF LEADING makers sold on easy payments, at W. W. KIMBALL'S, corner State and Adams-sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE AND SMALL room, with first-class board.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board.

672 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH or without board.

998 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, front alcove room, furnished; also desirable room for gentleman.

1002 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

PARLOR FLOOR, IN MARBLE FRONT, ON MICHigan-av., north of Thirteenth-st., very nicely furnished; every convenience; with or without board. Address Y 83, Tribune office.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge, front rooms with board, $4 to $5 per week; without board, $1 to $4.

203 DEARBORN-AV.—ONE LARGE AND A small front room to rent, with board.

278 OHIO-ST.—DAY BOARDERS WANTED. Superior table board.

269 INDIANA-ST., JUST EAST OF STATE—Hall room; day-boarders taken. References.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., four blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room, per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, from $8 to $10; also furnished rooms rented without board.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK—WE HAVE TWO ELEgant south-front rooms for gent and wife; also, a few single rooms. Now is the time to locate for the winter. Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-st.—Well-furnished rooms, with board, from $5 to $7 per week. Transient, $1.25 to $1.50 per day.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board, $5 to $7 per week; $1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; FULL board for wife only, and in private family. Address, stating price per week or month, giving location (South Side preferred), E. A. S., Grand Pacific Hotel.

BOARD—AND LODGING, CONSISTING OF PARlor and three bedrooms, in a private family; must be in a good location. Undoubted reference given and required. Address Z 83, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINATed by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OAKLEY, 107 Clark-st., Room 8.

MEAT-PACKERS—FOR SALE—A LOT OF DIES belonging to the Chicago Meat-Preserving Co., 14, 10, 6, and 2 pounds, both round and square dies; also the right to use Fisher's cooling-rooms, size 41x56. Martell's M'f'g Co., 126 Michigan-st., Chicago.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—By mutual consent the partnership heretofore existing between Ole Berg and Aquila Wintermute, under the firm name of Berg & Wintermute, engaged in the manufacture of looking-glass and picture-frames, in the City of Chicago, is hereby dissolved by said Aquila Wintermute withdrawing from said firm, and said business will be continued under the firm name of Berg & Artley, which firm will assume all liabilities and collect all debts due said former firm of Berg & Wintermute.
Dated this 7th day of January, A. D. 1880.
AQUILA WINTERMUTE,
OLE BERG,
SYLVESTER ARTLEY.

THE BRADFIELD FOLDING TABLE, OF WORLD wide renown, elegant and substantial, supplied by C. PRENTISS, General Agent, 56 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill. Fifty agents wanted.

TO STOCK-GROWERS—WANTED, ½ INTEREST in farm and take management; good property as part pay. Best of reference. Address FARMER, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP. Address, giving lowest terms, Z 95, Tribune.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS man, with ample capital, an interest in an established jobbing or manufacturing business; all communications confidential. Address, with full particulars, Z 94, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—80-ACRE IMPROVED FARM in Fayette County, Illinois, one mile from railroad town; very cheap, or will exchange for house and lot in Chicago. N. COONES, Real Estate, House-Renting, and Collection Agent, 85 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FARMING IMPLEMENTS (new) for wild or improved lands. FRED M. WOODS, Downer's Grove, Ill.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE, 16-HORSE POWER, upright, new. 50 and 52 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND STEAM-engine (without boiler), four to six-horse power. J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., 244 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND 8 OR 10-horse power portable engine. Address CHAS. KAESTNER & CO., 63 South Canal-st.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM—MRS. S. A. CARR WARRANTS a permanent cure to those suffering with Rheumatism or Neuralgia. Consultation free. 508 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TENOR IN A choir; quartette preferred. Y 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—PIANO PLAYER TO TRAVEL WHO reads manuscript at sight; pay small but sure. Castle Hall, West Lake-st., 11 to 1. CLARK.

INSTRUCTION.

LADIES, CALL AND GET THOROUGH INstructions in dress-cutting by measurement of Mrs. CORNWELL, 209 State-st., Room 22.

MISS CALLIE VINEYARD, ELOCUTIONIST—Athenæum, 50 Dearborn-st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 103 W. Monroe.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHIcago Daily and Sunday Tribune for the years 1873 and 1874. A complete and valuable record of political and other events at a nominal sum. Address Y 87, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 189 West Madison-st.:
Lot 47 feet by 122 to alley with frame building, No. 17 St. John's Place, only $3,500; plenty of frontage to erect a double building.
50 feet by 125 to alley, with 2-story frame building and barn, No. 462 Fulton-st.; a bargain.
House and lot No. 138 North Carpenter-st., $2,600.
House (9 rooms) and lot 77 South Green-st., $3,500.
$10,500—here is a bargain; 78 feet by 150 on northwest corner Lake and Union Park place, with 4 buildings; this property is cheap at $12,000.
$5,400—the 3-story frame and brick-basement dwelling, containing 21 rooms, and lot 28 West Erie-st.; this property can be made to pay $50 rental per month; a fine investment.
House, barn, and lot 102 North Lincoln-st., $2,600.
$5,000—fine 2-story and basement brick house and lot 109 Loomis-st.; all modern improvements; elegant gas-fixtures. 50 feet by 100, with fine building and barn, southeast corner of Sangamon and Fulton-sts.; a valuable corner to improve. $3,600—brick house and lot 439 West Van Buren-st. $1,350—here is a snug home; why pay rent when you can get cottage, basement and lot No. 25 North Irving-place, close to street-cars, for value of lot alone? The brick store-buildings and lots 79, 81, and 83 West Kinzie-st. for less than the buildings are worth.
125 feet by 125 northeast corner Leavitt and Polk-sts., with fine building and barn, only $6,500; terms, $1,500 cash, balance in 5 years at 7 per cent; the greatest bargain in the market.

FOR SALE—CITY AND HYDE PARK HOUSES, lots, and acre property, by HENRY J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block and 262 Cottage Grove-av. (city limits and Hyde Park).

FOR SALE—FINE DOUBLE STONE-FRONT house, lot 50 feet front, close to Lincoln Park. $10,000—a great bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—124x125 FEET ON WEST MADISON-st., a few block west of railroad. The best bargain in vacant property in Chicago; $30 cash. Also, 226x125, on Monroe-st., at $30 per foot. N. COONES, real estate, house-renting, and collection agent, 85 Washington.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. BOULEVARD TWO-story and basement residence. Bowen-av., near Langley-av., two-story residence, large lot. KEELER BROS., 146 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS IN ACRE property near the Stock-Yards, Brighton, and Hyde Park; also some very desirable lots in Oakland and Kenwood. J. B. BURCHELL, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1,200 ACRES OF VALUABLE IOWA land. A great bargain for cash. Address Z 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF CHOICE IOWA LAND for cash only. A bargain. Address Y 99, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, WITH BUILDINGS and machinery, in a country town having good shipping facilities, for a first-class plow works of 30 to 50 men capacity by a party of three plow-makers. Address T 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMPROVED PROPERTY ON BLUE Island-av. or Halsted-st., from $4,000 to $10,000. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON MICHIgan-av. south of Twenty-sixth-st., worth $8,000 to $12,000. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—49 HAMILTON-AV., 2-STORY FRAME dwelling in good order; furnished or unfurnished. ROBERT H. WALKER, 143 Dearborn-st.; 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.

TO RENT—305 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO-STORY and basement stone-front house in very superior condition; newly painted, grained, and richly papered in latest style. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

North Side.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 3-STORY AND BASEment brown-stone front house 281 Ontario-st., with all modern improvements. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., southwest corner Clark and Lake-sts.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 3 ROOMS AT 336 WABASH-av.; $25 per month. ROBERT H. WALKER, 143 Dearborn-st.; 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR ROOM SUITable for gentleman and wife or for a physician's office. Apply at 126 South Sangamon-st., corner of Adams.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, FOR ONE OR two gentlemen, in a private family at 280 West Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—AT 313 WEST HURON-ST., SIX NICE new rooms, pantry and closets. M. J. DUNNE, 99 Madison-st., or 715 Fulton, evenings.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 189 WEST Madison-st., 8 rooms on second floor, 361 West Madison-st., $35; 6 rooms and barn, 740 West Lake, $15.

South Side.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED SUITE OF 2 rooms; well cared for; choice down-town location. 308 Wabash-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE ROOM at 71 North State-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE 211 AND 213 WABASH-AV., four story and basement, 10-horse power Baxter engine ready to run on top floor. Terms will be made satisfactory. Apply to A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 195 Wabash.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIRST AND SECOND floors, 50x100, with 10-horse power; or vacant lot adjoining power, where owner will put up 2-story building. Address Z 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 FURNISHED rooms complete for light housekeeping; prompt pay in advance. References given and wanted. Address Y 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN A NICE LOCALITY ON West Side, south of Madison and west of Halsted-st., five or six rooms; must be in good order. Rent not to exceed $15. Address Y 92, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-ESTABLISHED, AND profitable business in zephyr goods, notions, and fancy articles must be disposed of; an opportunity seldom offered for some one with a small amount of money to continue a good trade. Address H, 53 State.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERSHIPS negotiated, grocery, drug, hardware, and other stocks bought, sold, and exchanged. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Washington-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—HAVING PURCHASED THE BUILDings and lands lately belonging to the Scale Company, we offer our factory and land for sale, with or without a 25-horse-power engine and boiler, shafting, etc. This property is well situated for manufacturing, and for sale at a low price. POWELL & DOUGLAS, manufacturers of pumps and windmills, etc., Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE IN ONE OF THE best mining towns in Southern Colorado; stock and fixtures about $2,000; average daily sales past year $25. Address J. B. WOODFORD, Pueblo, Col., until Feb. 1.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, IN FIRST-CLASS locality; good run of boarders and bread and cake trade. Y 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID GROCERY STOCK, cheap; rent and location unsurpassed. Y 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN A prosperous iron manufacturing business in Chicago; capital required, at least $50,000; the fullest investigation afforded. Apply to JOS. R. PUTNAM, 40 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—THE NOTION AND CANDY STORE at 40 South Page-st., opposite Brown School. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Good chance for a lady.

STORE, WITH GROCER AND SALOON FIXtures, to rent, with three living rooms; also small stock of groceries for sale. For particulars and reasons for selling call on A. J. STONE, 442 West Randolph-st., from 7 to 9 a. m., 12 to 2, and after 5 p. m.

$20,000 TO $30,000—A GENTLEMAN WISHing to purchase an interest as active partner will invest the above amount in a good, profitable, and well-established manufacturing business in Chicago. Address Y 5, Tribune office, giving full name and particulars.

FINANCIAL.

ARIZONA—OPTION FOR $100 TO MAKE $10,000; money returned if option not accepted; securities deposited in a Chicago bank; number of options limited to ten; investigation solicited. N. H. HANCHETTE, Room 34, 143 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, also on other good collaterals. 152 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and on other good securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS, $50 TO $500, LOANED ON FURniture, pianos, etc., without removal; rates reasonable. Room 19, 162 Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS, FURNIture, etc., at low rates, without removal. Rooms 21 and 22, 95 Fifth-av., Staats-Zeitung Building.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FURniture, pianos, etc., without removal. Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON IMproved city property at lowest current rates. JAMES M. GAMBLE, Room 5, 40 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN UPON REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit. C. H. PERRY, Room 27, 93 La Salle-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP OF Chicago Board of Trade, No. 1,134. GEO. MUSICK.

LOST—WEDNESDAY, ON NORTH CLARK-ST., between Indiana-st. and North Side Post-Office, a package of canvas and worsted work. Finder please leave at New Delavan House.

LOST—ON THE 8:30 HYDE PARK TRAIN TUESday, 1 pair of lady's kid shoes. Finder please return to C. K. WISWELL, 28 State-st., and receive reward.

LOST—ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON A MISS' plain gold-band bracelet (buckle pattern), valued as keepsake. Return to 1044 Wabash-av., and receive reward.

LOST—DEC. 31, A BLACK HORSE, ABOUT 15½ hands high, two white hind feet. A liberal reward will be paid by delivering the horse to HASTBURN & HUNTER, Stock-Yards.

STRAYED—A BLACK JACK MULE, ROUND nose, knee sprung, cut tail. Reward for return to Diversy and Sheffield-avs., Lake View. A. RISHOFT.

BOOKS.

3,000 BOOKS, OLD AND NEW, BESIDES magazines and pamphlets, stock of stationery, maps, albums, etc., at cost to close out stock; store to rent from Feb. 1. GILBERT, 21 South Clark-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing at I. GELDER'S, 366 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1861.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—24 MOLDERS AND five coremakers, at car works, 1058 South Halsted.

WANTED—A BRIGHT BOY WHO HAS HAD some experience in wood carving. Apply at 46 Canal-st., second floor.

WANTED—A GOOD, HARD-WORKING BOY TO help a finisher; must have had some experience. 46 Canal-st., second floor.

WANTED—A GORDON PRESS FEEDER AT once at MACHERET & TALCOTT'S, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 55 and 56.

WANTED—PATTERNMAKERS AT WARREN Springer's machinery depot, 62 to 66 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PATTERNMAKER. EATON & PRINCE, 74 and 76 Michigan-st.

WANTED—MACHINE MAN, IN A FURNITURE factory in the East; a competent man to take charge of the machine work. Steady work guaranteed to a good man. Apply to J. A. COLBY & CO., 217 State-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN TO SET UP school furniture. Apply, ready for work, to A. H. ANDREWS & CO., Mather-st., between Halsted and Desplaines.

WANTED—A GOOD MACHINIST—INQUIRE BEtween 9 and 10, at 245 South Water-st.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH TO GO TO COAL mine in the country. Must be a good muleshoer. Apply for information to M. T. AMES & CO., 157 La Salle-st.

WANTED—ALL FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING CUTters to know that we always have work for them, and are also paying the highest wages for competent men. CLEMENT & SAYER, 416 to 424 Milwaukee-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE MAN TO TAKE care of horses and make himself generally useful. Address Z 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN (SINgle) who can milk and do chores about the house. Best of references required. Y 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HOSTLER, AT 267 NORTH State-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands care of horses and willing to work. Must have best references. Call 570 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 WOOD-CHOPPERS AT $1 PER cord; 50 tie makers, at 8 cents per tie; 400 for the South. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—300 LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH; wages $1.75 per day; also plenty of station work to let at 12½ cents per yard; we ship to all points South at reduced rates. Apply at once to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF business experience to assist me in placing 1,000 copies (proofs) of the Historical Register. Good references required. Apply to FREDERICK C. COOK, Manager, No. 6 Portland Block.

WANTED — AUTHORS, CORRESPONDENTS, and contributors; 38 salaried and piece-work vacancies. Correspondence solicited. Athenæum Bureau of Literature, 37 Park Row, New York.

WANTED—AN ARTIFICIAL FLOWER SAMpler—first-class hand. Address Z 91, Tribune.

WANTED—THREE EXPERIENCED ADVERtising agents. Call at Palmer House. ALBERT SCOTT.

WANTED—AGENTS — ENTERPRISING MEN and women realize immense profits on our goods. Our scheme will please all seeking permanent business on small capital. Send 25c for $1 sample, or stamp for papers. Merrill Manufacturing Company, Room 2, 19 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN TO TAKE ORders for Father O'Reilly's greatest work, "True Men as We Need Them," and the "Life of Christ." Weekly payments of 25 cents taken. Salary or commission, as you like. Apply to P. F. COLLIER, 285 East Madison-st., Rooms 3 and 5, Catholic Department.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A THOROUGH COMPETENT HOUSE-maid and waitress. Must have reference. 10 Park-row, corner Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call at 504 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A HOUSE SERVANT (WHITE) TO go to Colorado; will pay fare and furnish situation one year. Inquire at CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO.'S from 8 to 11 a. m., or 2 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work; a good home. 50 North Wells-st., Mountain House.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a family of four; must thoroughly understand cooking, washing, and ironing; $4 such first-class wages. 1634 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY for general housework. Apply at 309 Michigan-av., from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., Thursday and Friday.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family; wages, $3.50. 764 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL AT 712 West Adams-st.

WANTED—AN ORDER COOK (WHITE) AT ANderson's Dining-Room, 163 Clark-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework in small family. 21 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL; ONE USED to waiting at table. Call at 278 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 725 West Monroe-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—300 TRIMMERS. INQUIRE FOR N. F. CHINIQUY, at O. R. Keith & Co.'s.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY TO DR. S. A. McWILLIAMS, 125 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A NEAT INTELLIGENT YOUNG girl used to second work and young children. Apply at 543 Calumet-av., with references.

WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL, ABOUT 16 YEARS old; good wages. 359 East Chicago-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL bookkeeper, accountant, correspondent, and salesman; also a good credit man; well acquainted with the lumber trade; thoroughly understands his business. Best of reference. Address X 48, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RETAIL CHINA and glass salesman, with ten years' experience; eight years with one of the largest houses East; desires to change position. Best recommendations. Address Y 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL druggist; understands bookkeeping. Good references. Address Z 90, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES to learn a trade where manual skill is required. Address Y 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED florist and gardener. Address Y 85, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COMMISSION MERchants, packers, etc., by a competent business man, a responsible commercial position; advertiser, who is conversant with several languages, has a good connection in Europe, and could work up a profitable trade with several countries. First-class references. Apply to H, 308 Mason-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS short-hand correspondent. Address Z 89, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do light housework or second work, and take care of children. Call to-day at 823 Prairie-av., rear of basement.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO THE HOUSE-work of a small family; is a good cook and laundress. 41 East Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMan to do general housework or cook; not afraid of work. Good references given. Please call or address No. 23 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework, or second work. Apply at 1263 Shutleff-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework; is a first-class cook and laundress. References given. 153 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework, and is a good washer and ironer. Good city reference if required. Can be seen for two days at 216 Walnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook. Understands cooking and carving, and is a good housekeeper, if required. Call at No. 116 North Sangamon-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON as seamstress or chamberwork; prefer staying at home. Call at 16 Rush-st., up-stairs, top story.

SITUATION WANTED—AT DRESSMAKING, CUTting, fitting, or second work. Call for 3 days at 189 South Jefferson-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED of a good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 195 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS private or corresponding secretary. Best of references. Address Y 82, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULtation free, personally or by letter, on chronic male or female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant; 536 pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price, $1 postpaid.

MAN'S MISSION ON EARTH—A THOROUGH medical treatise, indicating how confirmed disabilities may be removed. The experience of 25 years' study, observation, and professional practice, showing the agencies that will insure restored manhood, strengthened vitality, and sound conditions of health, that have been impaired by overtaxed powers. A statement of obstacles to marriage, and of the means by which they can be removed. By mail, 25c. currency or postage stamps. Address Secretary Museum Anatomy and Science, 409 Sixth-av., New York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS HAD 10 years' experience as a practicing attorney, and who can furnish the best of recommendations as to character, skill, and qualifications, and who is neither afraid of office-work nor court practice, to form a copartnership with some attorney of experience. Address, stating time and place for interview, Y 92, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 19 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

D. HARRY HAMMER, OFFICE AND COURT-room, 156 Clark-st., chattel mortgages, etc., acknowledged; Edison telephone.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CONSULT MRS. DR. FRANKS, FROM BOSTON; most reliable in love and business affairs. 170 West Madison-st. Fee, 50c and $1. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND STEREOTYPE furnace, and metal, complete, and put in good order. Inquire at this office.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

FOR SALE—FAIR PERFECT 5-CARAT EARrings and handsome 6-carat stone; or will negotiate loan on them. Address Z 86, Tribune office.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

William Barge, Dixon, is at the Sherman House.

J. F. Warren, of New York, is at the Gardner.

John Houseman, of Peoria, Ill., is at the Gardner.

H. S. Rich, New York City, is at the Palmer House.

John S. Hough, Lake City, Colo., is at the Palmer House.

John R. Manchester, Omaha, is at the Palmer House.

Dr. R. S. Sutton, Pittsburg, Pa., is at the Palmer House.

Lieut. William R. Hamilton, U. S. A., is at the Palmer House.

J. Coatsworth, Kansas City, Mo., is at the the Palmer House.

F. M. Duffe, Manchester, Eng., is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

L. C. Porter, Winona, Minn., is registered at the Palmer House.

H. E. Pitkin, Buffalo, N. Y., is registered at the Palmer House.

J. L. Daymude, editor *Gazette*, Davenport, Ia., is at the Gardner.

Edward E. Rice, Rice's Surprise Party, is at the Tremont House.

C. E. Yost, Omaha *Republican*, is stopping at the Sherman House.

Charles F. Chase, Third Cavalry, U. S. A., is at the Sherman House.

D. T. Lawrence, London, England, is domiciled at the Tremont House.

Thomas G. McCullough, Kankakee, is registered at the Tremont House.

Dr. James Irvin, Fort Collins, Colo., was at the Sherman House yesterday.

George A. Sanderson, Indianapolis, Ind., is registered at the Sherman House.

N. M. Hubbard, Cedar Rapids, Ia., was at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday.

John Hay and H. C. Bennit, of the New York *Herald*, are at the Sherman House.

J. G. Walker, of the Burlington & Quincy Railway, Boston, is at the Tremont House.

"Long" Jones, now Internal Revenue Collector of the Fourth Illinois District, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The West Chicago avenue track of the West Side Street-Railway Company has been laid as far west as Ashland avenue.

The Chicago Commandery of the Loyal Legion held their monthly meeting and banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening.

G. F. Averill, manager of the new Wentworth House, Denver, Colo., with a party of forty, are at the Tremont House, en route to Denver to open the new hotel.

The other day, standing in front of THE TRIBUNE office, was a vender of green bananas. A placard ornamented the stand with the words, "Don't forget the little ones at home."

Any one who will send small bottles and old linen to the Hospital for Women and Children, corner of Paulina and Adams streets, will confer a great favor upon the institution.

Thomas Hartley, a newspaper man, who was employed in this city several years ago on the old *News* and one or two other papers, died recently in New York in considerable distress.

The Lackey Zouaves held their third reception of the season last evening at the Palmer House. It was, in point of attendance and character, even more successful than their previous affairs.

John G. Lynch, Sergeant in charge of the Signal-Service Station here, left last night for New York. He has discharged his duties here so acceptably as to be promoted to a more important station.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 42 deg.; 10 a. m., 45; 12 m., 47; 3 p. m., 46; 8 p. m., 43. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.70; 8 p. m., 29.67.

United States Senator N. P. Hill, of Colorado, stopped at the Grand Pacific yesterday on his way to Washington. He reiterates that which he stated at length in THE TRIBUNE a short time ago, that the Utes must go.

Phocion Howard desires the public to cancel annual passes over the New York Central, Wabash, and Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railways, which light-fingered gentlemen relieved him of in a Clark street gambling-house yesterday evening.

The Chicago Biological Society held a regular meeting last evening in the gents' parlor of the Sherman House, with Dr. Steele in the chair. Dr. Tilley reported a case of dropsy of the kidneys, after which the evening was spent in an interesting discussion.

Mr. George H. Fassett, who for a year or more past has been connected with the Baldwin Hotel, San Francisco, and who was previous to that a clerk at the Grand Pacific Hotel, may be found behind the counter of the Tremont House, where he has been installed as clerk.

Some Frenchmen having obtained judgment against the Menards, railroad contractors, for wages due for work done on the Alton Railroad, Constables seized the furniture of the Menards, at Nos. 28 and 30 Winthrop place, yesterday, carrying off nine express loads of it.

The revival services at the Chicago Avenue Church under the direction of the evangelists, the Needham brothers, are growing in interest each day. The attendance last night was larger than ever, the large room being filled with a deeply-impressed audience. Mr. Thomas Needham will speak to-night.

A few ladies connected with the West Side branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union met yesterday afternoon at the Leavitt Street Congregational Church, Mrs. Branch in the chair. Beyond discussing the advisability of securing a hall for regular meetings of the Union, no business was transacted.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Old People's Home was held at the Home yesterday morning. The collections were, by Mrs. Parks, Solicitor, cash, $173; merchandise, $74; from J. J. Borland, $100; from Mrs. Marshall Field, $100; Central Church, premium fund, $115; Dr. D. K. Pearsons, $100; other sources, $127.

An adjourned meeting of the Grand Army Rifle Association was held last evening in the Sherman House, with M. W. Lyman in the cair. Reports from different sections of the country were received, including nearly every State in the Union, of the standing of the clubs. Without acting upon them, the Association adjourned until the evening of the 21st inst.

At the regular business meeting of the First Red-Ribbon Club Tuesday evening, the following-named officers were elected for the ensuing six months: President, James Wood; First Vice-President, J. Halleck; Second Vice-President, John H. Wood; Secretary, B. T. Mills; Financial Secretary, W. H. Stafford; Treasurer, A. B. Russ; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Walsh.

The following were reëlected officers of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank at the Directors' meeting held yesterday: President, Heman G. Powers; First Vice-President, John B. Drake; Second Vice-President, William H. Mitchell; Cashier, James S. Gibbs; Assistant Cashier, John J. Mitchell; additional members of the Executive Committee, John McCaffery and George Straut.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Sons of Vermont" held yesterday, steps were taken to complete arrangements for the banquet at the Grand Pacific, Friday evening, Jan. 16. There is every promise that the occasion will be one of great brilliancy and success. Assurances have been received from the Rev. William R. Alger, of Boston, that he will be present and respond to a toast on the occasion.

A number of the policyholders of the defunct Security Life-Insurance Company have recently received postal-cards from a firm which offers its services to obtain payment of a dividend which will soon be declared. The policy-holders should not put their business into the hands of any firm. When a dividend is declared, which will be pretty soon, they will be duly notified by the Receiver, and will be put to no further expense than that of a postage-stamp, while if they employ an agent to attend to the affair for them it will cost them about all they will get.

Andrew Schubert, living at No. 1186 Arnold street, was yesterday found dead in his bed, having died during the night of injuries received accidentally the day before. He had been at work in Seipp's brewery putting in ice, and, while descending the ladder, it toppled over with him, causing him to fall a distance of fifteen feet. A physician was called to attend him by Mr. Seipp, but Schubert refused to have anything to do with him, and went to his home in a towering passion. He lay upon his bed, and was not disturbed until morning, when he was found dead. He left a wife and six children.

A sad accident last evening happened to a well-known Scotchman, George Lenox, who has been for years employed as a carpenter by the Northwestern Railroad. He was returning from work last evening upon the workingmen's train, and foolishly did not wait until the train reached one of its usual stopping-places, but attempted to leave it while in motion at the Elizabeth-street crossing, thereby intending to make a short cut to his home, No. 365 Fulton street. Unfortunately he slipped, and fell in such a way that the wheels caught and crushed his right leg just below the knee, in a terrible manner. He was taken home, and the physicians who there attended him decided that the leg would have to be amputated above the knee. Mr. Lenox is 50 years of age, a widower, and has six children.

About a year ago Wirt Dexter purchased from the Commercial National Bank a draft for $254.50 on the Bank of New York. This was mailed to a client in that city. Nine days later it was presented at the bank and certified. Mr. Dexter subsequently notified the bank here that the draft had failed to reach his client, and a duplicate was issued. The Bank of New York was instructed not to pay the original draft. Two months later a stranger bought some United States bonds from Henry Clews & Co., and paid for them with the lost check, which had been raised to $2,540. When the check was presented for payment it was refused, although the certification had been verified by the teller of the bank. Clews & Co. sued and recovered.

The West Side Auxiliary of the State Industrial School and the Young Ladies' Industrial Cooking Club met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Tracy, No. 545 West Jackson street. Mrs. Sweet occupied the chair. Miss Jennie Wilce read her report as Secretary of the Cooking Club in connection with the entertainment given under its auspices at Centenary Church, Dec. 18. The receipts above expenses were about $150, which sum was ready to be turned over for the benefit of the School. The cooks have another project in view to raise more money for the same benevolent object, to make arrangements for which a meeting will be held next Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 68 Centre avenue. The ladies then discussed the prospects of the Industrial School at Evanston, and the pressing need of help from the auxiliary societies. The Society then adjourned to meet on the third Thursday in January at No. 289 West Monroe street, at 10 o'clock.

Orville L. Grant, brother of the ex-President, has re-established himself in business in this city. Before the fire of 1871 he had a leather-store on Lake street, and was doing well. The fire burnt him out and destroyed his business. He went East after that disaster, where he remained some years. He has now commenced again in Chicago, this time as a leather broker, at 184 Dearborn street, Room 34. In his circular to the trade he says he "offers his services to manufacturers and dealers throughout the West for the purchase of leather in large or small quantities, to be shipped directly from the point of purchase. No commission charged the purchaser. An experience of more than twenty-five years justifies the assertion that manufacturers and dealers in the country, especially those buying in moderate quantities, can save themselves much trouble and save money by placing their orders at my disposal. Choice oak harness-leather for sale at bottom prices."

The annual meeting of the South-End Shooting-Club was held last evening at the Sherman House, about fifteen members being present. The new officers were installed as follows: J. J. Gore, President; M. J. Eich, Vice-President; H. B. Goodwin, Secretary and Treasurer. Dr. T. B. Malcom, the retiring Chairman, made an address respecting the success of the organization, after which the annual report of the Treasurer was read. This showed receipts amounting to $868, and expenses $865, of which $496 was for birds. The outstanding bills made a deficit of $40. Amendments to the constitution were adopted making the regular quarterly meetings of the Club fall on the first Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October, and the regular shoot on the third Wednesday in each quarter. It was decided that in the future the shoots should be from five ground-traps with both barrels, at thirty-yards' rise, with the Hurlingham rules. After the transaction of other routine business, the meeting adjourned.

PUMPS.

The leading domestic pump manufacturers of the United States commenced a three-days' convention yesterday afternoon in the gents' parlor of the Sherman House. The following firms were represented: Gould Manufacturing Company, Seneca Falls, N. Y., by James H. Gould; Rumsey & Co., Seneca Falls, by Eugene Rumsey; Union Manufacturing Company, New Britain, Conn., by E. C. Jones; W. & B. Douglas, Middletown, Conn., by J. M. Douglas; A. T. McDonald, Dubuque, Ia.; Moline Pump Company, Moline, Ill., by A. S. Wright and M. S. James; S. L. Bignall Hardware Company, Chicago; Baker Manufacturing Company, Evansville, Wis., by A. S. Baker.

The orgganization is known as the Pump Manufacturers' Association of the United States. The capital represented yesterday aggregates over $1,800,000. J. H. Gould was elected President and J. M. Douglas Secretary. These gentlemen are all engaged in making pumps for domestic purposes only, such as force, farm, and house pumps. The recent advance in iron and other metals which enter largely in the make-up of pumps has caused the call for this Convention. The matter of credits and agencies was discussed yesterday, and also the making of a new schedule of prices. There will be a probable advance of from 10 to 20 per cent, but nothing was fully determined upon. This matter comes up again for full discussion to-day.

THE ROLLING-MILLS.

A representative of THE TRIBUNE called upon Mr. O. W. Potter, of the North Chicago and Milwaukee Rolling Mills, to ascertain the status of the labor question at both institutions. At the latter, in which operations have been temporarily suspended, except in the puddling and bar iron departments, the trouble noted in yesterday's paper was with the roll hands employed in the puddling departments, whose wages are based on those paid to the men in the rail-mill. With the latter no contracts have yet been entered into, but Mr. Potter was of the opinion that an advance of from 20 to 25 per cent would be paid, and the same scale would be applied to the roll hands, who were informed thereof. With this they expressed their satisfaction and resumed work, only reserving to themselves the approval of the National Union. The advance will be retroactive, beginning with the 1st of this month. At the North Chicago Works there is also a suspension of work in the rail-mill, the only part of the place in operation being the puddling department. In all branches of skilled labor which is contracted for by the year Mr. Potter believes that there will be an advance from 20 to 25 per cent, and in common labor of about 10 per cent, the latter having been advanced that much last summer. Some time to-day there will be a conference between Mr. Potter and the workmen, at which he hopes the question of wages will be adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties. So far as he has been able to ascertain, there are no indications of any trouble, and the Rolling-Mill Company is perfectly willing to grant the advance mentioned. Mr. Potter expects that all the necessary repairs will be completed in the course of two or three weeks, and the mills will then be run to their full capacity.

THE CHICAGO ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY

met last evening at Bennett Medical College, No. 515 State street. After the admission of some new members, the Society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing six months, with the following result:

President—Dr. Van Valkenberg.
First Vice-President—Dr. O. B. Howe.
Second Vice-President—Dr. E. B. Taylor.
Secretary—Dr. Paaren.
Treasurer—Dr. Stratford.

The retiring President, Dr. Jay, was given a vote of thanks on vacating his office.

Dr. Paaren then read a short paper on "Tuberculosis in Animals," which was illustrated with some specimens from a cow whose death was caused by that disease.

The paper was discussed by Drs. Ingraham, Olin, and Davis.

At the conclusion of the discussion Dr. Jay read an elaborate Fee bill which had been prepared by Dr. Stratford and himself. The bill specified the fees to be charged by members of the Society for all the diseases that flesh is heir to, and ranged in price from $1 to $1,000. The bill was adopted after a few amendments.

The Society then adjourned.

HESPERIA LODGE.

A public installation of the officers of Hesperia Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 411, occurred last evening at the corner of Randolph and Halsted streets. The exercises were conducted by M. W. Brother T. T. Gurney, Grand Master of Illinois, assisted by a large corps of officials, and attended with vocal and instrumental music and recitations, making up a most agreeable entertainment. The officers installed were James Smith, W. M.; P. W. Willard, S. W.; B. F. Howard, J. W.; W. M. Brown, Treasurer; C. H. Brenan, Secretary; C. Lichtenberger, Jr., S. D.; Alexander Annan, J. D.; Thomas Eckardt, S. S.; H. H. McPherson, J. S.; and William Wight, Tyler. The attendance was very large, and many went away for want of room. During the exercises, Past Worshipful Master C. H. Brenan was presented with a gold watch and chain and a series of resolutions, printed on satin and neatly framed. The presentation speeches were made by John O'Neill, D. D. G. M., and D. C. Cregier, and happily responded to by the recipient.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Controller forwarded another $100,000 to New York yesterday for interest.

It took $212 worth of gas, at $1.65 per 1,000 feet, to light the rookery for December.

Secretary McVickar was confined to his room yesterday with inflammatory rheumatism.

The meat condemnations are growing beautifully less. Yesterday they embraced only one hog and a few hams.

The Treasurer received $2,097 from the Water Department yesterday, $630 from the Collector, and $42 from the Controller.

The Controller yesterday invited proposals for doing the city advertising for the year. The bids will be opened Saturday.

The work of cleaning the school-houses and improving their sanitary condition is going bravely on. Nineteen have been cleaned to date.

A building permit was issued yesterday to J. S. Clark to erect three two-story dwellings, corner of Dearborn avenue and Illinois street, to cost $6,600.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West, is called for to-morrow afternoon to consider the remonstrances against improving Polk and Elizabeth streets.

The Superintendent of the Small-Pox Hospital is to be removed. The Mayor says so. He will be removed upon the recommendation of Drs. Dunne and De Wolf, who charge him with "negligence and inefficiency." The recommendation was made yesterday, and will be acted upon in a few days. Here is a chance for Dr. Alphabet Washington and other aspirants for official position.

A committee of the Citizens' Association waited upon the Mayor yesterday to insist upon his enforcing the ordinances against hanging-signs, street-stands, and encroachments on the streets generally. They had quite a full and free discussion touching the questions at issue, but were unable to exact any promises from his Honor. A promise to abate these nuisances was made some time ago.

The estimates of the Water-Department for the year were completed yesterday, and call for an appropriation of about $55,000, against $70,000 last year. The estimate includes the shut-off, metre-men, and collectors, whereas the appropriation of last year did not, which means that the idea of doing away with the services of the collectors and shut-off men has been agreed upon. All of the figures are in the hands of Commissioner Waller, and will be laid before the Controller in a few days.

A CASE OF EJECTMENT.

A Health Officer was yesterday called to No. 134 Ontario street to protect a widow and her four children who were about being ejected by a heartless landlord. Two of the children were down with the scarlet-fever, and it was reported that the poor woman was to be put out into the street on this account, which is an infraction of the law. When the officer reached the premises he found that a Constable had been there with a writ of ejectment, and had given the woman until noon to move, and knowing nothing of her legal rights, and having been frightened by the Constable, she had already removed a load of her goods, and was preparing to remove the rest and her sick children. The names of the landlord and Constable could not be obtained, but, if the facts are as represented, the entire proceeding was outrageous. Whether they can be punished or not, however, since the woman was not really forcibly ejected, remains to be seen; but, if they can, they ought to be.

THE WOODEN-SHED ORDINANCE.

A Committee of the Board of Underwriters labored with the Mayor yesterday and urged him to veto the new shed ordinance. He would not promise them what he would do, but he did express himself as fearful that the ordinance would prove dangerous,—not so much on account of the increased hight allowed for sheds, however, but because the probability was that the sheds would be converted into stables, etc. Another objection to it was that it did not prescribe any limits for the enlarged sheds or stables, and that it allowed their erection in the heart of the city, the danger of which he illustrated by referring to the barn-burnings in the Thirteenth Ward the past summer. Later in the day he said to the reporters on the same subject that his objections to the new ordinance were similar to those he entertained for the old,—that it was too sweeping,—and intimated in very plain terms that the new one would be vetoed Monday evening. In the midst of the conversation Ald. Lawler dropped in and assured him that the amendment of Ald. Throop to the new ordinance—prohibiting the making of fires in the enlarged sheds—robbed it of its only redeeming feature, and that he was opposed to it, and would sustain its veto. Ald. Lawler was a friend of the ordinance, it will be remembered, when it passed, but he now says that he is not only opposed to it as amended, but all of its original friends are, because it practically prohibits the building of summer-kitchens and the enlargement of the residences in the cottage districts, for which purpose it had been passed. There is no doubt but the Mayor will veto it.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Judge Jameson was busied yesterday with the quasi-criminal calendar.

That much-postponed Stettauer investigation has been again shoved over; this time until Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

The Joint Committee on Buildings and Service met yesterday afternoon, wasted their time in idle discussion, and adjourned without taking any action whatever.

Next Monday Judge Gary will take his seat in the Associate (or side-show) Criminal Court. Saturday Judge Tuley will hear the motion for a new trial in the Prince Albert Jones case.

A review of the bids for the supply of meat to the county next year opens up a vista of possibilities. For instance, it is possible that a former contractor who was very successful when the Democrats ruled the roast may succeed in "ringing-in" his side-partner this trip, and thus perpetuating the old ring-rule. It seems that there is a determined effort to be made to fix things in the interest of certain contractors, and that others are to be thrown out, nominally on the ground of their irresponsibility. Fortunately the Public Service Committee do not control the Board, and there is, therefore, hope that the contracts may be let to the lowest bidder.

THE BIDS FOR SUPPLIES.

The Committee on Public Service got together yesterday morning, and proceeded to consider the proposals for the supply of meat, milk, and bread to the various county institutions during the ensuing year. Coburn, Ayars, Clark, and Wood were on hand; Boese absent. It was voted to recommend that William Kolze be allowed the contract for milk for the Insane Asylum at 11 cents per gallon, while C. Harms, a brother of "Farmer" Harms, was to be allowed to furnish the requisite lacteal supply to the County Hospital at eight and ten-twelfths cents per gallon. Harms' bid was for eight cents and 10 cents, according to the season.

There was a long discussion over the bread contract. On this the bids were: Aldrich & Co., $3.04 per hundred pounds; Fred Voltz, $2.72; Duffy Bros., $2.40. An attempt was made to award the contract to Aldrich, but this failed to meet with a second. A vote was taken on Voltz's bid, resulting in a tie, and the same fate befell the bid of Duffy Bros. Something in the nature of a "kick" was made about Duffy Bros' responsibility, but it was shown that they had taken and fulfilled the contract a year ago, and the probabilities are that to-day the contract will be awarded to them. Voltz supplied the county last year, and is supported by three out of the five German members of the Board. In the afternoon the Committee visited the shops of the butchers who had bid for the meat supply, and to-day at 10 o'clock another meeting will be held.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

The disbursement of gold yesterday amounted to $50,000, $60,000 being received at the same time.

Assistant-Treasurer Gilbert yesterday redeemed $9,000 in subsidiary silver and paid out 5,000 standard dollars.

A circular was received at the Sub-Treasury yesterday inviting the usual proposals for the sale to the Government of silver bullion.

Collector Harvey's receipts from internal revenue yesterday amounted to $31,527, of which $27,482 was received from spirits, $3,779 from tobacco and cigars, and $185 from beer.

Stillman Williams and Fred Hunt, the two men charged with attempting to pass forged Paymaster's orders, were yesterday turned over to the Federal jurisdiction, and had a hearing before Hoyne. Hunt, who is a fine writer, is believed to have forged the order, and was held in $2,000 bonds, Williams' bail being fixed at $1,500.

The receipts of dutiable goods at the Custom-House yesterday were as follows: Field, Leiter & Co., 87 cases dry-goods; Chicago Stamping Company, 200 boxes tin-plate; George I. Haskell & Co., 5 bales seed; Kohlsaat & Co., 9 cases wool yarn; Wilson Packing Company, 389 boxes tin-plate. The collections amounted to $9,465.

For some days past the police have been subjecting John Meehan and John O'Hara, who were arrested on suspicion of being connected with Harris and Webster, the coiners arrested some weeks back, to a systematic pressure to induce them to tell what they know about the case. They have been so far successful that O'Hara has consented to squeal, and has been released under $300 bonds to appear as a witness. The result of the squeal is to implicate Meehan as a principal, and he was yesterday committed for making and passing counterfeit coins. Detectives Shea, Keating, and Kipley have been working on the case, and Special Agent Hall, of the Secret Service, who has returned to town, is working up still further evidence, and hopes to clear the town of the counterfeits which have been freely passed of late. Meehan was held in $2,000 bonds until Saturday at 10 a. m.

A FATAL BRIDGE.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED AT THE ULLMAN-STREET PONTOON.

The river near the corner of Thirty-ninth and Ullman streets gave up another body yesterday,—that of Talbot M. Curd, a promising young colored man studying at the Chicago University, and helping himself along financially by carrying a route on the *Inter-Ocean*. He is the third who is known to have lost his life by walking, stumbling, or falling off that fatal pontoon bridge, from beneath which the bodies of Peter B. Finnegan and an unknown man were recovered last Sunday. Upon Curd's person were found his watch and chain, the money which he is known to have collected that morning, a paper of Dec. 6, and the strap in which he carried his papers. The watch was stopped at 6:15,—just about the hour he would reach that point. In going from one customer at No. 173 Laurel street to his next at Armour's packing-house he was in the habit of crossing this bridge. The body was taken to the Morgue, where Coroner Mann will hold an inquest to-day. There was a reward of an aggregate of $135, offered by the Chicago University students, employes of the Pullman Palace-Car Company, and the paper by whom he was employed. The person who found the body was Stephen Brennock, foreman in Fowler Bros.' packing-house. The deceased was about 28 years of age, and left a mother, brother, and sister at No. 259 Third avenue.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest at the West Twelfth Street Station upon the bodies of Finnigan and the unknown man. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned in both cases. The pontoon bridge, which resulted in the loss of these three lives, and nobody knows how many more, as the river has not yet been thoroughly dragged, was constructed out of two low mud-scows. By whom or exactly when this was put together the jury were unable to ascertain, but presumably it was by some of the workmen employed by Fowler Bros. The nearest bridge is a long block distant, and the pontoon bridge being the nearest way across the stream, it was used daily by hundreds. The tops of the mud-scows were almost level with the water's edge. The river at this point is filled with slaughter-house refuse and filth, which formed a scum several inches thick on the surface, and as this was of an earthen or wooden color, one could not distinguish in the dark between the scows and the surrounding scum. Mr. Finnigan disappeared the morning of Dec. 10, and was last seen going to his work at the Anglo-American Packing-House. About a week later his hat was found in the scum near the bridge, and his family readily surmised what had become of him. The deadly bridge has been removed, so that the jury had no one to vent their censure upon.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

THE NOON MEETING

in Lower Farwell Hall yesterday was led by the Rev. George C. Needham. There was, as usual, a large attendance. Mr. C. C. Case conducted the singing.

The Rev. Mr. Needham offered a general prayer, after the singing of a Gospel hymn. He prayed that here and in heathen lands the light of Christianity in its true sense might be revealed.

At the close of the prayer Mr. Needham announced that the subject for the devotions of that meeting was prayer "for the Church of Christ, its ministers, its growth in grace, and its enlargement." It was clearly recorded in the Scriptures that the Church was purchased, and that it belonged to us; it was purchased by Christ's blood, which was a precious price. The speaker read several passages from the Bible to show that sanctity and grace were purchased for Christians, and that it belonged to them without incumbrance. Christ was the head of the Church. If there was a sheet of tissue-paper between the head and body of a man there could be no life in the body. If there was was anything between Christ and the Church, there could be no life in the latter, for the Church was the body of Christ. Let us, then, pray for the body, that it might be warmed by the blood of Christ, the head. Christ spoke of the body, each member of which had its own duties to perform. The body could live without one of its members or limbs, but it could not survive the loss of its head. The Lord also said that there were helpers in the Church; some were pastors and some were deacons, but each had particular duties to perform. Thus, it would seem, the subject of the prayer was broader than was at first supposed.

The speaker called upon Mr. Keene to lead in prayer.

Mr. Hemingway, the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., asked the congregation to bow their heads in silent prayer while he asked

SPECIAL PRAYERS

for the following cases: For a man in Waukesha, Wis., who was in financial trouble and who needed spiritual support and consolation; for a young Christian in Covington, O., who was becoming weak and needed strengthening, and also for his father and brother, who were sadly in need of the helping influence of the Divine blessing; for a son and father who were at enmity with each other; for a Christian brother, whose wife had left him, that he might remain firm in his religion; for a young man who was seeking Christ; for nineteen who arose and asked for prayers at a Gospel meeting the night before in that hall. A Sunday-school teacher asked prayers for twenty-three members of his class. A man in the audience asked prayers for the Clark-Street Mission. Mr. Needham asked prayers for the Chicago Avenue Church.

The leader asked for a season of prayer. Two verses of the sixty-third hymn was sung, after which several in the audience spoke briefly upon the subject of the day. The Rev. Mr. Von Schluembach delivered a brief exhortation and offered prayer.

The Rev. Mr. Needham invited others to request special prayers. A young man in the audience said a comrade had the night before especially urged him to ask the prayers of Christians in his behalf. He said his mind had been poisoned by reading infidel books. A man asked prayers for the church at Norwood Park; another for a more general spread of salvation; another, for a teacher who had fifteen young lady pupils, that they might all be brought to Christ; by the Rev. Mr. Von Schluembach, for a young German who had gone to Texas as a missionary; by a gentleman for a distant friend, who had written to him to request prayers for three business men in Kansas City, one of whom was given to intemperance; by a gentleman for the inmates of the County Jail; by a man for the church of which he was a member; a young man for himself and another young friend; another young man for himself; a young lady and a young man who were afflicted with burdened hearts for themselves.

Secretary Hemingway announced that the meeting of to-day would be led by Prof. F. W. Fisk, of the Chicago Theological Seminary. The meeting was then dismissed with a benediction.

M'DONALD PULL.

ASSISTANT-STATE'S-ATTORNEY WEBER.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE yesterday interviewed Assistant-State's-Attorney Weber in relation to the McDonald raid, the Carroll arrest, and kindred matters. Mr. Weber, who is confined to his bed by sickness, said that any allegation that he had attempted to get Jimmy Carroll out of the clutches of the law, whether emanating from Mayor Harrison or any one else, was untrue. On the night Carroll was arrested Mr. Weber, with some attorneys, reporters, and others, happened to drop in at Mike McDonald's place. Thence they proceeded to the ball at Pacific Garden, just to see the elephant. Jimmy Carroll went along, as anybody else might have done. As the crowd neared the hall, a city detective stopped Carroll and intimated that he was wanted. Mr. Weber was asked by one of the reporters to find out what the trouble was, the reporter having been refused the desired information by the guardian of the peace. The detective declined to give any information, and Carroll was hustled into a carriage and conveyed outside the county, in order to evade the usual process. Mr. Weber stated that the arrest, the "kidnapping" of Carroll (for this was how he characterized it), and the proceedings generally were an outrage. For himself, he cared not a cent for Carroll, McDonald, or any of the gang, but he realized that a most dangerous precedent had been set, and he believed that Carroll was run out of town without any warrant of law.

BILLY PINKERTON.

Among the callers on the Mayor yesterday was Billy Pinkerton, who dropped in to inquire if his Honor referred to him when he told a TRIBUNE reporter Monday that Stoelker's reason for doubting his ability to identify Carroll arose from a photograph, purporting to be Carroll's, "which had been given him by a detective agency here, and not Felker's either." The interview is said by some to have been a noisy one, both the parties to it being very angry; but those directly concerned deny that anything of the kind occurred. Mr. Pinkerton is understood to have said that, if the Mayor referred to him, the pictures taken from his office were the only ones he had ever seen. While they were not good likenesses of Carroll, they were the best he knew to be in existence. They were taken back in 1867 or 1868, and were forced at that. The photographs were open for the inspection of him or anybody else, and he would guarantee that they would turn out just as he said; but his Honor must bear in mind that his was not the only office which furnished pictures. The Mayor said he did not mention Mr. Pinkerton's name in the interview; did not refer to him especially in the interview. Further on in the talk, Mr. Pinkerton is said to have told Mr. Harrison that the Brockway case had nothing whatever to do with the Carroll case. With reference to the former, the Mayor said that at the time of Brockway's arrest he did not know of the June forgeries; he thought they were committed a year ago last December. He claimed that Brockway ought not to be used to prosecute a man like Felker. Mr. Pinkerton said that Brockway was just as good a man as Felker. The Mayor disclaimed having had any business with Felker except in the matter of the Galesburg robbery.

As to the rumored storm at the consultation, Billy Pinkerton told a friend of his last night that the Mayor said he was glad he had seen him; that he (Pinkerton) was glad he had called, the Mayor having treated him in a gentlemanly manner, the two parting the best of friends.

ILLINOIS CLUB.

LAST NIGHT'S RECEPTION.

The Illinois Club, the representative club of the West Side, tendered a reception to its members last evening at the Club-House, corner of Ashland avenue and West Madison street. The affair was informal, and only members of the Club and their ladies were in attendance. The spacious house was brilliantly illuminated from top to bottom, and an awning, extending from the door to the curbing, protected the guests against the damps. Nothing in the way of decoration was attempted.

The guests began to arrive about 8 o'clock, and at half-past 9 dancing was begun in the billiard-room. The floor had been waxed and put in shape for the dancers, and John Hand's orchestra furnished excellent music.

About 10 o'clock refreshments were served in the dining-room by Ecakrt, the caterer.

There was a general attendance of the Club-members. Prominent among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Blackman, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bonney, Mr. and Mrs. Harley J. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien P. Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. Alson E. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dent, Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. Wiley M. Egan, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Goit, Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Helmer, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. McCrea, Mr. and Mrs. John B. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. William E. McHenry, Mr. and Mrs. George Mason, Judge and Mrs. Samuel M. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Rollo, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Soper, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Symonds, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Teall, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Woodward, Mrs. Gen. Babcock of Washington, Miss Florence Bonney, Miss Lou Swazey, the Misses Campbell, Miss Virginia Clayton, Miss Egan, Miss Rice, Miss Smith, Miss Sedgwick, Miss Rogers, Miss Ferry, Miss Dent, Miss Kittredge of Boston, Miss Wilson, Miss Wardell of Rome, N. Y., Miss Wood of New York, Charles N. Bishop, J. K. Boyeson, B. H. Campbell, Franklin Denison, O. P. Dickenson, Henry R. Durkee, Samuel D. Eldredge, John G. Evenden, James W. Ferry, Walter D. Gregory, Frederick S. James, Dr. William J. Maynard, Heaton Owsley, J. Guy Owsley, George Mills Rogers, Harry Rogers, Alexander C. Soper, P. B. Weare, John A. Wilson, John H. Wilbeck, C. E. Hill, W. C. Whittemore, and C. J. Hambleton.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE NEW IRISH-AMERICAN CLUB.

The dissatisfaction at the way things were being managed in the Irish-American Republican Club, which has been productive of much talk and many meetings, resulted last evening in the complete reorganization of the Club, thus shutting out the elements which are opposed to the new regime. In response to invitations sent to such as were desired to be present about forty of the members of the old organization assembled last evening in Room 86 of the Custom-House, which will be the headquarters of the new organization. The doors were thrown open to the reporters. Among those present, who are the founders of the Club, were: W. E. Roach, J. F. Caulfield, John B. Roche, A. L. Morrison, B. Quirk, J. Nowlan, D. J. Wrenn, Daniel Quirk, P. T. Prendergast, P. Langan, P. Walsh, John Haggard, James Donahoe, James Quirk, J. Clifford, P. J. O'Connor, M. C. Hickey, E. F. Bennett, T. H. Keefe, J. P. Roach, J. B. Foley, C. E. Moore, Arthur Dixon, P. M. Clowsey, Thomas Moore, W. P. Black, John Roach, Daniel Foley, A. L. Morrison, Jr., R. E. Morrison, B. C. Heavey, M. McGrew, Daniel, Scully, D. F. Quirk.

The organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, A. L. Morrison; Recording Secretary, W. E. Roach; Assistant Secretary, B. C. Heavy; Corresponding Secretary, James Nowlan; Treasurer, Thomas H. Keefe.

The principal business of the evening was the adoption of the new constitution. This provides for regular meetings to be held the first Thursday of each month, twenty-five members to constitute a quorum. The section in regard to membership provides that "any citizen of Irish birth or lineage of the United States who is affiliated with and supports the principles of the Republican party shall be eligible to become a member of this Club upon presentation and election." Officers hold their positions for six months. The Central Committee is to consist of one delegate from each Ward Club. Their duty is to organize the auxiliary clubs, none of which are to be considered as eligible to representation unless so organized. All elections are to be held in executive session.

The special object of the reorganization is contained in the following section on discipline: "Offenses cognizable by this Club shall be violations of our constitution or by-laws, disobedience of lawful orders, soliciting money or other valuable thing from a candidate for office, or others, for political services, unless authorized by the Club, calling meetings or assuming to act in any manner in the name of the Club without the authority of the same, as conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a member of this Club and the Republican party in or out of this Club."

A. Dixon, D. Scully, D. J. Wrenn, P. Prendergast, and J. B. Foley were nominated as Vice-Presidents, and M. C. Hickey, P. M. Clowry, Thomas Tierney, B. Quirk, John Brener, and B. Quirk as an Executive Committee, but their election deferred until the next meeting. A Judiciary Committee consisting of Col. Quirk, J. B. Foley, James Burke, William Black, J. J. McGrath, J. Cole, and J. Canfield were nominated and deferred.

After a general discussion of the probable success of the new organization and the probable action of the old, the meeting adjourned to Monday, Jan. 26.

The old organization will hold its annual meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel this evening, when Maguire will probably be elected President.

MATRIMONIAL.

M'CULLOUGH—HUGHITT.

The marriage of Miss Martha M. Hughitt, daughter of Marvin Hughitt, Esq., General Manager of the Northwestern Railroad, and Mr. Hiram R. McCullough, also occupying a prominent position upon that road, took place last evening at 5 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1352 Prairie avenue, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, officiating. The marriage ceremony was performed in a strictly private manner, there being absolutely no witnesses except the relatives of the contracting parties.

The parlors were tastefully decorated with bouquets of cut-flowers, and Hand's orchestra was in attendance.

A reception took place from 7 to 8 o'clock, which was attended by a very large number of friends from among the first society people of the city. Refreshments were served in the dining-room throughout the evening by Kinsley. The presents, which were understood to be exceptionally elegant and numerous, were not displayed, one of them being a house, completely furnished, in Winona, Minn., which the newly-married couple intend to occupy.

Mr. and Mrs. McCullough will take a trip through some of the Southern States, and will reach Winona, Minn., their future home, about the 1st of February, where they will be "at home" to their friends after the 11th.

GEN. WARREN.

The Hearing of His Case Before the Court of Inquiry Postponed Until Gen. Sheridan's Return.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The Court of Inquiry ordered in the case of Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, of the United States Engineer Corps, convened on Governor's Island to-day. Warren's conduct at the battle of Five Forks was adversely reported by Gen. Sheridan, who relieved Warren from command, giving the reason in his report that Warren did not exert himself as he might have done in getting his corps in position and inspiring confidence in the men during the battle. Warren claimed the imputations were unfounded, and demanded a Court of Inquiry, which President Hayes finally accorded him. The Court consisted of Gens. Hancock and Auger and Col. Tower. The first proceeding was the reading of an official copy of Gen. Sheridan's report, which consumed much time. Gen. Grant, who refused to grant an inquiry, indorsed Gen. Sheridan fully. When the reports and other documents were finished, Gen. Hancock turned to Gen. Warren and said, with the slightest touch of irony: "Well, General, have you got anything to say to that? If you have, say it." Gen. Warren replied that he had come prepared to have Gen. Sheridan as a witness, and did not see how they could get along without him. He must ask that the Lieutenant-General appear before he made his answer to the imputations.

The President (perplexedly)—"But Gen. Sheridan is absent on three-months' sick leave, and that leave cannot well be curtailed. For the matter of that, what certainty have you he will get back anyhow? Suppose he should die?"

Gen. Warren—"I should be very sorry indeed." [Laughter.]

President—"Must you have him?"

Gen. Warren—"I have considered this point fully, and relying upon the indorsement by the General-in-Chief that all the time needed should be granted."

President—"Even though it be three months?"

Gen. Warren—"Yes. Gen. Sheridan's presence is so important I could wait for it three months."

After withdrawing for consultation, the Court returned and announced that the trial stood adjourned until Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's presence can be secured, notice of which is to be given by the authorities at Washington. The Court will meet to revise the record, which will be transmitted to Washington for approval. Unless the Secretary of War or the President reverse the proceedings, and directs the inquiry to continue, the adjournment is practically sine die. Gen. Sheridan is in Florida.

REMARKABLE.

There are thousands of vigorous, clear-eyed citizens upon our streets daily who were wasted invalids a year ago, and who have been made new in body and mind by the miraculous power of the Holman Liver and Stomach Pad. The immense sales and popularity of the Holman Liver Pad are due wholly to its valuable qualities and healing merits. All druggists sell them, and you can't afford to be without one.

One Year Ago.

Toledo Blade, Dec. 31.

One year ago the late Sam Cary said that it was as impossible for the United States Government to resume as it was for a pyramid to stand upon its apex.

One year ago to-day at least 1,000,000 young men, who have since paid enough for beer and tobacco to build the Wabash Railroad, solemnly promised to neither drink nor smoke for a year.

One year ago to-day many young gentlemen who now nightly walk the floor with a screaming baby in one hand and a bottle of soothing-sirup in the other, were begging those babies' mothers to make them the happiest of men.

The distinguished prima donna, Mme. Roze, uses "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and testifies "they seem to act especially upon the organs of the voice and produce a clear enunciation." Colds, hoarseness, or sore throat can scarcely exist when this favorite remedy is used. 25 cents a box.

THE BRISTLY HOG.

Another Firm Joins the Ranks of the Anti-Union Packers.

The Ricker House Resumes, and the Green Hands Prove Satisfactory.

More Intimidation on the Part of the Unionists—Several Workmen Beaten.

The cause of the anti-Union packers looked brighter than ever yesterday morning, and the spirits of the striking butchers were depressed to a corresponding degree. The elation of the packers was caused principally by the coming over to their side of another of the large packing firms,—George W. Higgins & Co.,—who yesterday announced their intention of no longer submitting to the dictation of the Butchers' Union. Monday evening the house closed up,—the weather not being favorable for the further killing of hogs,—and the proprietors informed their brother-packers that whenever they see fit to resume operations it will be with non-Union men exclusively. This action of Higgins & Co. has materially stiffened the backbone of the packers engaged in the combat with the Union, and they feel much rejoiced.

Another event which added to their happiness was the successful resumption of business by the Ricker Packing Company, who, up to yesterday morning, when their green killing gang set to work, had been more than three weeks pursuing a policy of idleness. Yesterday morning, however, with a stock of 325 hogs on hand and a gang of 100 inexperienced hands to slaughter them, the house once more got under way. Superintendent Dee expected that it would take all day to dispose of even this small stock, but, notwithstanding the machinery broke down twice, the hogs were all slaughtered by 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Googin, a member of the Company, was delighted with the unexpected good result, and he immediately sallied forth and purchased 600 hogs for to-day's slaughter. He expressed himself as ready to risk a goodly sum of money that by Thursday the same gang of men will be able to slaughter 1,000 hogs in ten hours.

All this was very depressing to the members of the Union, and during the dinner hour the 200 men employed in the pro-Union house of Davies, Atkinson & Co., immediately opposit, gathered in a crowd and heaped abuse upon the non-Union men, becoming finally so disorderly that a number of Lake policemen had to repair to the spot and preserve the peace.

MORE INTIMIDATION.

A number of cases of intimidation were reported at Armour & Co.'s house yesterday. The majority of these were simple affairs, but in one or two cases the victim was severely beaten. A simple Swede named Anderson, while nearing the house along Forty-third street at 7 o'clock in the morning, being doubtful that he was going in the right direction, very foolishly asked a lot of Union men, who were also going to work, whether he was on the right road to Armour & Co.'s house. They assured him that he was not, and volunteered to conduct him thither. They then led him to a lonely spot just north of the Dexter Park track, and, as soon as they had him just where they wanted him, they belabored him soundly, blackening his eyes, and cutting him across the nose and forehead with a slung-shot.

Frank Gohnel, one of Armour & Co.'s carpenters, was seen by a number of his fellow-workmen in the hands of a large gang of Union men on Halsted street, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, on Tuesday night, who were giving him a terrible beating. The man did not show up at work yesterday morning, and it is feared that he has been seriously injured.

Quite a lively little affair occurred in front of Armour & Co.'s place at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The non-Union men were dropping in to work by twos and threes, and a gang of fifty strikers collected outside were doing everything they could to annoy them. No overt act was committed until one of the rowdies named John Gascon, who works at Latcham's packing-house, overstepped the bounds of discretion and seized hold of a non-Union man with the remark, "Now I've got you, you —— scab." The action was observed by Officer Powers, one of Pinkerton's men who have been on watch here since the strike began, who jumped for the man. The fellow started off hot foot and the officer followed, when, seeing that the man might escape from him, Powers discharged his revolver, which brought Gascon to a standstill. A bracelet round the prisoner's wrist put further attempt to escape out of the question, and he was led like a little lamb to the office of Squire J. B. Thomas, who fined him $10 and costs on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was not long in confinement, however, as the Union officers, hearing of the affair, sent along the necessary funds, and he was placed at liberty.

It is about time that the parties guilty of these assaults should be brought to justice of a sterner kind than that meted out yesterday by the Town Magistrate. The law is clear enough in its definition of the kind of assault of which the man Gascon was guilty, and if one or two of such cases were disposed of summarily the bulldozing would very soon stop. No better indication of this could be found than in the cowed demeanor of the gang of roughs after Gascon had been taken off to the station. Their bravado deserted them the moment the officer got after his men, and when the crack of the revolver was heard they lost all their nerve and began moving off in sundry and divers directions,—no matter where, as long as it was out of range of the disagreeable-toned weapon.

THE RECEIPTS OF HOGS

yesterday were about 18,000, which were divided amongst the packers as follows: Chicago Packing & Provision Company, who killed 1,500 hogs during the day, 1,200; Armour & Co., who killed 4,055 hogs, 3,600; Fowler Brothers, who killed 2,935 and cut up 3,200 hogs, 1,850; John Baldwin & Co., 600; Teufel & Son, 628; Tobey & Booth, 800; Ricker Packing Company, 600; William Small, 250.

The packers, who have now had their non-Union gangs going for nearly a fortnight, express themselves unanimously as more than satisfied with the manner in which they are doing their work. Every day from a dozen to twenty of the old hands drop in and resume their places, having previously signed their resignation from the Union and declared their intention not to join another one. Each one of these defections is an additional source of weakness to the Union, whose officers will now need all the shouting that the recently admitted lads of 12 and 14 can accomplish to lend the éclat of tumultuous applause to their utterances. The Union holds a mass-meeting at Dexter Park at 3 o'clock this afternoon to consider the situation. No definit program has been prepared for the entertainment, which will doubtless consist of the usual soul-stirring harangues by O'Connell, Powers, Stokes, Bowler, Downs, and the rest, with volunteer addresses by Mr. Caldwell and other citizens of the Town of Lake who are seeking to improve the shining hour by getting in some political work against the approaching city election.

Messrs. Fowler Bros. yesterday received word from their Atchison, Kas., house that some of the butchers there are trying to get up a strike, but that the idea does not make the slightest headway, the feeling of the majority being decidedly opposed to any such disturbance of the prevailing peaceful and profitable state of affairs.

NEW YORK ALLIANCE.

Among the insurance organizations doing business in Chicago is what is known as the "New York Alliance," composed of the Bowery, organized in 1833, and the Pacific, organized in 1851, issuing a joint policy under that title. They have a working cash capital of $500,000, clean assets of over $1,100,000, which is invested in United States bonds, and a next net surplus of $785,000. This is certainly an excellent showing. The Chicago agents are Straight & Lyman, 150 La Salle street.

Delicious delicacies, daintily devised, daily delight Dawson's diverse dealers. N. B., 211 State street.

NO FANCY PRICES—Best set teeth, $8; filling ½ rates. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-sts.

Pleasant, wholesome, speedy. Three adjectives that apply to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGES.

MASSEY—LARRABEE—At Geneva, Jan. 1, by the Rev. R. D. Herbert, Mr. John G. Massey and Miss Gertrude Larrabee, daughter of the late W. M. Larrabee, Esq. No cards.

CARTER—LAWRENCE—In Oakland, Dec. 31, by the Rev. Dr. McLean, Everell Carter and Eliza Lawrence.

DEATHS.

BALDWIN—At the residence of his parents, Lake View, of scarlet fever, Tuesday evening, Jan. 6, Dannie, only son of Frederick L. and Alice A. Baldwin, aged 4 years and 4 months.

JONES—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 7, at the residence of her son-in-law, S. J. Stebbins, Mrs. Hannah Jones, aged 71, mother of Mrs. T. M. Newton and Mr. O. B. Jones, of Rochester, N. Y., and of Mrs. S. J. Stebbins, Mrs. T. W. Rogers, and Mrs. A. W. Mitchell, of this city.

Funeral services at 11 a. m. to-day, from 80 West Twelfth-st. Carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family invited.

TUNSTALL—Tilly Norton Tunstall, oldest daughter of Herbert and Matilda Tunstall, Jan. 6, aged 11 years and 4 months.

Funeral from her residence, No. 36 Kossuth-st., to-day at 10 o'clock precisely.

DRURY—Jan. 6, at 11:30 a. m., of paralysis, W. L. Drury, in his 81st year.

Funeral services at 11 o'clock to-day, from the residence of his son-in-law, F. E. Brown, corner Albany and Park-avs.

☞ Chillicothe and Columbus (O.) papers please copy.

BECK—The funeral of Joseph Beck will leave 87 West Fifteenth-st. at 11 a. m. Cars to Rosehill. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ London (Eng.) papers please copy.

PURVIS—On the 6th inst., at 342 Hubbard-st., David Purvis, native of Scotland, aged 48 years 1 month and 15 days.

Funeral will leave the residence, 342 Hubbard-st., at 1 o'clock p. m. to-day, by carriages to Graceland.

WESSLING—On the 7th inst., at 521 Sedgwick-st., Henry Wessling, aged 40 years 1 month and 28 days.

Funeral at 10 o'clock a. m. Friday, the 9th inst., by carriages to Graceland.

PETCHELL—Jan. 6, at his residence, 139 Michigan-av., Arthur N. Petchell, aged 35.

Funeral from 311 State-st. Friday at 10 a. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

☞ Hull, Yorkshire, Eng., papers please copy.

WILSON—On Wednesday, Jan. 7, Pearl, youngest daughter of F. M. and Jennie Wilson.

Funeral Friday, Jan. 9, at half-past 10 o'clock, from 241 Indiana-st.

MILNER—In Waukegan, Ill., Jan. 6, James W. Milner, United States Fish Commissioner, at the residence of his father.

The funeral will take place this afternoon from the family residence.

O'LEARY—Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, Timothy, aged 4 years and 11 months, youngest child of Timothy and Johanna O'Leary.

Funeral from 118 Sigel-st. at 12:30 Friday, Jan. 9.

A WORD TO WORKERS.

If your avocations are mentally or physically laborious, if they subject you to exposure in inclement weather, if they confine you to the desk and are of a nature to involve wear and tear of brain, and nervous strain, you may occasionally require some renovating tonic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the article for you, it stimulates the failing energies, invigorates the body, and cheers the mind. It enables the system to throw off the debilitating effects of undue fatigue, gives renewed vigor to the organs of digestion, arouses the liver when inactive, which it very often is with people whose pursuits are sedentary, renews the jaded appetite, and encourages healthful repose. Its ingredients are safe, and its credentials, which consist in the hearty indorsement of persons of every class of society, are most convincing. Admirably is it adapted to the medical wants of workers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. GEO. C. NEEDHAM, PASTOR OF THE Chicago Avenue Church, will give a Bible reading, to be held at the Pacific Garden Mission, corner Van Buren and Clark-sts., this evening, commencing at 7:30.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION has arranged with the Rev. F. Von Schluembach, German Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. International Committee, to deliver a lecture in their hall this evening on "Our Germans, and the Young Men of America." He is a converted infidel, and will speak in English. The lecture is in the free course given by the Association. Mr. D. L. Moody has requested Mr. Von Schluembach to assist him in his work at St. Louis, and he will leave for that city next week.

THIS EVENING A SOCIABLE WILL BE HELD in the parlors of Christ Church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth-st., from 8 to 10 o'clock. There will be some choice music, and Miss M. A. Fleming will give some selections.

BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely pure. Made from Grape Cream Tartar. Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

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CANADA FUR MANF'G CO.

Removed to the Elegant Premises,

142 & 144 Wabash-av.,

Between Madison and Monroe-sts.

And to reduce stock will sell during January choice articles at manufacturer's cost. Splendid assortment in Seal and Mink Sacques, Dolmans, etc. Large saving by purchasing from us.

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LOTTERIES.

THE LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868 for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new Constitution adopted Dec. 2, A. D. 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTIONS have been held, and the SECOND TUESDAY of each month was fixed as the regular day.

HAS NEVER SCALED OR POSTPONED.

Look at the following distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize..........
1 Capital Prize..........
1 Capital Prize..........
2 Prizes of $2,500..........
5 Prizes of 1,000..........
20 Prizes of 500..........
100 Prizes of 100..........
200 Prizes of 50..........
500 Prizes of 20..........
1,000 Prizes of 10..........

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of $300..........
9 Approximation Prizes of 200..........
9 Approximation Prizes of 100..........

1,857 Prizes, amounting to..........

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders by express or mail addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

Or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York.

Or to MURRAY & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Chicago.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

AUCTION SALES.

THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1880,

TRADE SALE

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

Full assortment English and American W. G. Ware in open lots. Brown and Yellow Ware, Assorted Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Brackets, etc. Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOTHES CLEANING.

YOUR OLD CLOTHES! LADIES AND GENTS.

Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED, and REPAIRED at trifling expense ... pressed ... C. O. D. ... McLAIN, ... and 261 West Madison-st., Chicago, ... 6th-st., St. Louis ... N. B.—Ladies' Dresses ... &c., repaired and cleaned.

CANDY.

CANDY

Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box, by express, of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

STEALING A S...

Not in Maine, bu... consin Over T... Years Ag...

The Celebrated Case of Ba... Barstow for the Possess... Governorship.

How Barstow Was Coun... Returning Board a... augurated, ...

And Then Ousted b... cree of the Su... Court.

The Inside History of the... Racy Sketch of the Ch... in the Drama.

A Case That May Furnish ... the Maine Republicans... and Political.

Special Correspondence of The C...

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 7.—W... radical Democratic State fr... Territorial times and under th... ment till 1854; up to that tim... been but two breaks in the ... cratic succession. John H. T... of Milwaukee, was elected d... gress in 1846, over Moses M. S... Farwell, a Whig, Free-Soiler, ... ent, was elected Governor by... majority, in 1851, while on th... offices the State went Democ... 8,000 majority. William A. B... ablest, the pluckiest, the most... the most fertile in resources o... cratic politicians, by whose m... labors Democratic supremacy ... maintained. He organized a... local politics, and acquired ... and prominence that he was ... difficulty Secretary of State i... ministered the office faithfull... used it and all its patronage, ... ing loans from the School F... mense, to strengthen his part... ly the wing of the party wh... his personal following, althou... time, there had been no st... divisions leading to the form...

OF CLIQUES AND FAC...

He was a man of unusually fi... ive personal appearance, w... suavity and bluntness in his m... dress which made him excee... ing. He was not scrupulous ... and he did not belie... body else was sincerely so; h... ble in his resentments and equ... friendships; his personal pri... in its force and elevation; and ... politics was literally without... no reason, in those exubera... conflicts and successes, why h... chosen President of the Unit... determined to be nominated f... 1851, but, before the time ar... that he would fail, and con... with a renomination for Sec... but he was

BEATEN ALSO FOR ...

He then laid by for two years, ... nominated for Governor and w... E. D. Holden (Free Soil) an... (Whig), entering on the offi... With him J. T. Lewis, of C... elected Lieutenant-Governor; ... Gray, of Janesville, Secretar... H. Janssen, a German, of Oz... State Treasurer, and the la... Smith, Attorney-General. Th... tioned, as Gray, Janssen, and S... ed the State Canvassers, or Ret...

DURING HIS TWO YE...

as Governor, he practiced no a... tion, and hostile combinations ... mies were again formed again... did not manage to defeat his... in 1855, for by strenuous and j... he had succeeded in packing t... with his friends; but the opp... nomination bolted him after... posed his election. Arthur ... Milwaukee, afterward Circuit ... now one of the Judges of the S... of the District of Columbia, w... on the ticket with him for Li... ernor.

The Republican candidate ... against Barstow was Coles B... had been a resident of the St... eight years. He had served ... the State Senate, and he enjoyed ... degree of personal popularity.

THE POLITICAL CONDI...

had changed materially during ... The enforcement of the Fugitiv... in the arrest and prosecution o... and others who had aided the r... cape of the negro Glover, had c... tense excitement, while the Ka... ka contest had caused a partia... parties. In 1854 the Republic... been formed, and the State we... publican on the Congressional v...

The Democrat State officers ... cept Governor, were elected b... majorities ranging from 1,200 ... Governor, the vote between ... Bashford was very close. ... greatly behind his ticket, ... returns came in, the Republi... his defeat by from 500 to ... He and his friends, however, as... body that he was elected, dispu... where it was adverse, "claimed ... refused scornfully to give deta... noisy in brag and bluster. The... fix the day for the canvass of ... State Returning Board, and del... rival of returns caused the c... postponed till December. As o... port after another arrived, the ... rowed down to a finer point, an... for dispute slid from under bo... this time, perhaps four weeks ... tion, the Republican newspaper... that the Democratic boasts of th... election of Barstow under the e... indicated intended frauds in ... and unwise friends of Barstow ... the suspicions by offering bets th... get the certificate of election wh... to bet that he had received a ma... votes.

AMONG THE RETURN...

received at the Capitol, aside fr... lar consolidated returns from t... the lawful county canvassers, ... precinct returns, purporting t... made direct by precinct and tow... the State Board, without havi... turned to the county officers fo... and also "supplementary" retu... purporting to be made by the C... subsequent and additional to the... turn provided by law. These ... turns were all filed and freely e... were generally in Barstow's fav... to the county returns were also ... votes irregularly cast, without ... and, also, errors were discovere... cases in the footings of counties... regularly returned.

The State Returning Board to... returns and canvassed them on t... 17th day of December, 1855, pr... of such action having been give... seated in the old Secretary ... office, behind the counter w... the room near the door...

STEALING A STATE.

Not in Maine, but in Wisconsin Over Twenty Years Ago.

The Celebrated Case of Bashford Against Barstow for the Possession of the Governorship.

How Barstow Was Counted In by the Returning Board and Inaugurated,

And Then Ousted by the Decree of the Supreme Court.

The Inside History of the Trial, and a Racy Sketch of the Chief Actors in the Drama.

A Case That May Furnish Some Hints for the Maine Republicans---Personal and Political.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 7.—Wisconsin was a radical Democratic State from the earliest Territorial times and under the State Government till 1854; up to that time there having been but two breaks in the line of Democratic succession. John H. Tweedy, a Whig, of Milwaukee, was elected delegate to Congress in 1846, over Moses M. Strong, and L. J. Farwell, a Whig, Free-Soiler, and Independent, was elected Governor by a faw hundred majority, in 1851, while on the balance of the offices the State went Democratic by 6,000 or 8,000 majority. William A. Barstow was the ablest, the pluckiest, the most energetic, and the most fertile in resources of all the Democratic politicians, by whose management and labors Democratic supremacy had been so long maintained. He organized and manipulated local politics, and acquired such strength and prominence that he was chosen without difficulty Secretary of State in 1849. He administered the office faithfully enough, but used it and all its patronage, which, including loans from the School Fund, was immense, to strengthen his party, and especially the wing of the party which constituted his personal following, although, up to that time, there had been no strongly-marked divisions leading to the formation

OF CLIQUES AND FACTIONS.

He was a man of unusually fine and attractive personal appearance, with a mixed suavity and bluntness in his manners and address which made him exceedingly captivating. He was not scrupulous as a politician, and he did not believe that anybody else was sincerely so; he was implacable in his resentments and equally firm in his friendships; his personal pride was satanic in its force and elevation; and his ambition in politics was literally without limit; he saw no reason, in those exuberant days of his conflicts and successes, why he might not be chosen President of the United States. He determined to be nominated for Governor in 1851, but, before the time arrived, he found that he would fail, and contented himself with a renomination for Secretary of State, but he was

BEATEN ALSO FOR THAT.

He then laid by for two years, and in 1853 was nominated for Governor and was elected over E. D. Holden (Free Soil) and H. S. Baird (Whig), entering on the office Jan. 1, 1854. With him J. T. Lewis, of Columbus, was elected Lieutenant-Governor; Alexander T. Gray, of Janesville, Secretary of State; E. H. Janssen, a German, of Ozaukee County, State Treasurer, and the late George B. Smith, Attorney-General. This fact is mentioned, as Gray, Janssen, and Smith constituted the State Canvassers, or Returning Board.

DURING HIS TWO YEARS

as Governor, he practiced no arts of conciliation, and hostile combinations of his old enemies were again formed against him. They did not manage to defeat his renomination in 1855, for by strenuous and judicious effort he had succeeded in packing the Convention with his friends; but the opponents of his nomination bolted him afterwards, and opposed his election. Arthur McArthur, of Milwaukee, afterward Circuit Judge and now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, was nominated on the ticket with him for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Republican candidate for Governor against Barstow was Coles Bashford, who had been a resident of the State but six or eight years. He had served two terms in the State Senate, and he enjoyed a reasonable degree of personal popularity.

THE POLITICAL CONDITION

had changed materially during 1854 and 1855. The enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, in the arrest and prosecution of S. M. Booth and others who had aided the rescue and escape of the negro Glover, had created an intense excitement, while the Kansas-Nebraska contest had caused a partial break-up of parties. In 1854 the Republican party had been formed, and the State went largely Republican on the Congressional vote.

The Democrat State officers in 1855, all except Governor, were elected by undisputed majorities ranging from 1,200 to 3,500. On Governor, the vote between Barstow and Bashford was very close. Barstow ran greatly behind his ticket, and, as the returns came in, the Republicans claimed his defeat by from 500 to 800 majority. He and his friends, however, assured everybody that he was elected, disputed the count where it was adverse, "claimed everything," refused scornfully to give details, and were noisy in brag and bluster. The law did not fix the day for the canvass of the vote by the State Returning Board, and delay in the arrival of returns caused the canvass to be postponed till December. As one official report after another arrived, the figures narrowed down to a finer point, and the grounds for dispute slid from under both sides. At this time, perhaps four weeks after the election, the Republican newspapers first hinted that the Democratic boasts of the undoubted election of Barstow under the circumstances indicated intended frauds in the canvass; and unwise friends of Barstow gave color to the suspicions by offering bets that he would get the certificate of election while refusing to bet that he had received a majority of the votes.

AMONG THE RETURNS

received at the Capitol, aside from the regular consolidated returns from towns sent by the lawful county canvassers, were certain precinct returns, purporting to have been made direct by precinct and town officers to the State Board, without having been returned to the county officers for tabulation; and also "supplementary" returns so called, purporting to be made by the County Boards subsequent and additional to the regular returns provided by law. These irregular returns were all filed and freely exhibited, and were generally in Barstow's favor. Attached to the county returns were also statements of votes irregularly cast, without initials, etc.; and, also, errors were discovered in certain cases in the footings of counties otherwise irregularly returned.

The State Returning Board took all these returns and canvassed them on the 16th and 17th day of December, 1855, previous notice of such action having been given. They were seated in the old Secretary of State's office, behind the counter which crossed the room near the door to keep out intruders, and the space ouside the counter was thronged by interested and excited spectators. Secretary Gray read off the variously-constituted returns in a sonorous voice. Of course, every figure had been previously passed upon in their private official consultations. Attorney-General George B. Smith in each case, clear or doubtful, stated the disposition to be made of the return,—that it be counted, or otherwise, and Treasurer Janssen assented. The returns as canvassed and the result as declared by them gave Barstow 157 majority, and the certificate was so issued. In response, a yell of exultation ascended from Barstow's Democratic friends throughout the State, while a louder and wilder yell of disappointment, anger, and execration ascended from his opponents, who claimed that the canvass was a fraud, and that the irregular returns upon which the result was made were in the main false and forged.

THE ALLEGED FALSE RETURNS.

In Waupaca County a terrific county-seat fight culminated in a vote on its location at Waupaca Falls or Mukwa in that year, and each place cast a vote nearly equal to its entire population. At Waupaca Falls this "stuffed" vote was largely favorable to Barstow, and was returned for him as cast. At Mukwa the fictitious vote was cast only on the local question, and the vote for State officers probably the regular vote; but, with the vote of a few surrounding towns, it was canvassed by an unlawful rump of the County Supervisors, and was returned by them to the State canvassers. It was slightly favorable to Bashford. This vote the State Board rejected. The Waupaca Falls vote was regularly returned, and was followed by a supplemental return from an unnamed locality designated as "Town 25, Range 10," giving Barstow also a nearly unanimous vote. These two returns the State Board counted. The Brown County Board sent a supplemental return from Door County, then attached to Brown for judicial and county purposes, which the State Board rejected. "Precinct" returns above described were canvassed from the northwestern pine woods, purporting to be sent from "Bridge Creek," Chippewa County, "Spring Creek," Polk County, "Gilbert's Mills," and Menomonee, Dunn County. The last named was an honest, though irregular return, the votes having been undoubtedly cast. But it was denounced as fictitious with the others. And it may as well be said here that the "Gilbert Mills," "Spring Creek," "Bridge Creek," and "Town 25, Range 10" returns were purely fictitious and fraudulent.

A SPLENDID INAUGURATION

of Gov. Barstow was projected and took place on the first Monday of the following January (1856), the day fixed by law. Brilliantly-uniformed military companies from Milwaukee were present and formed an escort; guns were fired; Gov. Barstow rode in an open barouche from his residence to the Capitol, between open ranks of the military and citizens, his handsome head bared, and he bowing and smiling his thanks in answer to the cheers of the throng; flags were flying; the State offices were elegantly draped; Judge A. L. Collins, of the Circuit Court (for reasons which are explained hereafter), administered the oath of office to Gov. Barstow and his colleagues; Barstow attempted a little speech, which was about like the poorest of Grant's, but he was bland, urbane, and fascinating to all who approached him; a reception followed with a gorgeous dance in the evening, attended by all the young folks and the Democratic old folks, at the Capitol. The day was intensely cold but grandly celebrated.

A FAR DIFFERENT SCENE,

but significant of gloom to follow this splendid demonstration, was enacted during the day in another part of the Capitol. Bashford had secured as counsel E. G. Ryan, who stood at the very head of his profession, and had concluded with masterly power and eloquence the impeachment of Judge Hubbell a couple of years before, and who has since had a varied experience closing as present Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. Judge T. O. Howe, who had then been a year or two off the Circuit Bench, and who afterwards became United States Senator for eighteen years, was second of counsel. Alexander W. Randall, who had run on the ticket with Bashford for Attorney-General and been defeated (afterwards Governor, Postmaster-General in Andy Johnson's Cabinet, and Minister to Rome), and J. H. Knowlton, then a member of the Assembly elect, constituted the balance of "the claimant's" counsel. It was suggested to Bashford that if he was going to sue for the office of Governor he must qualify for it

AND MAKE A DEMAND.

Bashford saw the importance of that step, and approved it. Mr. Welch, Gen. David Atwood, and the late James Morrison then (the forenoon of inauguration-day) repaired to the State Supreme-Court room, where the Court was in session, and sent to the Chief Justice a note asking him if he would administer the oath of office to Coles Bashford as Governor that day, and, if so, at what hour. He wrote a line across the bottom of the note in reply, saying that he would administer the oath at 12:30 o'clock, and returned it. He had previously been invited to administer the oath to Gov. Barstow and his colleagues at 2 o'clock in the Senate Chamber, to which he had assented; but when Barstow heard of the plan to administer the oath also to Bashford, he sent word to the Chief Justice that other arrangements for his own inauguration had been made, and invited Judge Collins to perform the ceremony, as before stated.

News of the proposed swearing-in of Bashford had been circulated about town, and the Supreme Court room was thronged to the utmost. The party entered the court, a case being on trial. They waited awhile, when, it being after noon, Chief-Justice Whiton postponed the pending case till after dinner. "Is Coles Bashford in the room?" then quietly asked the undemonstrative veteran jurist, looking with his whitish-gray, mild eyes over his spectacles around the room.

"I AM, SIR,"

responded Bashford, from the back part of the crowd. "Please step forward," said the Chief-Justice. Bashford did so, working his way up to the bar, and the oath of office was administered and taken as quietly as if it had been for a Notary Public, and all parties as quietly retired.

William R. Smith was elected Attorney-General, being the candidate on the Barstow ticket for that office, in which he succeeded George B. Smith, and he entered on the duties of the office on that day.

The same day (inauguration-day) Gov. Bashford addressed a written demand to Gov. Barstow for possession of the Executive office, books, etc., to which a refusal was, of course, returned.

THE WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT

in 1866 consisted of Chief Justice E. V. Whiton (Republican) and Associate Justices A. D. Smith (Free-Soil Anti-Slavery Democrat) and Orsamus Cole (Republican). They had then recently acquired a National reputation for a decision nullifying the Fugitive-Slave law, and they were in open revolt against the Supreme Court of the United States, to which the case had been appealed, and which had sent a mandate ordering the papers (this was the S. M. Booth habeas corpus case, growing out of the Glover rescue) to be sent up to that Court for use on the appeal, but the Wisconsin Court had refused obedience. Their decision against the Fugitive-Slave law had been placed on the broadest radical ground of State-rights, and they asserted that they, on an equality with the Federal Supreme Court, were judges of infraction of the Constitution of the United States, which they claimed the Fugitive-Slave law to be.

ONLY A WAR OF WORDS

followed till Jan. 9, when the Legislature met. The Senate stood thirteen Republicans to twelve Democrats, the latter including two anti-Barstow men, Perry H. Smith and B. S. Gill, now both residents of Chicago. The Assembly consisted of forty-five Democrats and thirty-six Republicans. Lieut.-Gov. Arthur McArthur assumed the chair as President of the Senate. The late Byron Paine, afterwards one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, was elected Chief Clerk. The ablest man in the Senate was Charles Dunn, who had been Chief Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court, and was a man of ripe judgment, splendid ability, and a thorough knowledge of legislation and the law, and a recognized Democratic leader. David Taylor, who now occupies a seat on the Supreme Bench; C. L. Sholes, long known in journalism and politics in the State; H. H. Giles, now one of the State Board of Charities; Amasa Cobb, afterwards in Congress, now on the Supreme Bench of Nebraska; Louis P. Harvey, afterwards Governor, and drowned in Tennessee River while visiting Wisconsin troops during the War, were also among the Senators. The Assembly contained men on both sides equally conspicuous in ability and for subsequent service, including John F. Potter ("Bowie Knife"), Dr. D. D. Cameron, brother to the present Senator Angus Cameron; William Hull, a fiery, spirited Southerner by nativity, now of La Crosse, who was Speaker; Jo T. Mills, the lawyer and humorist; and others of similar prominence. At noon on that day (Jan. 9) the sessions of both Houses opened, amid great

TUMULT AND EXCITEMENT.

Immediately after Gov. McArthur assumed the chair in the Senate and the election of Clerk, that body adjourned, by a vote of thirteen Republicans to the twelve Democrats. This showed that the Republicans had not yet caucused on the condition of affairs, nor formed a plan of action. In the Assembly, after a brief resistance by the Republicans, a resolution was adopted notifying "His Excellency Gov. Barstow" that the Legislature was in session and ready to receive any communication which he might have to offer. This was a point gained by Barstow, in securing recognition by th popular branch of the Legislature. The Senate met again the following day, and after considerable debate and hesitation, adopted a similar resolution. It was proposed by one Senator to insert the words "de facto" before "Governor," but this was not insisted on, for C. L. Sholes (Republican) and Judge Dunn argued that the question of who was Governor was a judicial one, and that it was the duty of the Legislature to recognize as Governor the person whom they found placed in that office by the operation of law,—that is, by the canvass or the courts.

THIS ARGUMENT OF JUDGE DUNN

created a certain terror in the Barstow ranks, for he was the leading legal mind in the Legislature, and his admission that the question as to the Governorship was a judicial one was a direct slap in the face at the theory which they were forming: that the question was a high political one, which the canvass and possession of the office, together with recognition by the Assembly, had settled, and that Barstow's title could not be investigated by the Court, the Executive being a separate, independent, and coördinate department of the Government. The finality of the certificate was the phrase used, but the doctrine of the Barstow men was that the Governorship was not a civil "office" but a governmental "department," with which the Judiciary, another "department," could not interfere by inquiry into the title of its occupant; in other words, that in case of a usurpation of the Executive office by a person not elected, there was no legal mode of redress, and the only remedy was by force, through revolution. Gov. Barstow had not yet formally employed counsel, but in general conversation among the lawyers who supported his claims, this was

THE ARGUMENT ADVANCED.

The next day (Jan. 11) Gov. Barstow delivered his message to the two Houses of the Legislature in joint convention, which assembled as usual, without evidences of any inordinate excitement. But the feeling outside was intense and rising; open threats of force to place Bashford in office were made; people from the surrounding country thronged to the Capitol and crowded the lobbies of the legislative halls and all the purlieus, where discussion of the counter claims of Barstow and Bashford occurred.

On Jan. 14 Bashford's counsel had prepared a copy of an information to be filed in the Supreme Court, instituting suit against Barstow for possession of the office. Under the law, this suit had to be brought by the Attorney-General, in the name of the State. Bashford and his counsel

DISTRUSTED THE AGED ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

William R. Smith, who was Barstow's intimate personal and political friend, and they sought to procure the filing of an information prepared by themselves, suspecting that the one prepared by him would be intentionally defective or insufficient. He refused to file their information, but filed one prepared in the usual form in quo warranto proceedings. This copy of an information set forth in detail the frauds which they alleged had occurred in the canvass, specifying the precinct and supplementary returns as fictitious and forged. The information filed was, as stated, drawn in the usual phraseology, simply alleging that William A. Barstow had usurped and intruded into the office of Governor, to which Coles Bashford was entitled.

SUMMONED TO APPEAR.

On Jan. 16 nothing occurred. On Jan. 17, the Supreme Court issued its summons directing Barstow to appear and answer the information filed against him. The summons was returnable, of course, in twenty days from its date. Pending this time, the counsel of Bashford appeared in the Supreme Court and made a motion that the information filed by the Attorney-General be dismissed, and that their own information should be filed as the basis of the proceedings, and that they be given absolute control of the case, to the exclusion of the Attorney-General. This motion was denied by the Court, but they stated that they would hear all the arguments of Bashford's counsel, and, in case it should appear that any interest was likely to suffer from the Attorney-General, they would PROTECT ALL PARTIES.

Several bills had been passed by the Legislature, but the Senate had refused to send them to Gov. Barstow for signature, and important interests were suffering in consequence.

On the 11th of February, which was "return day," the answer of Barstow to the summons was received by the Supreme Court, and Matt H. Carpenter, then recognized as an able and rising lawyer at Beloit, with Harlow S. Orton (now also on the Supreme Bench), and the late Jonathan E. Arnold, of Milwaukee, appeared as Barstow's counsel. Of these Mr. Arnold was by far the ablest and most brilliant, both as an attorney and an orator, and he was also but recently out of the impeachment trial, in which he had successfully defended Judge Hubbell at the bar of the Senate.

CARPENTER MADE THE OPENING

argument, denying the jurisdiction of the Court. It was carefully prepared and reduced to writing, was somewhat florid in parts, but was learned and ingenious. After his argument was concluded, he added:

There is one who is interested in these proceedings, who cannot blindly submit to whatever you may decide, who owes your Honors no such allegiance as binds us, your subordinate officers, to silence when you speak. The Governor is clearly of opinion at present that this Court has no right to entertain these proceedings, and he has no doubt that they will be dismissed. Should he, however, be mistaken in this expectation, should your Honors take a different view of the Constitution, and differently construe your own powers, the Governor would then, out of habitual respect for this branch of the Government, reconsider, step by step, the grounds of his conclusion. There we, his counsel, cannot follow him; there we shall not venture to advise him. In the solitude of official separtion, in the quiet of his own thoughts, he must commune with himself. As it cannot for a moment be considered that, in a conflict of power between the Judicial and the Executive Departments of the Government, the Judiciary has the sole right to judge the contest, or any further or better right than the Executive to judge of the relative rights of the Departments, the Governor will, in reviewing the whole subject, carefully examine the decision of the Court, giving to the opinions of the Judges, in the language of President Jackson, "only such influence as the force of their reasoning may deserve." He will then be obliged to determine for the executive branch of the Government: First, whether this Court can exercise original jurisdiction over any suit commenced by an information in the nature of a quo warranto; and, second, if so, whether this can, in any case, be directed to the Executive of the State. If he should, when assisted by the reasoning of the Judges, come to the same conclusion, he may send us to your Honors' bar again. Should he, however, be so unfortunate as to be compelled to an opposit determination, he would be bound by his official oath of fidelity to the Constitution to regard the proceedings of this Court as unwarranted by the Constitution and a gross usurpation of power, and to *treat any judgment which this Court may render as an absolute nullity.* Whatever conclusion his Excellency may arrive at, he will pursue such a course as a proper self-respect and a just sense of the honor and responsibility of his high office shall dictate to him, relying upon the people to sustain him in a conflict with this Court which has been forced upon him.

A. W. RANDALL FOLLOWED

in behalf of Bashford, arguing in favor of jurisdiction. H. S. Orton followed on the same side as Carpenter, and Knowlton and Howe made the concluding argument sustaining jurisdiction. Jonathan E. Arnold's argument was the last, and was very able and exhaustive, with an eloquent peroration, in which he compared this conflict of jurisdiction between the State departments with the conflicts arising between the States and the General Government.

The next week, Feb. 18, the decision of the Court was made, claiming jurisdiction of the case. It was delivered by Chief-Justice Whiton, and, while disclaiming any right on the part of the Judiciary to interfere with the Executive, asserted the power of the Court to inquire into the question as to what individual held the lawful title to the Executive office. Judge A. D. Smith, Gov. Barstow's political and personal friend on the Bench, coincided in this decision, and said that so far the case only stood on the assumption that the Court had no right to inquire into a bold usurpation of the office; that, if a usurper could intrude into and hold an office, he was not a coördinate department of the Government, but above the other departments, and that the Governor must place himself within the Constitution before

CLAIMING ITS PROTECTION.

This decision was a bitter disappointment to Barstow and his friends, but they derived comfort from Judge Smith's hint, and proceeded to intrench themselves behind the certificate and the canvass as his constitutional title to the office, and awaited another trial in hope as to the result.

It was during this time, and, perhaps, for many days before, that it was well understood that the Executive office was thoroughly guarded. A powerful man named Martin, a watchman and janitor in the Treasurer's office, was transferred to the Governor's office; arms were stored in a close cupboard, and a dozen stalwart fighting men occupied the room at night, and were not far off during the day.

The most trivial events created a sensation, if not an alarm. A bright young newspaper man, who sustained the Barstow side, was going along the street early on one of these evenings, when the excitement was great, on his way to an entertainment at the Baptist Church. Meeting Judge A. D. Smith, and having an extra deadhead ticket in his pocket, he invited that polite and elequent jurist to accompany him, and the invitation was accepted. As the two entered the church, an array, including Bashford, a portion of his counsel, and two or three friends, were seen on a front seat. As they turned their heads and saw the Judge and his young friend enter, they evidently thought that conspiracy and corruption were on foot, and the innocent event was the town talk for a day or two afterward.

THREATS OF IMPEACHMENT

against the Judges for usurping jurisdiction in the Gubernatorial case freely followed from the friends of Barstow, who had an ample majority in the Assembly for that purpose. Of course the Senate would have instantly acquitted the Judges by a party vote, but to divert action and make a new issue in the contest had become all-important to Barstow. But the attempt was not made, which was evidently a weakening in the Barstow program, for if they were right the Judges should have been impeached, while if they were wrong nothing would have looked so much like the courage of honesty and conscious rectitude as a vigorous assault of this kind on the Court, which insisted on sifting Barstow's claims to the uttermost.

GOING BEHIND THE RETURNS.

Feb. 21, counsel for both parties came into court, and by stipulation exhibited the record of the canvass and Barstow's certificate of election, and asked the Court whether they should go behind it to inquire into the facts of the election. The Court refused to pass upon the sufficiency of the certificate of election in that manner, saying that, so presented, it was merely an abstract question, with no issue before them. They then gave Barstow four days to make answer to the complaint, his plea to the jurisdiction having been overruled. On the 25th of February his counsel exhibited his certificate of election, and the abstract of the votes on which it was issued as his answer. The Attorney-General declined to interfere in such course as Bashford's

COUNSEL MIGHT ADOPT.

The next day Bashford's counsel demurred to the plea, and the next three days were occupied in arguing all the questions involved. Mr. Orton argued this question alone for Barstow. Mr. Arnold was evidently convinced that the Court would decide the certificate insufficient, and Carpenter had probably reached the same conclusion, for he was at that very time contesting the office of District-Attorney of Rock County, for which he had received a majority of votes, but had been canvassed out, and he could not argue that a canvass was final in Barstow's case but not in his own. Ryan's argument against the finality of the canvass was a stormy and effective one. He declared that the doctrine of Barstow's counsel was "monstrous" and "shocking," and he implored the Court to not only overrule the plea, but to do so "with reprobation," to "put on its judicial armor and strike down the usurper's idea of his own power." On March 4 the Court overruled the plea, and directed Barstow to answer over, Chief-Justice Whiton and Justice A. D. Smith giving verbal concurrent opinions to that effect.

For four days following there was quiet, so far as official proceedings went, but the public excitement increased, if possible; the press was violent and abusive, and the dispute raged wherever members of opposit factions came in collision.

A SENSATIONAL DAY

followed. On March 8, all the Judges, and Carpenter and Orton, counsel for Barstow, and Randall and Knowlton, counsel for Bashford, were present. It was the day for Barstow to make his answer, and the decisions fixed the fact that it must be to the merits of the case; he must aver that he received more votes than Bashford did at the election. As the case was called, after a decorous pause, Mr. Carpenter arose, holding a portentous-looking document in his hand, and addressed the Court on the hazards involved in a conflict between the departments of the Government. He then, with dramatic effect, handed the document which he held, to the Judges, and adding, "By instructions of the Governor, for Mr. Arnold, Mr. Orton, and myself, I withdraw from the Court and the case," after which he and Orton retired. The document proved to be an elaborate address from Barstow, signed by him as "Governor of the State of Wisconsin," in which he renewed his declaration of

INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIARY,

asserting his existence as an independent and co-ordinate department of the State, and concluding as follows:

"Deeply impressed with the responsibilities under which I act, and of the solemnity of the oath which I have taken to support the Constitution of the State, to no infraction of which can I consent or submit, and believing that the Supreme Court will best subserve the people of the State, and answer the constitutional purpose of its formation, by discharging its legitimate functions without arrogating to itself the high prerogative of transferring the sovereign powers of the Government to partisan claimants, I hereby take my leave of the Court and of these unwarrantable proceedings, in which the Court seem but too willing to receive my complete and unreserved submission; and *I shall deem it my imperative duty to repel, with all the force vested in this department, any infringement upon the rights and powers which I exercise under the Constitution.*"

At a later hour the Court adjourned till Feb. 11.

THIS ADDRESS TO THE COURT

Gov. Barstow also embodied in a message to the Legislature, in which he renewed his argument against the jurisdiction of the Judges, and warned them that, if successful in assailing the Executive Department, the Court would next assert its supremacy over the Legislative Department. The address to the Court was not read by the Judges till they reached their consultation-room. It was, however, read with the message to the Legislature in open session, and produced a profound effect. Of course, if both the Court and the Governor remained firm, a collision could not be avoided, and the fact that the Assembly was with Barstow, while the Senate was with Bashford, complicated the situation and darkened the prospects. Continuous caucuses were held by the Democratic members of the Assembly in the Executive Chamber, but the attendants lessened somewhat in number; the anti-Barstow spirit among Democrats began to work, and there were indications of a collapse.

March 11 the Court met and Bashford's counsel moved for judgment by default, for such they termed Barstow's withdrawal from the case. Attorney-General Smith objected, as, while Barstow might have defaulted, the people were a third party to the suit, and had rights which should be protected.

HERE A PART OF THE SCHEME

collateral to Barstow's defiant withdrawal appeared. The Attorney-General still remained in the case, to represent the people, and to resist Bashford's prosecution of his suit. The motion for a judgment by default was not decided, and the Court adjourned to next motion day, March 18. On that day, Attorney-General Smith, on behalf of the State, moved to dismiss all proceedings in the case, against which Bashford's counsel indignantly and tumultuously protested.

The following day, March 19, the Supreme Court delivered opinions, by all the Judges, on the motion to give Bashford judgment by default. The Attorney-General's motion to dismiss the case was contemptuously overruled. Judge Cole then read his opinion, followed by Judge A. D. Smith. The latter opinion was eloquent and elaborate, of great length, and delivered with the dramatic manner and sonorous voice for which Judge Smith was remarkable. It combated the whole case of Barstow, and argued with great force of reason and amplitude of illustration that the majority of votes only constituted a legal election and title to office, and that the judiciary was the only tribunal for the trial of the fact when contested. This opinion was

THE MOST FATAL BLOW

which Barstow received. As before stated, Barstow and Smith had been personal friends; the Barstow interest placed Smith on the Bench, he having been elected as a Democrat; they were high Masons together; Smith's popularity as a Judge was great from his anti-Fugitive-Slave law decision, and he had been expected to take Barstow's side. Had he done so, in a strong opinion, it would have given the Democratic Assembly pluck and vigor; the scheme for impeaching the other Judges would have been revived, and a prolonged and stormy conflict of dual Governors, Legislatures, and Courts would have followed, with results probably of violence and bloodshed, the extent of which no man

COULD HAVE FORETOLD.

In rendering the decision the Court said that while, in a private case, Bashford would be entitled to judgment on Barstow's default, the public interest required that he should furnish prima facie proof of his election. This was readily agreed to by Bashford's counsel, and the next day was set for taking proof. Again the Attorney-General feebly interposed, asking the Court to fix his status in that trial. No answer was returned, and no further notice was taken of him in the proceedings. But the plan was afterwards apparent, and had a man of such force, assurance, and resources as George B. Smith held that office there is reason to believe that it would have been successful. That plan was for the Attorney-General to vigorously try all the facts of the election, to have the issues sent to a jury, to open the whole question in county by county, and precinct by precinct, throughout the State, occupying the entire term of the office for which the claimant was contending. In the meantime the office would be filled by Barstow, and probably the Opposition would be wearied out and exhausted before the trial should close, and the defiance of the Court, with the triumph over the hostile claims of the opposing candidate, would have been complete. But

THIS WAS NOT TO BE.

The Court addressed itself directly to Bashford's testimony. The official returns were exhibited, the spurious nature of the precinct and some of the supplementary returns were shown, and a majority of about 1,000 for Bashford was claimed by Ryan in his summing up.

In this investigation the testimony of J. Gillett Knopp, Charles T. Wakeley, and Phil Bovee was taken. They had, subsequent to the State canvass, gone into the northern woods, and found that there were absolutely no residents at the localities designated as Spring Creek, Bridge Creek, and Town 25, Range 10; but it was charged, and not denied, that these returns of Bridge Creek, Spring Creek, and Gilbert's Mills were manufactured remote from those places,—some said at Madison and others said at La Crosse,—and that they were sent up into the country there to confederates of the forgers to be mailed in post-offices. The Waupaca returns, including that of Town 25, Range 10, had been evidently manufactured at Waupaca, for they had the county seal attached, which had, as it appeared, been

STOLEN FROM ITS CUSTODIAN

temporarily for that purpose. The names of the canvassing officers were forged. It was in reference to these facts which George B. Smith then, it appears, first learned, having handled the returns but carelessly and without close examination at the canvass, that, "when he realized the character of the returns which he had canvassed, the sweat started from every pore in his body, and he vowed that if he lived six months longer he would himself prosecute and bring to punishment the scoundrels by whom the fraud

HAD BEEN PERPETRATED."

The next, March 21, was another sensational day. Gov. Barstow sent a message to the Legislature resigning his office, on the grounds that a dangerous conflict had arisen between the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government; that he saw no other methods or means for the settlement of such a conflict except by force, and added:

"Such a trial and such an issue are to be regretted by every citizen of the State as the most dangerous and destructive contingency which could possibly happen in a republican government. To avoid such a contest so destructive to the peace, welfare, and character of the State, one of these departments, so arrayed in hostility to each other, must yield. While administering the Executive Department, I should consider myself recreant to the high duties imposed upon me by the Constitution, and as sacrificing the independence of the Executive, to yield our Government to such a high-handed usurpation of judicial power, and, as the Governor of the State, I shall never acquiesce or submit to it. This leaves me but one alternative."

That "alternative" he described somewhat ornately as "surrendering back to the people the powers" conferred upon him,

AND HE RESIGNED.

This left a vacancy in the office of Governor, for judgment had not yet been rendered in Bashford's favor. So Lieut.-Gov. Arthur McArthur became Acting Governor, and occupied the office a couple of days, and some of the laws of that session are approved by him as Governor. He was urged in jest by his friends to send in one veto, to pardon a convict, and to appoint a notary public, so as to have done a general line of business. There was talk of his defending the office which had so dropped as a wind-fall to him, but no plan was formed to that effect.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

March 24, Chief-Justice Whiton, in a final and comprehensive opinion, reviewed the entire case, and gave judgment in Bashford's favor. Bashford immediately provided himself with a certified copy of the document, with the broadest seal and brightest ribbon in the Clerk of the Court's collection, and, accompanied by thirty or forty friends, including Mr. Welch, David Atwood, N. W. Dean, James Morrison, and others of the Republicans about town, proceeded to the Governor's room in the Capitol. Entering, they found Gov. McArthur at the table, and Private Secretary Hunter near by. Gov. Bashford handed Gov. McArthur the copy of the judgment, and, in not a very firm but in an intelligible voice, demanded possession of the Executive office, seals, books, papers, records, etc.

Gov. McArthur—How long have I to consider your demand?

Gov. Bashford (after a moment's hesitation)—One minute, sir.

Gov. McArthur—Suppose I do not comply?

Gov. Bashford—I shall use such force as may be necessary to secure possession.

Gov. McArthur—Considering this (casting a smile around on the group) array of constructive force, I shall yield, and retire.

Gov. Bashford—I shall admit that it is constructive force, if such is your desire.

Gov. McArthur—Yes, sir, I shall take my leave.

GOV. M'ARTHUR AND COL. HUNTER

then passed out through the throng, who separated right and left to open a way. All except Gov. Bashford had till that time remained covered; he had removed his hat on first entering and addressing Gov. McArthur. Now, as Gov. McArthur retired, all raised their hats and bade him a respectful good-by. They waited decently until the door closed, and then their lifted hats were flung up to the ceiling, and they gave a cheer of enthusiasm and triumph which was heard to the remotest corner of the Capitol.

The next morning Bashford addressed a brief message to the Legislature, announcing that he was occupying the Executive office by virtue of the judgment of the Supreme Court. The Senate received the message, and passed a gushing resolution in reply. The Assembly refused to recognize Gov. Bashford, or to receive his private secretary, who entered with the message, but afterwards the Republicans and ten or twelve Democrats adopted a resolution recognizing Gov. Bashford, whereupon about thirty Democrats, led by Speaker Hull, retired from the Assembly. They sulked a day or two about town, and then returned to their seats. That closed the scene.

THE SUBSEQUENT CAREERS

of the actors in this eventful drama were as various as those of any similar number of men in history.

Coles Bashford served his term as Governor, and was refused a renomination by his party. It subsequently transpired that, while in office, he had received a bonus of $50,000 in railroad bonds issued as a corruption fund to secure a land-grant Legislature. He lost his ill-gotten fortune, however, in the panic of 1857; was subsequently appointed by Lincoln Governor of Arizona; was elected delegate from that Territory to Congress; was afterwards appointed Secretary of State of the same Territory, and died there a year or two ago.

Barstow established a bank at Janesville, but that also failed in the panic. He went to the War as Colonel of a cavalry regiment, and contracted in the service a fatal disease, of which he died poor and among strangers at Leavenworth, and was buried by the hands of charity.

Judge A. D. Smith retired from the Bench at the end of his term, was appointed a Tax-Commissioner during the War for one of the Southern districts, obtained leave of absence, and died on his way to Wisconsin.

Chief-Justice Whiton lived and adorned the Bench for several years afterwards, and at his death was succeeded by L. S. Dixon.

Judge Cole has been re-elected at each expiration of his term of office, and is yet a member of the Court.

A Slap at Edison.

New York World.

Mr. Edison ought to know that the public will not be disposed to put its faith in him much longer if he does not take prompt measures for narrowing the gap between his fulness of promises and his lack of performance concerning the electric light. He ought also to be informed that the delay in putting his invention to a test which can be accepted as a searching and impartial test has already affected not only the reputation which he has acquired as a mechanical genius, if not as an instructed man of science and a competent electrician, but also his reputation as an inventor devoted singly to his own pursuit. It is extensively believed that (to speak in the language of lamps) he has turned the light alternately on and off the progress of his invention in a manner unpleasantly favorable to the manipulation of gas stocks. The holders of gas stocks have not forfeited their rights as citizens by buying gas stocks, and, although they would have no right to complain if their investments were suddenly destroyed by the invention of a light better and cheaper than gas, they certainly have a clear right to complain if delusive proclamations of the invention of such a light are so put about that stock-jobbers may make use of them effectively to depress the price of gas stocks. Mr. Edison no doubt can show that he at least has no interest and no complicity in such operations by submitting to a fair and public test of the practicability of his invention. In a letter to the *World* Mr. William E. Sawyer offers Mr. Edison an opportunity for such a test under conditions which seem fitted to insure that the test shall be decisive. If Mr. Edison has valid objections to Mr. Sawyer's proposition, the proposition will no doubt be modified to meet them; but Mr. Sawyer's letter at least shows that it behooves Mr. Edison for his own sake to invite such a test with the least possible delay:

78 WALKER STREET, Jan. 4.—*To the Editor of the World*—SIR: Notwithstanding the assertion that one of Mr. Edison's electric lamps has been running for 240 hours, I still assert, and am prepared to back up my assertion, that Mr. Edison cannot run one of his lamps up to the light of a single gas-jet (to be more definit, let us call it twelve-candle power) for more than three hours. To be still more definit, I offer to Mr. Edison, at 26 West Fifty-fourth street, in this city, an opportunity to prove what he says. From the private residence in that street wires are run a circuit of 1,000 feet. Mr. Edison shall have every facility; he shall use my wires; he shall have any dynamo-machine or other generator of electricity he may prefer, and all I ask is that the power of his light shall be measured by a photometer; that once in place it shall not be interfered with, and that a committee of gentlemen (I should prefer to have them nominated by the editors of the New York press) shall be present and certify to the facts of the test.

Furthermore, I will place one of my lamps side by side with Mr. Edison's; it shall be run at a power of twenty-five candles; it shall outlast the entire forty lamps at Menlo Park run at the power of twenty-five candles; my lamp to stand as it is put up, and Mr. Edison to put up a fresh lamp as fast as his preceding lamp shall have been burned out.

I am anxious for this test, and if Mr. Edison has really run one of his horseshoe lamps for 240 hours he will not refuse to accept my offer, for he will be treated with the utmost courtesy, and shall have everything his own way. I adhere in every particular to my original challenge to Mr. Edison. Respectfully, W. E. SAWYER.

"OLD SHELBY."

Otherwise Known as the Yazoo of Indiana and of the North.

The Meanest Political Section to Be Found in That State.

Particulars of the Outrages Practiced on North Carolina Negroes.

Democratic Brutality Unequaled Save in Bulldozing Southern Sections.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Jan. 5.—There is perhaps no town within the wide domains of our country, the size of this little city, that bears the reputation, politically and otherwise, as does Shelbyville. That it deserves the name it has won, no one who is acquainted with its people can deny. In all the reports that have been heralded from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, not one word of good has been told concerning it. From its reputation the average man would conclude that he must be literally a walking arsenal before he can enter its sacred confines and be safe. Such is not the case. The location of the town is twenty-six miles southeast of Indianapolis, at the crossing of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette and the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroads, and is the county-seat of Shelby County, one of the most fertile and prolific in Indiana. Its population will number fully 4,000, but the noticeable features are the substantial buildings and fine streets.

The inhabitants, socially, are a church-going people, rather than a set of blacklegs, cutthroats, and knaves.

POLITICALLY IT IS THE MEANEST PLACE IN THE STATE,

and it is the political leaders of the Democratic party which is the cause of all the political disturbance. The number of votes cast in 1878 was 5,631, the Democratic vote being 900 in the majority. In "Old Shelby," the Yazoo of Indiana and of the North, the party is run by a clique, and the doings of this set of political wire-workers are dark and mysterious. A slate is made up for conventions, then if the unwashed attempt to jump the traces they are whipped into line without further ado. Sometimes the conventions fail to nominate to a letter the men thus selected, then dire threats to leave the party are made, but somehow an officeseeker never leaves.

The last move made by the Democratic party, in which they afterwards appeared very foolish, was the gathering together to prevent a number of colored immigrants from leaving the train at this point. In December a party of North Carolina immigrants stopped here, there being twenty-three all told, two of these men, the rest women and children. Without a place to stop, they were quartered in a room in the rear of a barber-shop run by a citizen of their own race. Had Barnum arrived with the whale which swallowed Jonah no more curiosity would have been excited. People flocked to the room in which they were staying, peering at them as if they were a set of devils or cannibals, till the poor blacks thought themselves each a King or a Queen in a Royal palace in the bosom of a Royal family, instead of half-starved and half-clothed negroes in an old room fifteen by twenty. They were seemingly in a needy condition, and, with a view to temporarily relieve their wants, the City Mayor called a special session of the Common Council (which is Republican, as well as is the Mayor) for the purpose of laying the matter before them. The Council is composed of eight members, six Republicans and two Democrats, the City Clerk also being a Republican. At this called session one of the Democratic members moved that a committee of three be appointed to look after and provide for the immigrants till they could find employment for themselves. This being made known, such a howl of indignation as went up from the Democrats has never rent the air since Lee surrendered. The President of the Hendricks Club called a meeting immediately, and a broadside of resolutions was

HURLED AT THE BLACKS

hard enough to stop an avalanche in its wild flight down the mountain-side. This conglomerate mass of "Therefore resolved" and "Wherases" appeased the wrath of excited men for only a short time. They must have something more effective. Accordingly, George C. Thacher, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, filed a complaint for injunction, and a writ was placed in the Sheriff's hands to serve when the agitators thought the proper time had arrived. This was done in the hopes that the Council, at the regular meeting, would pass an appropriation for the support of the immigrants, when the Sheriff was to arrest the entire body and have them in court on short time.

The evening for the regular session came, and at the hour of meeting the Council Chamber was full of Democrats, and, prominent among them, the Sheriff, bearing his writ. They went there for the purpose of seeing trouble when the Committee reported, and went prepared for it. To their utter dismay, when the report was made it showed that not a single cent had been spent for the negroes, and that they were all at work supporting themselves. Hearing this, the irate Democracy fled in dismay from the hall, cursing enough to turn every negro in the country blue. Resolved on doing something in their usual manner, the Grand Jury being in session, one of the negro men was unceremoniously taken before that body, where he was questioned for more than two hours by a Democratic foreman and Prosecuting Attorney. He was questioned in every conceivable manner as to why the negroes are coming to Indiana, and the reason for their stopping here. He replied that in North Carolina they have maps, geographies, books, and agricultural reports, and from these they learned of Shelbyville, and determined on coming here in exactly the same way in which white people conclude to go West. Thus outrage No. 2 was consummated, and the bounds of law and common decency overridden. But the grand finale was yet to be enacted, establishing in the

VERY CENTRE OF INDIANA A SPECIES OF KU-KLUXISM

that would put to shame any similar act ever committed in any Southern State. On the evening of Dec. 17, Mr. E. B. Amsden, County Treasurer, who was at that time in Cincinnati, sent a telegram to John Hoop, a son-in-law, and then editor of the Shelby *Volunteer*, stating that a train-load of North Carolina immigrants would arrive that night. Hoop started two young men out to inform the Democracy of this, and in less than two hours a mob of 200 strong, under the leadership of Hoop, marched to the depot to meet the 10:05 p. m. train on, which it was supposed the negroes would arrive. Gathering on the platform, in the depot,—but the most of them in a saloon near by,—they waited for the train. It was a little late, and, when it did come, no "niggers" were on it. Amsden, however, was aboard, and his presence, with the information that "the d—d black rascals were coming on a special train," enthused the hungry, half-drunken mob into new activity. Rocks were now piled on the platform, all things made ready for assasination, if necessary, Amsden taking the lead. The train appeared in a short time, when a Rebel yell split the air, speaking only too plainly what would soon follow should the blacks attempt to stop here. Fortunately a telegram had been sent warning the men of the danger they were in, and, when the train stopped, all was quiet save the howling mob outside. Amsden and Hoop marched boldly through the train in a warlike manner, threatening the "black s—s of b——s not to get off here, or there will be lots of new faces in h—l," and, of course, none got off, even if they intended to do so. The mob being thus disappointed of not being permitted to wade through "nigger blood," they sullenly dispersed to their homes and to saloons. The next morning, when this outrage was made known, the excitement was at fever-heat. The Grand Jury was still in session, and the people and the Republican press made a demand that the affair be investigated, but not a single man of all that crowd ever had a summons served on him. The matter gradually died out, but a higher power than a Democratic Grand Jury had heard of all this, and, unbeknown to any one here, a man was sent by the Aid Society in Washington to ascertain the purport of the affair, get the names of the leaders of the mob, the names of the witnesses, and then make a report, the object being

TO ARREST THE WHOLE GANG

and take them before the United States Court for interfering with the Civil-Rights bill. What will become of this part of the program is not yet known. After this man returned to Washington it was a curious thing to notice the action of the Democrats who had participated in the disgraceful mob. Most all of them denied being there at all, and the ones who could not squirm out of it, with sanctimonious faces, lifting their would-be blood-stained hands towards high Heaven, exclaimed, "We went there to see what the Republicans intended doing with the immigrants!" when the fact was that no Republicans were there, as it was wholly a Democratic meeting. About the only sensible man who was invited to be present to see the negroes was the Sheriff. Hoop sent for him three different times, asking him to summon his posse and go to the depot; but this gentleman sent word to him saying that he was an officer of peace; that he had no right to interfere with negro immigrants, and he was not elected to obey the calls of Hoop or any other man otherwise than in the discharge of his duties. The history of this man Hoop and Amsden are fraught with interest, and are splendid subjects for the "Rogues' Gallery." Hoop fled his country during the Rebellion, going to Canada to escape a draft and remaining there till the War was closed, when money was sent him to return here. His party soon afterwards took him up and nominated, of course electing, him Sheriff. After his term expired he purchased a printing-office, assuming the editorship of a paper known as the *Weekly Volunteer*, the former part of the name being very appropriate, the latter being a slur on the soldiers of the country. This he never paid for. Being an infidel, he attacked in the most outrageous manner the Christian people of our city. So bitter was he in his articles that the citizens

THREATENED TO TEAR DOWN HIS OFFICE

unless he ceased his scandalous doings. Being thus compelled to drop this part of his business, he sank down below a level of the common county newspaper notoriety, only to be resurrected at the head of the late mob, which was his first appearance on the battle-field since his memorable campaign against Canada. Last week he was compelled to sell his office, and it is now hoped that he will drift into obscurity.

Amsden is a political bummer of the worst type.

He is a perfect giant in strength, and is the acknowledged bully of the county. Uneducated, naturally rough and vile, he does as he pleases. He was once shot in a s eet fight, and still carries a 42-calibre shot in his worthless hide. He is noted more particularly for his brutality. Incessantly following him is a set of roughs who do his bidding as a pack of dogs do that of their master. If there is any political fighting to be done Amsden and his gang are called on to do it. He has unmercifully punished weak men simply because he could, never being arrested for it.

Such men as these the Democratic party hold up as leading men, intrusting them with the best offices in the county. It is the men of this class who have blasted the fair name of Shelbyville, and made it a reproach and a by-word. Happily, the entire community is not of this water, and the better class of politicians, as well as the opening notes of the campaign, will be reserved for another letter. JASON.

THE MAINE DECISION.

Its Effect on Illinois Democrats.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—This morning, under very subdued head-lines, the *Register* published the decision of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Maine on the points submitted by Gov. Garcelon. The text of the decision was badly transmitted, or the people about the *Register* office were so cut in the comb that they did not care to set it up correctly, as it was badly blurred with errors. But enough of it is plain to send to their ancient holes the average Democrats who had been chuckling for days past over the stealing of a State by the scoundrels in Maine, and quite prompt in asking the question of their great champion in theft, Bill Tweed, "What are you going to do about it?" Republicans to-day are asking the Democrats, "What are *you* going to do about it?" To thinking men here it is clear that the decision of the Judges ends the Democratic party in that State, and secures its vote for the Republican candidate for the Presidency, no odds who may be nominated in your city in June next.

I learn that one of the happiest and jolliest men in town here is the Hon. John H. Oberly, for a few brief days a sort of half-hatched editor of the *Register*, but who in some way was made to die of the effects of his hatching; or, perhaps, for his having hatched his resolutions condemnatory of the Maine villainy in the meeting of the ancient fossils in Chicago some time ago, from which the Democracy incontinently broke up and ran so very precipitately. Oberly now can say, "I told you so." He does not hesitate, so I learn, to declare that he and others intend to drive out, or smoke out, the old mossbacks, and stop their fooling about a nation with a little n, and a State with a big S; apologizing for Democratic frauds in attempting to buy Tilden into the Presidency and the infinit rascalities of Cipher alley, or he and his friends will raise——well, I won't say that; but they intend to have a change or quit. He says he and others have just given their whole time since they began voting to disaster and defeat on account of their leaders playing the fool, and there must be an end of it here and now. Thousands of other young men are feeling the same way, and the first thing such Democrats as Judge Trumbull, John M. Palmer, O. B. Ficklin, and the rest of the salamanders know they will have a nice party of old geese all in a flock by itself. Such, unquestionably, is the feeling here.

These younger men say: "Why, during the War these old hacks said: 'Hold on, boys, the War will end in a failure, and then we will be all right.' But the War was not a failure, and the Copperheads were all wrong, and the boys fooled. Then they said: 'Hold on, now; the National greenbacks and bank-notes will become worthless, and universal ruin ensue, and then our time will come.' But all that turned out to be worse than idiocy, as general, magnificent, solid prosperity has come, and come to stay. 'Now,' say these good fellows of sense and heart and some love of country, 'why, this gabble must end; we can't stand it; these men as party leaders are a pack of old fools; we can't be following them around any longer, and we won't do it.'" They say, further, that the Democratic party of the State is made up of the offcasts of the Republican party, disappointed office-seekers, chronic grumblers, and incapables,—men who never learn and never forget,—and that as party leaders they are played out. "Why," said one of these independent young men the other day, "just look at Judge Trumbull. We Democrats had begun to respect his sincerity, and had always admired his ability; and here, all at once, when the Republican party retires him, he comes right over to us, just as Palmer does, and says, 'Why, I was only an acting Republican; I have always been a Democrat'; and Palmer nearly says the same thing; and the Republican party says to them, 'Get out, you unreliable and ungrateful pair,' and they are not missed."

I predict that the Maine idiocy, rascality, and impudence, with the terrible rebuke administered by the Supreme Court of that State to Garcelon, Pillsbury, Sweat & Co., will produce, among the honest Democrats of this State, a complete break up. It may have the same result all over the country.

Our Republican friends here are in great good humor over the result of the Judicial investigation in Maine, as it is a complete vidication of our friends in that State against the charges of the bogus "Law-and-Order" simpletons who were holding meetings to stiffen up a lot of shameless political rogues and unprincipled Greenback fools. CIRCUMSPICE.

Grant and the Bounty Bill.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Recently the National Encampment of "Our Country's Defenders" sent their platform to Grant. It declares that the "laws relating to bounty ought to be so amended as to give the soldier who was disabled by disease an equal chance with his most favored comrade who was disabled by wounds or injuries."

The following is Grant's reply:

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 27, 1879.—*Adjutant-General C. A. Getty*—DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 26th, and platform of the National Encampment of the O. C. D., and read both. I am my own secretary at present, and have so many letters to write daily that I can only say that your platform is *sound*, according to my judgment, *in every plank.* Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

This is almost as strong a symptom of Grant's candidacy as his intense interest in Philadelphia the other day in Virginia politics. The "plank" is not bad in itself, but the application of it is to scatter a few more millions, and we cannot see any good to come.

A Goose with a History.

West Chester (Pa.) Republican.

A reporter of the *Republican* had the following related to him a few days ago by a party who knew it to be true: Something over eighty years ago a young girl of West Bradford Township, about 12 years of age, had presented to her a goose egg by a neighbor where she was visiting. She carried it home and set it under a hen and hatched out a young gosling of the masculine gender. She married a Mr. Scott, and they resided on the farm now occupied by Mr. Caleb Pennock, West Bradford. The old gander lived, flourished, and furnished feathers for a number of beds. Mrs. Scott died at an advanced age and requested in her will that the gander should not be killed, or go off the place, and it is now living, being something over 80 years of age. It is very cross, and will attack persons, tear their clothing, and is as spry as some other geese on the farm which are 25 years old.

We can safely assert that nothing equals Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for all cases of sore throat, coughs, colds, etc. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Investment Stocks Put Up by a Good Demand.

Currency Accumulating in Chicago, and Money Easier.

Government Bonds Active---Foreign Exchange Higher.

The Produce Markets Irregular ---Provisions Firmer.

Grain Unsettled---Strong, Then Weak, and Closed Steadier.

FINANCIAL.

An advance in Rock Island to 151, in Burlington & Quincy to 144½, in Alton to 107, and in Illinois Central to 101, indicated the drift of operations on the Stock Exchange. There is a demand for good investment securities, and buyers are willing to purchase on a higher level than in previous years. But the volume of this dealing in investments is smaller than it was expected to be. Outside the circle of dividend-paying stocks the Wall street market has taken on no decided tone. Bulls and bears debate, but do not buy or sell freely. Business at the Chicago brokers' offices is not more than moderate, and transactions in New York are not large. The money market at New York, as at Chicago, is working more easily, and funds are flowing back to New York. This is an invariable occurrence at this time of year; but it is not expected, as far as Chicago is concerned, to last many days. The year just beginning will be one of extraordinary activity in railroad building. The great railroad capitalists of the country will need an unusual amount of money to build and buy new lines. They will have no use for stocks or bonds that "do not vote," and will be free sellers of stocks. At the same time they will be vitally interested in the maintenance of high prices. An entirely new element in stock values, which has been foreseen by few, and is not seen now by many, is the agitation for the National control of the railroads. This has already been made the subject of a dozen bills in Congress, and is rapidly taking its place as a great issue. The first effect on stock values is likely to be bad. The ultimate effect would be very good, as it would give railroads more stability and would impart something of the character of Government securities to their stocks and bonds. A minor fact of some importance in calculating the immediate future of prices in Wall street is, that a large number of operators have loaded up with stocks in expectation of a January boom, and that a powerful clique are believed to be determined to shake out some of these holdings before they permit any great rise.

Vanderbilt was reported to be supporting Western Union. The first quotation was 100⅛, the highest 100¾, the lowest 100, and the close 100¼. There were said to be good buyers of Ohio & Mississippi, which advanced from 29¼ to 29¾, and sold finally at 29½. Kansas & Texas was again active, and made 1⅜, to 36⅜. St. Paul opened ⅛ lower, at 76⅛, sold up to 77⅝, and closed at 77⅜. Higher prices are predicted for this stock and for Northwestern. Northwestern common fluctuated between 91⅜ and 91⅛, and sold finally at 91⅜. The preferred was 106½; St. Paul preferred made ¾, to 102; New York Central made ⅛, to 131½; Michigan Central ¼, to 89⅛; Lake Shore ⅛, to 99⅛; Union Pacific ⅝, to 85½; Erie ¾, to 43; Iron Mountain ⅛, to 52½; C., C. & I. C. ⅛, to 21¾; St. Joe 1, to 35¾; Delaware & Hudson ⅜, to 74½; Lackawanna ⅝, to 85½; Jersey Central ⅛, to 81¾; Morris & Essex ¼, to 102¾; Canada Southern ⅝, to 69⅝; Wabash ⅝, to 43⅝; the preferred ⅝, to 66⅝; Minneapolis ½, to 48; Reading ¼, to 71⅛; San Francisco 2⅜, to 43⅝; the preferred 3⅜, to 54⅝; Northern Pacific ⅛, to 32¾; Pacific Mail ⅝, to 38; Louisville & Nashville ⅛, to 86; Lake Erie & Western ¾, to 26; Mobile & Ohio 1⅛, to 24½; Alton & Terre Haute ⅜, to 21; the preferred ⅝, to 45⅝. Atlantic & Pacific opened at 40⅝, sold down to 39¼, and recovered to 40⅛; Manhattan sold down from 50⅝ to 50⅛, and Chesapeake & Ohio from 19⅝ to 19⅛.

Erie second 6s opened at 87⅜, and closed at 87⅞.

Railroad bonds, in New York on Monday, were active and buoyant in the early dealings, but toward the close there was some reaction in prices under sales to realize profits. Kansas & Texas consolidated assented advanced from 93 to 94, and do seconds from 49 to 51⅛, the former closing at 93¼ and the latter at 50⅛; the transactions in the seconds amounted to over $900,000. Chesapeake & Ohio firsts series B advanced from 63⅝ to 64⅛, and do currency 6s from 37 to 37⅛. The Mobile & Ohio issues were strong, and advanced 1@3 per cent, the latter fourth debentures. Erie consolidated seconds were lower, selling down to 87½. Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold coupons were in brisk demand, and sold up to 116. Texas Pacific incomes rose to 70½; Wabash new 7s to 92⅛; Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts to 55½; and New Jersey Central incomes to 84.

The 4 per cents opened at 103 bid and 103⅛ asked in New York. They closed at 103¼ bid. In Chicago the 4s were 102⅞ bid and 103⅛ asked. The 4½s were 106¼ and 106⅝; the 5s 103¼ and 103⅝, and the 6s of 1881 were 104 and 104½.

Foreign exchange was higher, with a fair supply of bills. The posted rates for sterling were 482 and 484½. Sterling grain bills were 479½@479¾. Actual bankers' rates in New York were 481½ and 483¾, and the same in Chicago. French grain bills were 526¼@526⅞ for Paris, and 526⅞ for Antwerp. German commercial marks were 94. The importations of specie for the week ending Jan. 2 were $407,977, including $8,000 gold and $399,907 silver. The weekly returns make a total of $84,260,495 for the entire year 1879, as against $19,150,973 reported officially for 1878. The largest total any previous year was $37,088,413, reached in 1861, and next to that was $26,217,888 in 1876. From Aug. 1, 1879, to Jan. 2, 1880, the importations reach $78,003,839, consisting of $74,862,814 gold and $3,141,025 silver, as follows: $39,189,028 foreign gold coin, $28,829,910 gold bullion, $14,953,562 American gold coin, $112,358 gold dust, $1,316,023 American silver coin (including trade dollars), $1,566,888 foreign silver coin, and $35,469 silver bullion. Of the total since Aug. 1, 1879, $45,874,354 was received from the Continent, $25,963,981 from Great Britain, and $6,165,504 from West Indies and South America.

The Chicago banks are still receiving more currency than they are sending out. New York exchange is in active request at 50@75c per $1,000 premium. The accumulation of funds is causing an easy feeling in loans, but rates are still quoted at 7@8 per cent. Bank clearings were $4,500,000.

Chicago City 7s of 1881 were sold at 102⅝, and West Division City Railway 7s at 106.

The Chamber of Commerce has declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent, quarterly.

On the Chicago Mining Board there were sales of 100 Leviathan at 40, 600 at 37½, and 400 at 37½, seller 10. Chicago Gas-Light sold at 140, Elgin Watch Company at 85, and North Chicago Rolling-Mills at 145.

The Chicago & Silver Cliff Mining Company has been listed on the Chicago Mining Board, and application to be admitted has been received from the Frisco Consolidated, of Utah.

Cotton opened at 13.23c for February, and 13.45c for March. The close will be found in our New York dispatch.

New Central Coal is expected to pay a dividend next month.

A New York observer thinks that the future issue on Wall street is to be Vanderbilt securities versus Gould securities.

The boom in Boston is in Calumet & Hecla mining stock, which has proved a bonanza to its fortunate stockholders. The stock has sold for $240 and $300 within a few days. Shares sold before the recent advance in copper at $170. The new stock created (100,000 shares) is now in demand at phenomenal figures.

The *Graphic* makes a careful analysis of the report of the Erie Railroad, which shows that to pay 7 per cent dividends on the preferred stock of the Erie will require $614 more net earnings per mile of road worked, and every 1 per cent on the common stock will require $831 more. To cover the current year's fixed charges the road must increase its net earnings about 6 per cent over those of 1879, which result will doubtless be largely exceeded. The same profits per mile of road from freight as on the New York Central, with the present passenger profits, would add $1,914 to the surplus revenue per mile of road, and would make the net earnings $7,051 per mile of road. This would be $1,625 in excess of this year's fixed charges, which would pay 7 per cent on the preferred stock and about 1¼ on the common. The profits of the road, of course, depend chiefly upon the rates obtained; the 1878 rates (estimating coal separately from other freight) would have added more than 50 per cent to the profits of 1879. But changes in rates will affect all the trunk lines and coal roads pretty much alike, and such an addition to the average as will yield the Erie 1 per cent on its stock, will yield the New York Central an addition to its dividend of about 1⅜ per cent, and the Pennsylvania one of 1½ per cent. In the case of the Erie, whatever advance of rates may be had will probably be supplemented by a greater reduction of expenses than the other roads, already in prime condition, will be able to effect.

The New York *World* says that the year 1879 was a year of so great an advance in prices at the Stock Exchange that another year like it cannot reasonably be expected in 1880. Many persons talk with confidence of the "great bull year 1880," but 1879 will probably turn out to be what they mean. No doubt there are stocks and bonds which will make a substantial advance this year, if one could only know which they are, but the advance which culminated in November has produced its natural result, and new companies and combinations to divide the returned prosperity of the country are already in various stages of development. The offerings of railroad securities from the hands of the first wholesale buyers are already considerable, and will soon be largely increased, with the certainty of diverting to new investments much of the accumulated savings which speculators count upon for the various stocks which they hope to sell out at higher prices.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of '81	104	104½
U. S. new 5s of '81	103⅜	103⅝
U. S. new 4½s	106¼	106⅝
U. S. 4-per-cent coupons	102⅞	103⅛

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	482	484½
Belgium	522½	519⅜
France	522½	519⅜
Switzerland	522½	518¾
Germany	94⅛	95¼
Holland	40	40¼
Austria		42
Norway		27½
Sweden		27½
Denmark		27½

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	Sixty days.
Sterling	479½
France	526⅞
Marks	93⅞

SELL YOUR UNITED STATES BONDS
And secure a handsome premium, and
BUY COOK COUNTY OR WEST CHICAGO 5 PER CENT BONDS,
An equally good security, bearing higher rate of interest.
CHARLES HENROTIN,
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STOCKS.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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TRASK & FRANCIS,
Bankers and Brokers,
70 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange.
All classes of Securities Bought and Sold on Commission and Carried on Margins.
Daily Market Letters sent to Customers.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
Has for sale a full line of
COOK COUNTY 7s,
CITY BONDS,
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WATSON, LA GRANGE & GIBSON,
60 Wall-st., New York, 324 Pine-st., San Francisco,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Special facilities and advantages in furnishing
LEGITIMATE MINING INVESTMENTS.
Inquiries cheerfully answered.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The stock market was strong to-day. Mr. Gould's brokers were astonished by selling on time options Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph during the morning at 39¾. Subsequently the stock sold down to 39⅛ in the regular way, and afterwards recovered to 40¼. The movement in the securities of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas is still in progress. On Saturday second-mortgage bonds were selling at 48. They are now selling at 53, and the stock, which on the same day sold at 42¾, is at present selling at 36⅛.

The Edison electric light stock is depressed, in consequence of reports that the light is not giving satisfaction, and that Edison's method is an infringement. The stock was offered as low as $1,500 per share. Gas stocks have begun to recover somewhat, and there is a demand for Municipal and New York at improved prices.

The comparative earnings of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern for December were $664,675; 1878, $468,195; increase, $196,479, or 41 9-10 per cent; Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1879, $5,301,873; 1878, $4,514,321; increase, $787,552, or 17 44-100 per cent.

The comparative earnings of the Central Pacific for December were $131,100; December, 1878, $143,291; decrease, $121,917; for 1879, $17,098,730; for 1878, $17,607,451; decrease, $503,727.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Governments strong and higher.

Silver at London 52⅝d.

Railroad bonds generally higher; Mobile & Ohio debentures advanced 2 per cent.

State securities dull.

The stock market was strong and buoyant, with a sharp advance in prices. The advance for the day ranged from ¼ to 4⅛ per cent, and was most marked in St. Louis & San Francisco, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Rock Island, Chicago & Alton, the Grangers, and Houston & Texas. The highest quotations were generally current at the close.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company closed its contract on Saturday for 450 box, 60 stock, 100 coal, and 250 flat cars, for its Albuquerque and San Juan extensions, making, with the 550 freight cars now being completed, a total of 1,410 cars, costing about $600,000. A contract has also been made by the Company for ten Pullman narrow-gauge sleeping-coaches.

Transactions, 229,000 shares: 31,000 Erie, 14,000 Lake Shore, 17,000 Northwestern, 28,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Lackawanna, 4,000 New Jersey Central, 3,000 Reading, 1,400 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 3,000 Canada Southern, 5,000 St. Joseph, 2,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 8,400 Western Union, 6,600 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 7,400 Pacific Mail, 14,000 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, 28,000 Kansas & Texas, 5,000 Iron Mountain, 5,000 Lake Erie & Western, 16,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 2,200 Houston & Texas, 2,000 Illinois Central, 1,600 Alton & Terre Haute, and 1,200 Chesapeake & Ohio.

Money, 6 per ct; prime mercantile paper, 5@6.

Sterling exchange, actual business, 60 days, 481¼; sight, 483¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 1881, coup.	104¼	New 4s, coup.	103¼
New 5s	103⅜	Pacific 6s of '95	120
New 4½s	106⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana consol (off).	45	Virginia	25
Missouri 6s (offered)	108	New	106
St. Joseph	106	Consol	75
Tennessee 6s	32¼	Deferred	6
New (offered)	30		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	151	Iron Mountain	52½
Panama (offered)	188	St. L. & San Fran.	43⅝
Fort Wayne	113	St. L. & S. F., pfd.	54⅝
Pittsburg	107	Do 1st pfd.	73¼
Illinois Central (off)	100¾	C., St. L. & N. O.	26¼
C., B. & Q.	145	Kansas & Texas	36⅜
Chicago & Alton	106	Union Pacific	85
C. & A., pfd.	120	Kansas Pacific	87⅛
New York Central	132	Northern Pacific	32¾
Harlem	160	Northern Pac., pfd.	56⅜
Lake Shore	99⅛	Louisville & Nashville	86
Canada Southern	69⅝	Houston & Texas	57½
Michigan Central	89⅛	Western Union	100¼
Erie	42⅝	Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	40¼
Erie, preferred	68¼	Pacific Mail	37⅞
Northwestern	91⅜	Little Pittsburg	29⅞
Northwestern, pfd.	106½	Reading	71⅛
St. Paul	77⅜	Adams Express	107
St. Paul, preferred	102	Wells Fargo	101
St. Paul & Minn.	48	American	57
St. Paul & Sioux City	38¼	United States	48
St. P. & S. C., pfd.	75½	Quicksilver	20
Del., Lack. & Western	85½	Quicksilver, pfd.	60
Morris & Essex	102⅞	Leadville	4¼
Delaware & Hudson	74½	C. P. bonds	108⅜
New Jersey Central	81⅛	U. P. firsts	108⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	29½	U. P. land-grants	113
O. & M., preferred	58	U. P. sink. funds	115
Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅛	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	109
Mobile & Ohio	24½	St. P. & S. C.	98
Cleveland & Columbus	79	C., C. & I. C. firsts	
C., C. & I. C.	21	C., C. & I. C. seconds	87½
Ind., Cin. & Lafayette	4⅝	Central Arizona	21
B., C. R. & N.	56	Caribou	4¾
Alton & Terre Haute	20	Excelsior	25
A. & T. H., preferred	45	Homestake	
Wabash, St. L. & P.	43⅝	Ontario	38
W., St. L. & P., pfd.	66⅝	Standard	28¼
Hannibal & St. Joe	35¾	Lake Erie & Western	26¾
H. & St. Joe, pfd.	65		

NOTE—Where there are no sales a line will be made in place of a quotation.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 7—5 p. m.—Consols, 97 11-16.

American securities—New 5s, 106½; 4½s, 110¼; 4s, 106¼; Illinois Central, 103; Pennsylvania Central, 52¾; Erie, 44⅛; seconds, 90¼; Reading, 37.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Rentes, 81f 80c.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 7.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	11⅜	Consolidated Pacific	5
Alta	4	Mammoth	3
Belcher	5⅜	Belle Isle	1⅛
Best & Belcher	13¾	Tioga	2⅛
Bullion	4⅝	North Bonanza	⅜
California	4¼	Argenta	1⅜
Chollar & Potosi	7¼	Noonday	4⅜
Consolidated Virginia	4⅝	Bechtel	1⅜
Crown Point	3⅜	Boston Consolidated	1⅛
Eureka Consolidated	17¼	Bulwer	9¼
Exchequer	3⅜	South Bulwer	⅝
Gould & Curry	5⅜	Lady Washington	11-16
Grand Prize	1⅜	Black Hawk	1
Hale & Norcross	8¼	Real Del Monte	1⅛
Julia Consolidated	2¼	Wales	3⅜
Justice	2¼	Leviathan	5-16
Mexican	19¾	Caledonia	1⅛
Northern Belle	8	McClinton	7-16
Ophir	19¾	North Belle Isle	11-32
Overman	8⅜	Tip-Top	2
Raymond & Ely	25-32	Belvedere	1
Savage	6⅞	Navajo	11-32
Sierra Nevada	29¾	Dudley	21-32
Union Consolidated	44	May Belle	7-32
Yellow Jacket	11⅜	Good Show	5-16
Bodie	8⅜	Hillside	1½
Potosi	8⅞	Syndicate	1⅛
Imperial	9-16	Leopard	3-32
Martin White	¾	Silver Hill	⅜
Mono	6	South Noonday	1⅜
Independence	1⅛		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 7.—The following are the closing quotations for copper stocks:

Calumet & Hecla	295	Pewabic	41¾
Copper Falls	6	Quincy	28¾
Franklin	31	Ridge	7

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Jan. 7:

CITY PROPERTY.

Stewart av, 146 ft n of Thirty-second st, e f, 25x124 8-10 ft, dated Jan. 5 (Albert Crane to A. A. Broman) $625

Stewart av, same as the above, dated Jan. 6 (A. A. Browman to Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company) 900

Milwaukee av, n e cor of Sangamon st, s w f, 20x100 ft, improved, dated Jan. 3 (F. and G. Kuttruff to John Fisher) 4,300

Dayton st, 196 ft s of Webster av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 6 (Henry H. Gage to Wm. Scott) 700

Wabansia av, 144 ft w of North Robey st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 6 (David Carroll to E. J. Sanders) 400

Hubbard st, 72 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 48x100 ft, dated Jan. 7 (G. P. Comstock to D. B. Gray) 2,500

West Superior st, 249 4-10 ft e of Lincoln, n f, 50x123 ft, dated Jan. 5 (John Nicolson to C. G. Olson) 1,000

West Superior st, 149 4-10 ft e of Lincoln, n f, 100x123 ft, dated Jan 5 (John Nicolson to O. B. Olson) 2,000

West Madison st, 159 ft w of Canal st, n f, 39¾x189 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1879 (Gerhard Foreman to Jacob Powell) 10,356

Hurlbut st, 199 ft n of Wisconsin st, e f, 25x127 ft, improved, dated Jan. 6 (F. and E. Knehler to Ignatz Bock) 1,500

Deering st, 361 ft n of Archer av, e f, 25x188 ft, improved, dated Jan. 7 (James Ralph to Michael Hickey) 800

Blue Island av, 327 6-10 ft n e of Twelfth st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 16, 1879 (Mary M. Link et al. to Herman Rosenthal) 3,000

West Nineteenth st, 120 ft w of Paulina, n f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Jan. 5 (Mathias Kuban to Vaclav Rosipal) 1,435

West Thirteenth place, 150 ft e of Centre av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 3 (M. A. and T. McGrath to Fritz Labahn) 650

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Mohawk st, near Stewart av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 10, 1879 (William Disney to Calvin Wells) $210

Stewart av, 225 ft s of Fifty-second st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 23, 1879 (William Colburn to Calvin Wells) 250

Hanover st, n e corner of Fifty-third st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 6 (S. M. and J. Madden to Calvin Wells) 300

Butterfield st, s e corner of Forty-fourth, w f, 72 6-10x33 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1879 (John Scholl to C. E. and J. Robinson) 700

Maple st, 114½ ft e of Stewart av, s f, 75¼x124 ft, improved, dated Jan. 5 (Kate Tierney to Leopold Moss) 4,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning:

	RECEIPTS. 1880.	RECEIPTS. 1879.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1879.
Flour, brls	14,490	9,630	12,084	6,126
Wheat, bu	68,509	93,430	22,506	48,639
Corn, bu	264,756	100,214	67,536	55,640
Oats, bu	33,508	20,509	15,227	26,710
Rye, bu	1,804	3,963	1,178	4,305
Barley, bu	17,454	17,722	5,724	24,352
Grass-seed, lbs	146,680	65,417	171,920	37,000
Flax-seed, lbs	107,302	68,000		20,000
Broom-corn, lbs	10,000	40,000	55,350	41,172
Cured meats, lbs	488,905	1,325,214	1,398,678	4,058,781
Beef, tcs		70	53	231
Beef, brls			153	112
Pork, brls	239	75	686	721
Lard, lbs	113,700	547,358	133,470	606,981
Tallow, lbs	52,990	24,810	6,930	125,460
Butter, lbs	123,247	116,354	110,787	97,505
Dressed hogs, No.	342	1,528	518	558
Live hogs, No.	17,281	51,650	1,897	3,246
Cattle, No.	4,271	3,031	921	1,296
Sheep, No.	1,303	1,442	546	190
Hides, lbs	322,170	313,880	232,900	228,250
Highwines, brls				50
Wool, lbs	40,170	75,280	172,780	58,570
Potatoes, bu			84	
Coal, tons	9,571	5,653	4,334	1,212
Hay, tons	90	48	30	
Lumber, m ft	359	228	852	1,124
Shingles, No.	180	400	210	390
Salt, brls	1,629	1,929	3,292	937
Poultry, lbs	133,656	40,745	91,015	16,800
Game, pkgs		121		
Eggs, pkgs	323	90	254	48
Cheese, boxes	1,809	705	1,103	483
Green apples, brls	454		173	
Beans, bu		417	134	421

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 15 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 10 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars low grade, 6 cars mixed, 130 cars No. 2 spring, 71 cars No. 3 do, 22 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (262 wheat); 96 cars No. 2 corn, 102 cars high mixed, 137 cars rejected, etc. (335 corn); 9 cars white oats, 10 cars No. 2 mixed, 8 cars rejected (27 oats); 9 cars No. 2 rye, 8 cars No. 3 barley, 20 cars extra, 7 cars low grade (35 barley). Total, 668 cars, or 305,000 bu. Inspected out: 51,075 bu wheat, 17,328 bu corn, 12,902 bu oats, 3,028 bu rye, 957 bu barley.

The receipts of grain in this city have been smaller for a couple of days past than they were previously, and are expected to show a still further decrease under the repressive policy which the railroad officials feel called upon to pursue. Our elevators now contain nearly 15,000,000 bu of grain of all kinds, and there is scarcely room to stow away any more, while the market for wheat is too high to invite shipment, and ocean freights would probably advance with an improved demand on the other side of the Atlantic. There really seems to be no other way out of the difficulty than to hold the grain here through the remainder of the winter, and that means reduced receipts, which may give a smaller total for the current year than we reported for 1879.

The leading produce markets were again unsettled and nervous yesterday, though somewhat steadier, the limits of quotations being nearer together than those of the previous day. The leading cereals reacted from the decline of Tuesday afternoon, but the lesser ones were lower, while provisions moved upwards in sympathy, though hogs were quoted easier. The British grain markets were dull, and tending lower, with reports to the effect that their current requirements seem to have been contracted for into next spring, leaving little fresh demand to be expected here during several weeks. Wheat was quite weak after midday, but firmer in the afternoon. Mess pork closed 22½c higher, at about $13.55 for new, seller January, and $13.67½ for February. Lard closed 12½c higher, at $7.67½ for new, seller January, and $7.75@7.77½ seller February. Short ribs closed at $6.67½@6.70 for February. Spring wheat closed ⅛c higher, at $1.29 spot and $1.29⅝ for February. Winter wheat closed on 'Change at $1.28 for red. Corn closed ¼c higher, at 39⅝c spot and 45⅜c for May. Oats closed easier at 39¼c seller May, and at 34⅛c seller the month. Rye was lower at 80c for February and about 79c spot. Barley closed 3@5c lower, at 83c spot No. 2 and 61c do extra 3. Hogs were dull and 5c lower, at $4.30@4.45 for light and at $4.20@4.55 for heavy. Cattle were active and firmer, selling at $2.25@5.25.

Dry goods remain firm in sympathy with cotton and wool. Trade is dull, though not unusually so for the season. Only a light business was doing in the boot and shoe market. Groceries met with a moderate inquiry, and values were without notable change, prices, while not particularly firm, being well sustained all around. There was a light movement in staple and fancy dried fruits, and a firm set of prices. Fish remain firm. Dealers in tobacco and cigars report a freer inquiry, with prices more firmly held. Leather was again quoted strong. No changes were noted in the oil market. There was a quiet movement at steady prices. Pig-iron was quoted firm with an advancing tendency. Coal was dull.

The lumber market was unchanged. The sales were fair for January, the shipments indicating a larger business than usual, and the stock is getting smaller every day. Drugs and chemicals were in fair request and generally steady. Wool, hides, and broom-corn were in moderate demand. Seeds were rather quiet, timothy being scarce and firm, and clover weak, with scarcely enough trading to make a price. The hay market was steady, the demand being chiefly for timothy. Poultry was dull and weak. The receipts were small, the weather being unfavorable for shipping.

Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 40c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, and 45c on boxed meats to do. Through freights to Liverpool were 60c on meats and lard, and 55c on flour.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

	Week ending Jan. 3, 1880.	Week ending Dec. 27, 1879.	Week ending Jan. 4, 1879.
Flour, sacks	180,000@185,000	125,000@130,000	110,000@115,000
Wheat, qrs	295,000@300,000	190,000@195,000	175,000@180,000
Corn, qrs	165,000@170,000	70,000@75,000	100,000@105,000

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at the points named yesterday:

	Received.	Shipped.
Chicago	68,509	22,506
Milwaukee	68,270	7,026
St. Louis	17,000	7,000
Toledo	19,000	500
Detroit	34,000	....
New York	59,000	84,000
Philadelphia	8,000	....
Baltimore	20,000	....
Total, bu	294,869	131,032

The receipts at the five inland points aggregated 208,000 bu, and the shipments 37,000 bu.

The following was the produce movement reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 17,460 brls; wheat, 59,400 bu; corn, 107,500 bu; oats, 38,600 bu; corn-meal, 807 pkgs; rye, 500 bu; barley, 23,100 bu; pork, 227 brls; beef, 2,077 brls; cut meats, 3,491 pkgs; lard, 1,740 tcs; whisky, 990 brls.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 84,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu.

The following were the receipts of grain at Toledo, in round numbers of bushels:

Years.	Wheat.	Corn.
1879	18,400,000	15,600,000
1878	13,700,000	19,395,000
1877	7,700,000	16,570,000
1875	7,000,000	15,802,000
1870	3,700,000	6,219,000

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather slow, but firmer, though hogs were quoted easier. The market seemed to be strengthened by the fact that the labor troubles at the Stock-Yards have resulted in a rather large decrease in production, and packing is not progressing rapidly enough at other points to make up for the deficiency here. The British markets were quoted 3d higher on lard, but is lower in meats, and the weather here continues unfavorable to active work. A large part of the trading yesterday was simply changing over from one month to another.

MESS PORK—Advanced 15@17½c per brl, and closed 7½c above the latest prices of Tuesday, at $13.40@13.42½ for new, spot or seller the month, $13.52½@13.55 for February, $13.70@13.72½ for March. Sales were reported of 500 brls seller January at $13.30@13.42; 30,500 brls seller February at $13.45@13.60; and 17,750 brls seller March at $13.62½@13.80. Total, 48,750 brls.

LARD—Advanced 10@12½c per 100 lbs, and closed 10c above the latest prices of Tuesday, at $7.60 asked for spot or seller January, $7.67½@7.70 for February, and $7.77½@7.80 for March. Sales were reported of 750 tcs seller January at $7.55@7.57½; 9,250 tcs seller February at $7.57½@7.70; and 16,000 tcs seller March at $7.70@7.80. Total, 26,000 tcs.

MEATS—Short ribs were in moderate local demand, and were firmer in sympathy with pork and lard, while other cuts were tame and steady. Sales were reported of 1,250,000 lbs short ribs at $6.47½ for January, $6.60@6.67½ for February, and $6.72½@6.80 for march; 60 bxs do at $6.75 spot; 200 bxs extra long clears at 6¼c; 25,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 7¼c; and 150 tcs sweet pickled do on private terms. Prices for the leading cuts were about as follows for partly-cured lots:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$6.55	$4.20	$6.55	$6.65
Spot, boxed	6.75	4.40	6.75	6.85
January, boxed	6.75	4.40	6.75	6.85
February, boxed	6.85	4.50	6.85	6.95
March, boxed	6.95	4.60	6.95	7.05

Short ribs, seller February, closed at $6.65@6.67½. Long clears quoted at $6.42½ loose and $6.62½ boxed; Cumberlands, 6¾@7¼c boxed; long cut hams, 8¼@8¾c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 8@8¼c for 17@16 average; green hams, same averages, 7⅛@7¼c; do seller February, 7¼@7⅜c; green shoulders, 4@4⅛c.

Bacon quoted at 5¼@5½c for shoulders, 7⅜@7⅝c for short ribs, 7⅞@8c for short clears, 9½@10c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 6@6¼c for white, 5¼@5½c for good yellow, and 4½@5c for brown.

BEEF—Was quiet at $8.75@9.00 for mess, $9.00@9.25 for extra mess, and $14.50@15.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 6¼@6½c for city and 6@6½c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull, the trading being chiefly local, shippers being generally limited below the prices asked by holders. Sales were reported of 175 brls winters, partly at $6.50; 1,150 brls double extras, chiefly at $5.85@6.25; 50 brls extras at $5.55; and 150 brls no grade at $5.00. Total, 1,525 brls. Export extras were quoted at $5.00@5.75 in sacks, and double extra do at $5.75@6.25.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were 2 cars bran at $11.50@12.00 per ton; 2 cars middlings at $12.25@12.50; and 1 car feed at $18.00. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $13.75 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was unsettled, but within narrower limits, and at times quite steady, advancing 1¼c, and closing ⅛c above the latest prices of Tuesday. The British markets were dull and easier, cargoes being heavy, and all grades quoted lower, but our receipts were again less than 100,000 bu, with rumors that other railroads were closing down on consignments to this city, while the shipments were larger. There was a fair order demand, chiefly to fill February shorts, but the bears sold more freely for March, believing that that month is not under the control of the "New York clique," and those offerings broke the market. Spot wheat was slow, buyers holding off for concessions. It closed at $1.28⅝ for No. 2 and $1.13¾ for No. 3, with rejected offered at 92c in some houses. Seller February opened at $1.29¾@1.30, sold at $1.29½, advanced to $1.30¼, and declined to $1.29⅝ at the close. Seller March sold at $1.29⅞@1.31¼, closing at $1.29⅞. Seller January was quoted at $1.28⅝@1.30¼, closing at $1.28⅝. Spot sales were reported of 52,000 bu No. 2 at $1.28⅝@1.29⅝; 17,600 bu No. 3 at $1.13½@1.14; 2,400 bu rejected, in special house, at 96c; and 28,000 bu by sample at 55c@$1.19, mostly on track. Total, 100,000 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was dull, with $1.28 the nominal market for red. Sales were 400 bu red, in special house, at $1.28¼; 400 bu No. 2 winter at $1.23; 800 bu No. 3 at $1.17, and 2,000 bu by sample at $1.15@1.32½. Total, 3,600 bu.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 1,200 bu mixed at $1.15, and 400 bu No. 2 Minnesota at $1.30.

CORN—Was quiet and steadier, the bulk of the trading being done for May at the latest prices of Tuesday and for spot at about ¼c advance. The British markets were dull and 6@9d per quarter lower, but New York reported a better demand, and there was a fair shipping inquiry here, while sellers of futures were not disposed to do much at a further decline. Cash corn closed at 39⅝c bid for No. 2, and 36c for rejected. Seller May opened at 45⅛c, improved to 45½c, and settled back to 45⅜c at the close. Seller June was quiet at 44⅜@44⅞c, February at 40⅛@40⅜c, and January at 39⅝@40c, the latter closing at 39⅝c. Spot sales were reported of 145,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 39⅝@40c; 29,000 bu new mixed and rejected at 36c; 14,000 bu new high mixed at 37c; 17,000 bu by sample at 36@37½c on track; 11,000 bu do at 36½@38c free on board cars; and 4,000 bu ears at 36@39c, the inside for poor. Total, 220,000 bu.

OATS—Were moderately active, opening firmer and weakening afterwards, closing easy at the decline of the previous afternoon. New York was reported lower, and the local market followed with rather free offerings by parties who wanted to get on the short side, and it was rumored that some of the longs were selling out. The receipts were small, and gilt-edged oats ruled stronger, being in request for shipment. The trading was chiefly in May, which opened at 39⅜c, sold at 39⅛c, and closed at about 39¼c. February sold at 34⅛c and closed at 34⅛@34⅜c. Seller March brought 35⅛c, and closed at 35c. Regular or seller the month oats were quiet at 34⅛c, and gilt-edged sold at 34⅝@35c, closing at about 34½@34⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 7,500 bu No. 2 at 33½@33⅝c; 10,000 bu by sample at 27@37½c on track; and 15,000 bu at 35@37½c free on board. Total, 32,500 bu.

RYE—Was dull and ½@1c lower. Several lots were offered, but there seemed to be no demand, and the market was quoted nominally lower. No. 2 was slow at 79@79½c, do for February at 80¼c, and for March at 81½c. Sample sales were reported of 400 bu at 81c on track, and 400 bu at 82c free on board. Total, 800 bu.

BARLEY—Was slow, and 3@5c lower, under rather free offerings of cash. Local buyers took a few carlots at the decline. The receipts were moderate, but continue to be rather larger than many had expected, and there is less demand from consumers, who begin to fear a short supply of ice. Spot No. 2 sold early at 85c, and later at 83c, and extra 3 brought 61c; No. 3, 50@51c. Samples were in small request. Futures were scarcely mentioned. February No. 2 was quoted at one time at 84c bid. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 2 at 83@85c; 3,000 bu extra 3 at 61c; 2,500 bu No. 3 at 50@51c; 6,500 bu by sample at 50@80c on track; and 1,000 bu at 50@56½c free on board. Total, 17,000 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was easier. Sales 380,000 bu at $1.29@1.29¼ for February, and at $1.29¾@1.29⅞ for March. Corn—60,000 bu at 45⅛@45¼c for May. Mess pork—Sales 9,500 brls at $13.95@13.97½ for May, $13.72½ for March, and $13.52½@13.57½ for February. Lard—2,250 tcs at $7.65 for February, and $7.75@7.77½ for March.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was fairly active and firmer. February sold at $1.29¼@1.29½, and then advanced to $1.29¾, closing at the outside. March sold at $1.29⅝@1.30¼, and closed at $1.30¼. Corn sold at 40⅛@40¼c for February, closing at the outside. May sold at 45⅛@45¼c, and closed at 45¼c. Oats sold at 39⅛@39¼c for May, and at 34⅛c seller the month. Rye was easier, selling at 80c seller February. Mess pork was firmer, closing at $13.65@13.67½ for February, and at $13.82½@13.85 for March. Sales 10,000 brls at $13.55@13.65 for February and $13.72½@13.85 for March. Lard closed stronger at $7.70@7.72½ for February and at $7.80@7.82½ for March. Sales 4,250 tcs at $7.80 for March, $7.55 for January, and $7.70@7.72½ for February. Short ribs were firmer, sales being reported of 200,000 lbs at $6.80 for March and $6.72½ for February. Long and short clears—100 boxes at $6.70.

LATER.

Wheat sold at $1.29⅝@1.29¾ for February, and closed at the outside. Corn was quiet at 45⅛@45¼c seller May. Mess pork closed at $13.67½ seller February and at $13.85 seller March. Lard was quiet at $7.85 sellers for March.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was steady, with a small demand from broom-makers:

Choice hurl	7½@8
Fine green, with hurl to work it	6½@7
Red-topped do and hurl	5½@6
Inferior	5 @5½
Crooked	3 @4½

BUTTER—Firmness continues to characterize the market. There is a steadily fair demand on local and shipping account, and receivers are enabled to promptly realize at the quoted prices. Roll butter remains dull and weak, the weather being unfavorable:

Creamery	28@33
Good to choice dairy	22@28
Medium	19@21
Inferior to common	10@18
Roll	15@23

BAGGING—There was no change in the situation of this market. Trade remains quiet, as is always the case at this stage of the season, but the market is firm in sympathy with the raw materials. We again quote:

Stark	23	Burlaps	11 @14
Brighton, A	22½	Gunnies, single	13 @13½
Otter Creek	20	Do, double	22½@23½
Lewiston	21	Woolsacks	40 @43
American	20		

CHEESE—This market presented no new features. There was a well-sustained demand and a firm feeling, the light stocks giving prices something of an upward tendency. We again quote:

Full cream	12¾@13
Part skim	11 @12
Low grades	5 @9

COAL—The continued mild weather perceptibly affects the coal trade, the demand for some days past having been unusually light for the time of year. Prices remain as last quoted:

Lackawanna, range and egg	$6.50
Lackawanna, nut	7.00
Erie and Briar Hill	7.00
Cannel	7.50
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00
Piedmont	6.00
Blossburg	6.00
Brazil block	5.50
Wilmington	4.00

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels sold at $1.02½@1.05, and lard tierces at $1.15@1.25. The demand was small.

DRESSED HOGS—Were slow and lower, the weather being too mild for shippers, and the packing demand was small. Sales were reported of 180 head and 3 cars at $5.00@5.20, the outside for heavy weights.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were in fair demand, with few changes in prices since last week. A reduction is noted in morphine. Quotations:

Acid, citric	$ 65 @ 70
Acid, tartaric, lb, 25-lb	....
Ammonia, carb	25 @ 28
Borax, refined, lb	10½@ 12
Blue vitriol, lb	9 @ 10
Cream tartar, pure, lb	34 @ 36
Chloroform, lb	90 @ 95
Glycerine, bulk, lb	19 @ 25
Gum arabic, picked	40 @ 50
Gum camphor, lb	33 @ 36
Gum opium, lb	5.25
Iodine, lb	6.75
Morphia, sulph., oz	3.85 @4.10
Oil, castor, ⅌ gal	92 @1.00
Oil, lemon	3.00½
Potassa, chlor, lb	22 @ 25
Potassium, iod., lb	4.75 @5.00
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.65
Root, rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.25 @1.50
Salts, Epsom, lb	2½@ 5
Sulphur, lb	3½@ 5
Sulph. Cinchonida	95 @1.00

EGGS—Fresh were quoted at 20c per doz. The receipts are fair and the weather favorable for keeping up supplies. Store-house eggs are quoted weak at 17@18c.

FISH—A quiet but firm market was noted. Quotations remain as before:

No. 1 whitefish, ⅌ ½-brl	$5.25 @ 5.50
Trout, ½-brl	4.00 @ 4.25
Mackerel—Bloater, shore, ½-brl	20.00
Mackerel—Extra, shore, ½-brl	15.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50 @ 4.75
Mackerel—Large family	4.75 @ 5.00
Mackerel—Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.00 @ 3.25
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, kits	1.00 @ 1.25
Mackerel—Family, kits	75 @ 1.00
Codfish—George's, ⅌ 100 lbs	6.00
Codfish—Bank	4.50 @ 4.60
Codfish—Dressed	7½@ 8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.00 @ 7.25
Herring—Halifax, split, brls	6.25 @ 6.50
Herring—Holland, ⅌ keg	1.15
Herring—Scaled, ⅌ box	30 @ 35
Halibut—Smoked	9½@ 10¾
California salmon, ½-brls	7.25

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was but slightly improved, the demand, as for some days previous, being of restricted proportions. Following prices were thoroughly sustained:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6 @ 6½
Figs, layers	13 @ 15
Turkish prunes, old	7½@ 7¾
Do, new	9½@ 10
Raisins, layers, new	2.35 @2.40
Raisins, London layers, new	2.70 @2.75
Raisins, Valencia, new	8⅛@ 8½
Raisins, loose Muscatel, new	2.50 @2.60
Zante currants, new	6¼@ 6½
Citron	18 @ 19

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	12 @ 14
Apples, Eastern	8¼@ 8¾
Apples, Southern	7¼@ 7¾
Peaches, unpared, halves	9½@ 10½
Raspberries	32 @ 33
Blackberries	11 @ 11½
Pitted cherries	21 @ 22

NUTS.

Filberts	11 @ 12
Almonds, Tarragona	19½@ 20
Naples walnuts	13 @ 13½
Brazils	9 @ 10
Pecans	11 @ 11½

GREEN FRUITS—Were in request in a retail way at the current range of prices. The soft weather makes it necessary to repack stock frequently:

Apples, ⅌ brl, in lots	$2.50@3.25
Cranberries, ⅌ brl	7.00@8.00
Lemons, ⅌ box	4.50@5.50
Louisiana oranges, ⅌ brl	7.00@8.00
Florida oranges, ⅌ 100	4.00@5.00

GROCERIES—In this market there were no important changes. Business remains without much animation and the general tone of the market is not particularly firm. Below are the prices current:

RICE.

Carolina	7½@8
Louisiana	7 @7¾
Rangoon	6¼@7

COFFEE.

Java	24 @29½
Rio, prime to choice	17½@18½
Rio, good	16½@17½
Rio, fair	16 @16½
Rio, common	15 @15½
Rio, roasting	14 @14½

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¾@10⅞
Crushed	10⅝@10¾
Granulated	10¼@10⅜
Powdered	10⅛@10¼
A standard	10 @10⅛
A No. 2	9¾@9⅞
Extra C	9¼@9½
C No. 1	9 @9¼
Yellow	7¾@8¾
New Orleans fair to fully fair, hhds	7¾@7¾
New Orleans prime to choice, do	8 @8⅜

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	46 @48
Prime corn or sugar	42 @45
Fair to good corn or sugar	36 @40
Blackstrap	23 @24
Choice New Orleans molasses, new	50 @53
Prime do	46 @48
Fair do	42 @44
Common do	38 @40

SPICES.

Allspice	18 @19
Cloves	50 @55
Pepper	17 @18
Nutmegs	$1.00@1.05

HAY—Timothy was scarce and firm, and prairie in slight local request. No change was noted in prices:

No. 1 timothy, ⅌ ton	$14.00@14.50
No. 2 timothy, ⅌ ton	12.50@13.00
Mixed	11.50@12.00
Upland prairie	11.00@11.25
No. 1 prairie	10.00@10.25
Slough	9.00

HIDES—Were in moderate demand at the range of prices given:

Green-cured hides, light, ⅌ lb	10
Green-cured, heavy	9½
Frozen hides	8½
Calf, ⅌ lb	14½@15
Dry salted, ⅌ lb	13 @14
Dry flint	17 @18
Green city butchers' cows	7½
Green city butchers' steers	8½
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	40

LUMBER—Was steady, with trade much better than usual at the opening of the year. The soft weather is fast melting the snow in the pineries, and in some sections it has already disappeared, but no apprehensions are felt concerning the log crop, as so many artificial means exist for bringing it out of the woods. Quotations:

First and second 1¼@2 inch	$42.00
Third clear do	37.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	41.00
Third clear do	30.00
First and second clear dressed siding	19.00
Common dressed siding	16.00@17.50
Flooring, second common, dressed	30.00
Box boards, 13 inch and upwards	36.00@42.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	34.00@36.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	29.00@32.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	21.00@25.00
Fencing, 1st quality	14.00@15.00
Fencing, No. 2	12.00@13.00
Common boards, outside for dry	11.00@14.00
Common boards, No. 2	11.00@12.00
Dimension stuff	10.50@12.50
Dimension stuff, 20@30 feet	12.00@18.00
Pickets, rough and select	14.00
Lath	2.35@2.60
Shingles, standard	2.50@2.65
Shingles, choice	2.55@2.75

OILS—In this market there were no changes. Trade was reported quiet at the range of prices given below:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	$ 13½
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 degrees test	17½
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	15½
Lard, extra winter	67
Lard, No. 1	60
Lard, No. 2	52
Linseed, raw	75
Linseed, boiled	78
Whale, winter bleached	62
Sperm	1.35
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	71
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	61
Bank oil	42
Straits	44
Turpentine	52
Miners' oil	60@ 63
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	14
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	13
Gasoline, 87 degrees	20½

POTATOES—Were in fair request from store at 55@60c per bu. Car lots were quiet, and few were offered.

POULTRY—Choice fresh stock sold to the local trade at outside figures. The supply was smaller, but ample, and the weather bad for carrying. Quotations: Chickens, dressed, 5½@6c per lb; turkeys, dressed, 7@9c per lb; ducks, dressed, 6@8c per lb; geese, dressed, 4@6c per lb; prairie chickens, $5.00 per doz; wild ducks, $2.25; quail, $1.50; venison, 5@7c per lb.

RAGS AND OLD METALS—Country mixed rags are quoted at 3@3¼c per lb, mixed copper at 16c, and brass at 12c per lb; wrought iron at $30.00, heavy casting at $15.00, and stone plate at $10.00 per ton.

SEEDS—Timothy sold at $2.30@2.66. The offerings were small, and choice seed remains firm. Clover was quoted weak, in the absence of many buyers, with sales at $5.00@5.37½. Prime was quoted at $5.10. Flax sold at $1.51.

SALT—Was in fair request at the prices following:

Fine salt, ⅌ brl	$ 1.45
Ordinary coarse salt, ⅌ brl	1.50
Ground solar	1.50
Dairy ⅌ brl, with bags	2.30@2.60
Liverpool fine (white sacks)	1.70
Liverpool fine (brown sacks)	1.50
Liverpool ground alum	1.25

WHISKY—Was active at the recent decline. Sales were 600 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.10 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was in moderate request and firm under small stocks, and in sympathy with other markets:

Washed fleece, medium choice	48@51
Washed fleece, medium common	46@48
Washed fleece, fine, per lb	40@45
Medium unwashed	33@37
Fine do	27@30
Coarse do	29@32
Tub-washed, choice	53@55
Tub-washed, common to good	40@44

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,642	16,985	146
Tuesday	4,271	17,681	1,303
Wednesday	4,000	17,500	1,200
Total	9,913	52,166	2,649
Same time last week	14,482	53,932	3,815
Shipments—			
Monday	498	1,810	....
Tuesday	921	1,887	546
Total	1,419	3,707	546

CATTLE—The demand was better than on either of the preceding days of the week, and the tone of the market was sensibly firmer. Shippers and the local trade bought more freely, but neither class was willing to pay any considerable advance over Tuesday's prices, and values may be regarded as unchanged. The supply fell within very moderate limits, and the close of the day found the yards well cleared of stock, only a few odds and ends remaining unsold. Trading was at $2.25@3.25 for poor to good butchers' and canners' stuff; at $2.60@3.25 for stockers; at $3.50@4.75 for common to choice shipping steers; and at $4.85@5.25 for extra droves, suitable for the export trade. The quality was about the same as has been seen in the yards for several days previous. The market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.00@5.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	4.50@4.65
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4.00@4.35
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.50@3.90
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.35@3.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@3.20
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.25
Veals, per 100 lbs	2.75@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
42	1,572	$5.25	19	908	$3.80
21	1,486	4.75	35	899	3.30
60	1,370	4.60	21	1,008	3.25
43	1,291	4.50	18	1,102	3.25
60	1,489	4.45	15	912	3.20
56	1,298	4.40	15	1,023	3.50
28	1,402	4.40	19	1,048	3.15
18	1,322	4.40	11	946	3.12½
36	1,188	4.30	11 cows	1,074	3.10
48	1,214	4.20	14 stockers	832	3.00
34	1,236	4.35	16 cows	1,163	3.12½
17	1,379	4.30	20	1,049	3.00
16	1,285	4.30	14 cows	1,088	3.00
90	1,209	4.25	10 cows	1,074	3.00
104	1,280	4.25	19	894	2.85
14	1,325	4.25	23 stockers	672	2.85
16	1,390	4.20	12 cows	797	2.80
32	1,263	4.20	12 cows	1,050	2.80
37	1,135	4.25	18 cows	989	2.80
58	1,245	4.15	30 cows	1,052	2.90
18	1,219	4.15	26 cows	1,013	2.80
32	1,221	4.12½	19 stockers	772	2.70
34	1,312	4.12½	39 cows	1,073	2.65
67	1,150	4.10	11 cows	1,016	2.65
12	1,191	4.10	25 cows	728	2.60
68	1,222	4.05	14 cows	970	2.60
49	1,022	3.85	39 cows	963	2.45
13	1,055	3.80	19 cows	800	2.25

HOGS—There was no change for the better in the situation of the hog market. The weather was of the worst possible kind for packing operations, and the demand from the local trade was, therefore, restricted. Shippers also bought very sparingly, and, in the absence of competition, the market eased off another 5c, common to best light weights selling down to $4.30@4.45, and common to choice heavy weights to $4.20@4.55. At the decline there was no life in trade, and even the small supply of hogs on sale proved excessive, the close of the day finding a good many unsold hogs in the pens. The most important sale of the day was reported by Martin Bros., they selling 802 head, 301 lbs, at $4.47½. A packer bought them. All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
127	168	$4.35	32	350	$4.35	59	160	$4.45
38	194	4.40	29	303	4.40	35	201	4.50
21	211	4.40	47	246	4.35	48	359	4.40
36	211	4.40	49	380	4.40	52	163	4.35
35	319	4.35	116	271	4.40	38	275	4.50
55	181	4.40	75	287	4.40	101	244	4.40
23	217	4.00	802	301	4.47½	122	298	4.45
40	331	4.35	47	312	4.40	51	287	4.40
50	207	4.45	109	177	4.45	26	332	4.35
31	310	4.50	72	189	4.50	77	211	4.30
48	285	4.55	35	290	4.35	51	280	4.30
44	357	4.40	32	163	4.50	32	190	3.65
61	187	4.45	81	321	4.40	42	168	4.40
106	209	4.50	30	297	4.55	32	330	4.45
24	274	1.25	63	243	4.40	48	281	4.40

SHEEP—Were in active demand, and sold stronger, prices showing an advance over last week of 20@25c per 100 lbs. We quote common to medium at $3.75@4.25, and good to extra at $4.50@5.50.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—CATTLE—Choice to fancy fat, heavy steers in good demand; fair, $5.25; good to prime do, $4.40@4.80; light steers in good flesh, $4.00@4.30; butchers' stuff, including native cows, heifers, and mixed Southwestern cattle, dull at previous prices; feeders and corn-fed Texans unchanged; receipts, 1,300; shipments, 100.

SHEEP—Scarce and firm; muttons range at $3.25@4.15; export sheep would bring $4.50; receipts, 250; shipments, none.

HOGS—Dull; light shipping, $4.05@4.15; packing, $4.10@4.25; butchers' to fancy, $4.30@4.35; receipts, 7,500; shipments, 2,300.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 935 head; good demand and prices a shade higher; fair to medium, $3.60@4.15; good to extra, $4.40@5.30; light butchers', $3.30@3.70; cows and heifers, $2.75@3.15; fat heifers, $3.50@3.75; fat oxen, $3.25@3.80. No stockers offering; best grades disposed of.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,200; market steady with a fair demand; fair to good Western sheep, $4.45@5.25; choice to fancy, $5.30@5.50; fair to choice Western lambs, $5.75@6.10; common to extra Canada, $6.00@6.50; all sold.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,375; market steady and unchanged. Weather bad.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 2,240; market slow, but a shade better than Monday; offerings closed out; poor to strictly prime steers, 7@10c; extra, 10¼c; exporters reserved 300 for foreign markets; shipments for two days, 4,220 quarters; 70 live.

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, 2,240; market steady at good prices; $4.50@6.25 for sheep; $6.25@7.50 for lambs; general sales of sheep, $5.00@5.60; shipments for two days, 1,100 carcasses.

SWINE—Receipts for two days, 7,800; market quiet at 4@5c, with sales of 4 car-loads at $4.85@5.05.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 7.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports cattle receipts at 58; shipments, 72; unchanged; native shippers, $3.30@4.40; native stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.35; native cows, $2.20@2.35; Colorados, $2.00@3.30; Texas, $2.00@2.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,887; shipments, 295; weak; choice heavy, $4.15@4.20; light shipping and mixed packing, $3.60@4.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 43 head of yard stock; no through cattle; total for two days, 170 head through and 477 head local; best, $4.75@5.00; good, $4.35@4.70; fair, $3.50@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 990 head; total for two days, 3,685; Yorkers, $4.40@4.50; Philadelphias, $4.75@4.90.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 100 head; total for two days, 1,400; selling at $3.00@5.50 for common to extra.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7—HOGS—Steady for light and dull for heavy; common, $3.65@4.00; light, $4.10@4.30; packers', $4.25@4.40; butchers', $4.40@4.50; receipts, 1,500. Shipments 1,500.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—HOGS—Weak at $4.00@4.25; receipts, 4,800; shipments, 370.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 10s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s 2d; spring, No. 1, 11s 1d; No. 2, 10s 2d; white, No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 10s 8d; club, No. 1, 11s 10d; No. 2, 11s 5d. Corn—Old, No. 1, 5s 7½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 60s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—COTTON—Active and firm at 7⅛@7¼d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 12,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Easier; Western mixed, 5s 7d.

CLOVER SEED—American, 45@50s.

CHEESE—American, 68s.

PROVISIONS—Long clear middles, 36s; short do, 37s.

LINSEED OIL—28s 9d@29s.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6¾@6⅞d.

LINSEED OIL—28s@28s 5d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—32s@32s 3d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 7.—PETROLEUM—19¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7—12 m.—Wheat dull and neglected; red winter, 11s 6d; No. 2 spring, 11s; No. 3 do, 10s 6d. Corn—Not much doing; 5s 8d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull; No. 2 spring declined 1s 3d and red winter 9d. Corn declined 6d to 9d. To arrive—Wheat dull and neglected; No. 2 spring declined 9d. Corn dull and neglected; American mixed declined 1d. Arrived—Wheat dull and heavy. Corn rather worse feeling. Weather in England fair. Pork—Western P. M., 60s. Lard steady at 38s 3d. Bacon dull; long clear, 36s 6d; short clear, 37s 6d. Tallow 37s. Cheese firmer at 68s. Beef—P. M., 82s. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn dull and easier.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat neglected. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn rather easier. Cargoes off coast—Wheat very heavy; fair average No. 2 spring, 53s@54s; fair average red winter, 56s 6d. Corn rather easier; fair average American mixed, 26s 6d@27s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected; nothing doing; good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 56s; nearly due, 55s; fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 52s 6d. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 26s. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 7,000 qrs.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—GRAIN—Winter wheat is very freely dealt in again, mainly in a speculative line, on, however, a fluctuating market, holders continuing realizations so far as practicable, in view of the unsettled and feverish position of the market, resulting in a further decline of 1@2½c per bu, closing a trifle firmer; little export inquiry noted; spring quite depressed and irregular, receding about 1@2c per bu on a moderate movement; sales, 27,000 bu No. 2 red at $1.52½@1.53; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring about $1.45. Corn moderately active, but declined ¼@1⅛c per bu, closing weak on general free offerings; mixed Western ungraded at 56@60c. Rye inactive, though prices favor buyers. Oats further depressed at ¼@1¼c per bu on free and urgent offerings; No. 2 Chicago afloat at 49c.

PROVISIONS—In hog products business is fairly active and a trifle stronger, closing less firmly. Mess quiet; for prompt delivery quoted at the close at $12.50@13.00 for ordinary to choice brands. In the option line mess is in better request, closing strong at 10c better; prime at $13.90 for new for January. Cut meats dull, but quoted steady. Bacon inactive; long clear, 7¾c. Western lard in less request for early delivery; quoted a shade dearer. In the option line the inquiry is moderately active and a shade higher, January closing at $7.82½ for new.

TALLOW—In moderate request; 105,000 lbs at 6¾c.

SUGAR—Raw in generally good request and strong in price; fair to good refining quoted at 7⅝@8c; refined of readier sale. Cut loaf quoted at 10¾@10⅞c.

WHISKY—150 brls at $1.10; market weak.

FREIGHTS—Rather more inquiry for early accommodation, chiefly for grain, provisions, and petroleum, at steadier rates; for Liverpool, room for grain, 3d bid.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—COTTON—Dull and nominal at 12¾@13c. Futures easy; January, 12.89c; February, 13.12c; March, 13.37c; April, 13.57c; May, 13.77c; June, 13.93c; July, 14.04c; August, 14.13c.

FLOUR—Dull and lower; receipts, 17,000 brls; super State and Western, $5.25@5.65; common to choice extra, $5.75@6.25; good to choice, $6.30@8.50; white wheat extra, $6.50@7.00; extra Ohio, $6.10@7.75; St. Louis, $6.15@8.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.25@9.00.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; receipts, 59,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.38@1.38½; ungraded winter red, $1.45@1.48; No. 2 do, $1.52½@1.54; mixed winter, $1.48@1.49; ungraded white, $1.46½, in store; No. 2 do, $1.47¼@1.47½; No. 1 do (sales 16,000 bu), $1.50@1.50½; No. 2 red, January (sales 232,000 bu), 1.52½@1.54; February (sales 463,000 bu), $1.54½@1.56½; March (sales 152,000 bu), $1.57½@1.58¾. Rye dull and nominal. Corn heavy; receipts, 107,500 bu; ungraded, 56@60c; No. 3, 55¼@56¼c; steamer, 58@58¼c; No. 2, 60@60¼c; old, 59@59½c; new No. 2, January, 59½@60c. Oats heavy; receipts, 39,000 bu; mixed Western, 47½@49c; white do, 49@51c.

HAY—In good demand at 70@75c.

HOPS—Dull; yearlings, 7@18c; Eastern and Western, 30@38c; New York State, 30@40c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes quoted at 14½@14¾c; job lots, 14¼@18¼c. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining, 7 13-16@8c. Molasses—Demand fair and market firm. Rice steady, with fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; United, 12¾c; crude, 7⅞@8¼c; refined, 8¾c.

TALLOW—Buoyant at 6¾c.

RESIN—Firm at $1.60@1.65.

TURPENTINE—Quiet but firm at 48c.

EGGS—Dull; Western, 14@20c.

LEATHER—Demand active; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middle and heavy weights, 28@31c.

WOOL—Demand fair and market firm; domestic fleece, 42@58c; pulled, 30@58c; unwashed, 18@40c; Texas, 21@38c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $12.60@13.00. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats quiet; long clear middles, $7.37½; short do, $7.62½. Lard stronger; prime steam, $7.82½@7.85 for new.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm; Western, 16@28c.

CHEESE—Firm; Western, 8@13c.

WHISKY—Quiet but steady at $1.10.

METALS—Manufactured copper quiet; new sheathing, 28c; ingot lake, 21¼@21¾c; pig iron quiet and firm; Scotch, $29.00@32.50; American, $32.00@36.00; Russia sheeting, $13.25 in gold.

NAILS—Horseshoe, No. 8, $4.25@4.35.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 7.—FLOUR—Dull; Minnesota extra family, medium, $6.50; choice, $6.75; fancy, $7.00; Ohio family, good, $7.25; fancy, $7.40; Minnesota patent process, $8.00@8.50. Rye flour steady at $5.50@5.62½.

GRAIN—Wheat flat; Western rejected, $1.40@1.45; No. 2 red, in elevator, car lots, $1.49; No. 2 red, January, $1.49½ bid, $1.50¼ asked; February, $1.51½ bid, $1.51¾ asked; March, $1.54 bid, $1.54½ asked. Corn dull; yellow Western, on track, February, 59½@59¾c; May, 59¾@61c; sail, afloat, 58¼c; on track, 59@59½c; sail, mixed, January, 57¼c bid, 58¼c asked; February, 57¾c bid, 58½c asked; March, 58¼c bid, 58¾c asked. Oats firm; rejected, 46c; stained, 47½c; white, 49@50½c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; prime mess beef, $13.00; mess pork, $13.50. Hams—Smoked, 11c; pickled, 8½@9¼c. Lard, $7.75@8.00.

BUTTER—Firm; creamery, extra, 32@34c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 27@28c; Western Reserve, extra, 24@25c; do good to choice, 18@22c.

EGGS—Demoralized Western, 19@20c.

CHEESE—Strong; creamery, 12½@13c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; refined, 8c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.13.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,400 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 55,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 53,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; opened and declined ⅛c, and closed unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.30; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.29⅜; No. 2 do, $1.27; January, $1.27; February, $1.28⅛; March, $1.29⅜; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.12½; No. 4, $1.05; rejected, 97½c. Corn nominal; No. 2, 40c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 34½c. Rye lower; No. 1, 78c. Barley weak and lower; No. 2 spring, cash, 73½c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork quiet at $13.25 cash; $13.55 February. Prime steam lard, $7.55 cash; [illegible] February. Live hogs dull at $4.20@4.50; dressed hogs dull and easier, at $5.00@5.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 brls; wheat, 68,000 bu; barley, 6,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,500 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; barley, 7,500 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—FLOUR—Dull; Western superfine, $5.00@5.50; do extra, $5.75@6.25; do family, $6.50@7.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher; firm; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and January, $1.48; February, [illegible]@1.52½; March, $1.56¼@1.56¾. Corn—Western strong; shade higher; Western mixed, spot and January, 56¼c; February, 58c bid; March, 58½@58¾c; April, 59¼c; steamer, 55c. Oats firmer; Western white, 48c; do mixed, 46@47c; Pennsylvania, 47@48c. Rye quiet at 96@98c.

HAY—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $17.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $13.50@13.75. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 4¾@5c; clear rib sides, 7c; do packed, 5¼@7¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6c; clear rib sides, 8¼c. Hams, 10½@11c. Lard, 8¼c.

BUTTER—Quiet; prime to choice Western packed, 26@28c; roll, 20@24c.

EGGS—Dull; nominally, fresh, 19c; limed, 14@15c.

PETROLEUM—Dull. Crude nominal; refined, 8¼c.

COFFEE—Quiet; Rio cargoes, 14@16¼c.

SUGAR—Better and strong; A soft, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower at $1.11½@1.12.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steamer, dull. Cotton, 3-16d; flour, 1s 9d; grain, 4@4½d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,100 brls; wheat, 3,300 bu; corn, 66,900 bu; oats, 1,700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 8,571 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 580,000 bu; corn, 169,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled in the main, and a shade lower; No. 2 red, $1.35¼ cash; $1.39¼@1.38¾ [illegible] January; $1.41½@1.42½@1.41½ March; No. 3 do, [illegible] bid. Corn irregular in the main and lower; [illegible] cash; 37@37½c January; 38¼@38¾c February; [illegible] March. Oats lower at 37¾@37⅞c cash; 36½c January; 37⅛@37⅛c February. Rye lower at 82c. Barley unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, jobbing at $13.50. Lard easier at $7.37½. Dry salt meat easier $4.10@4.15, [illegible] $6.50@6.60. Bacon nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.09.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, [illegible] bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 7.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western superfine, $5.25@5.75; common extras, [illegible]; Wisconsin extra, $6.00@6.75; Minnesota extra, [illegible] 7.50; winter wheat, $7.50; Michigan, $7.00@7.50; Illinois and Indiana, $7.00@7.75; St. Louis, $7.25@8.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring wheat, [illegible]; winter wheat, $7.50@9.00.

GRAIN—Corn in moderate demand; mixed and yellow, new, 63@64c; old, 64½@67c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 52@54c; No. 2 white, 50½@51c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 48@49½c. Rye nominally [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 brls; corn, 35,000 bu; wheat, 24,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 250 brls.

WOOL—Demand good, and tending upward; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 49@52c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 45@48c; combing and delaine, 50@57½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; amber Michigan, $1.36½; No. 2 red winter, spot and January, $1.38; February, $1.41½; March, $1.44⅜; May, $1.48¼; rejected, $1.08; Western amber, $1.37½; No. 2 red mixed, $1.34. Corn firm; high mixed, 41½c; No. 1, 41½c; rejected, 41c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 38½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Steady; prime, $5.07½.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.25.

Closed: Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.33; No. 2 red winter, February, $1.40; March, $1.42¾; May, $1.48½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 7.—COTTON—Firm at 12¾c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm at $1.34@1.37. Corn stronger at 42@45c. Oats quiet at 39@40c. Rye easier at 91c. Barley dull at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $13.25. Lard firmer at $7.37½@7.40. Bulk meats steady and unchanged. Bacon firmer; shoulders, $5.25; clear ribs, $7.50; clear, $7.75. Green meats—No transactions.

WHISKY—Steady with a good demand at $1.08.

BUTTER—Easier; choice Western Reserve, 24@25c; prime do, 21@23c; prime to choice Central, 20@22c.

LINSEED OIL—Dull and unchanged at 75c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 7.—COTTON—Firm at 12¼c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull at $1.33. Corn firm; white, 45c; mixed, 44½c. Oats steady; white, 40c; mixed, 40c. Rye steady at 91c.

HAY—Firm at $15.00@17.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $13.50@14.00. Lard quiet; choice leaf, tierce, $8.50; do keg, $9.25. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, $4.50; clear rib, $6.62½@6.75; clear, $6.87½@7.00. Bacon quiet; shoulders, $5.50; clear rib, $7.50; clear, $7.62½@7.75. Hams—Sugar-cured, 10@11c.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.08.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 7.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports wheat receipts at 9,813 bu; shipments, 3,363 bu; unsettled; No. 2 cash, $1.23; January, [illegible]; No. 3 cash, $1.10½; January, $1.10¼. Corn—Receipts, 28,837 bu; shipments, 41,976 bu; steady; No. 2 cash, [illegible]; January, 29¾c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Jan. 7.—GRAIN—Corn dull and irregular; new high mixed, 33@33½c; new mixed, 33@33½c. Oats dull and easy; No. 2 white, 36½@37c. Rye quiet and steady; No. 2, 82c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at $1.08½.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat heavy; extra nominal; No. 1 white, $1.33¾; January, $1.34; February, $1.37½; March, $1.41½; April, $1.43¾; May, $1.45 bid; milling, No. 1, nominal. Receipts, 34,000 bu; shipments, none.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 7.—GRAIN—Nothing doing in grain; quotations nominally unchanged.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, $1.31@1.34. Corn steady at 38¼@38½c. Oats steady at 36½@38½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat lower. Corn nominally unchanged; Western mixed, 58c.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 7.—PETROLEUM—Firm; Standard white, 110 test, 9¾c.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 7.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude $1.17¾ at Parker's for shipment.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 7.—PETROLEUM—Market opened dull at $1.11¾ bid, advanced to $1.13⅜, declined to $1.11¼, advanced and closed at $1.11¾ bid; shipments, 26,000, averaging 40,000; transactions, 200,000.

DRY-GOODS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Business continues light with commission-houses, and the jobbing trade is quiet. Cotton goods in light demand but very firm. Shirting prints doing fairly, but other makes of calicoes are quiet. The price for Lancaster cambrics has been made 9c. Men's wear woolens quiet and firm. Foreign goods dull and steady.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 7.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Dull and lower at 45c.

Disgraceful Treatment of Chilian Women by Peruvians.

Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.

CALLAO, Peru, Nov. 18.—Upon the receipt of the news announcing the loss of Pisagua, an unfounded rumor was circulated in Lima and Callao to the effect that the Chilian soldiery had treated Peruvian women with gross brutality. This rumor spread like wildfire, and finally the streets were filled with abandoned Peruvian women, and with the lower classes of both sexes. A large number of native Chilian women reside here and in Lima, many of them being married to foreigners, while others belong to the abandoned order. A cry was raised of "Death to the Chilinos," and a rush was made for the quarters where the latter class of Chilian women live. Upward of twenty or thirty of them were ruthlessly seized by the infuriated mob of viragos, denuded of their clothing, dragged through the streets by the hair, and pelted with rocks until they were in a frightful condition of suffering. Two or three were jumped upon, kicked, and otherwise mangled, and left lifeless in the street without any covering over their bodies. After turning over about sixty Chilian women to the Provost guard, the mob made a rush for the Hotel de Iquique, where respectable Chilian women live. There the same scenes were enacted as before, if not worse, as by this time the viragos were inflamed by liquor and were encouraged by a large number of the National Guard, who were mingled among the crowd, and were also under the influence of intoxicants. What were the authorities doing while this devilish was in progress, may be asked. Nothing. At last, when the Captain of the post concluded that these riotous demonstrations were increasing in magnitude, and when he saw that the mob was commencing to plunder, he ordered a company of the troops to clear the streets. This force, under the Sub-Prefect, made a charge with fixed bayonets on the mob, which was congregated about the plaza on the Calle de Constitucion. This charge was effectual in scattering the mob of women, who, as they fled, dropped their prey, which consisted of a dozen terror-stricken Chilian women completely denuded. These were taken by the authorities and placed in the Cuartel, with a strong guard over them, to protect them from further violence. In all, about 100 Chilian women were in the hands of the mob, and, had it not been for the soldiery, even though they were tardy in rendering assistance, many would have met with a cruel and barbarous death. The male portion of the populace did not take any active part in the disorders, but they were abettors of the mob, passively looking on and not attempting to prevent these acts. A number of the Chilian women took refuge on foreign shipping, while others clung to their husbands on the thresholds of their own doors, being the wives of foreigners and entitled to the same protection as their husbands from their respective Governments.

Very little has been said about this disgraceful affair by the Peruvian journals, and, when it has been noticed, it has been smoothed over as a popular warning to the authorities to remove the Chilianos, on the ground of morality and public safety. It seems as if the Peruvians have yet to learn that a man's wife holds the same citizenship as he himself does, and, therefore, cannot be classed as citizens of a country with which Peru is at war.

GRANT

The Nemesis of Interv[...] Third-Term Ques[...] 1875.

Prominent Statesmen[...] with Their Record[...] Date.

A Curious Contribut[...] Political History [...] Day.

From Our Own Corresp[...]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. [...] Gordon Bennett, I believe, [...] newspaper should have no [...] maxim which many politicians [...] have adopted as one of the fun[...] tions of political life. I was rem[...] particularly recently by a seri[...] with prominent Republicans [...] Grant and a third term, which [...] a New York paper in October, [...] over an old file for other purpo[...] tion of interviews was found, [...] thing of the origin of the interv[...] that great pains was taken at th[...] them an exact statement of the [...] gentlemen quoted. There m[...] errors, but the interviews u[...] substantially accurate. As a c[...] tion to the political history of [...] of events which are now pass[...] political conditions which may [...] now and midsummer, I resurre[...] and place some of the prominen[...] face to face with their own [...] years ago on a subject which [...] soon to become the chief public[...] day.

"GRANT, ULYSSE[...]
President of the United State[...] The President views the who[...] impatience and disgust."

[How Gen. Grant now views t[...] is something which no fellow [...] find out. Those who ought to [...] here now, however, express [...] Ulysses S. Grant is decidedly [...] third term.]

"BELKNAP, W. [...]
Secretary of War: Silence."

[Gen. Belknap is not now sile[...] ful, and thinks that the "old co[...] to have another term. Belkn[...] no expectations of being in and [...] net.]

"BRISTOW, B. [...]
Secretary of the Treasury: Sil[...]

[Mr. Bristow probably will no[...] and he certainly will not be fo[...] help it. Grant's friends say [...] subject upon which he has bee[...] has been expressions of hostilit[...] movement.]

"DELANO, COLUM[...]
Secretary of the Interior: Wel[...]

[Columbus Delano is on a r[...] and the public would probab[...] ested in his opinions; but he [...] for Grant.]

"FISH, HAMILTO[...]
Secretary of State: Silence." [...]

[Hamilton Fish, who was a[...] strength to Gen. Grant's Adm[...] never lost his high respect for [...] officer, and the State Departm[...] so well managed as under Ham[...]

"JEWELL, MARSHA[...]
Postmaster-General: Speaki[...] term, the Czar of Russia was a[...] cious; and, when I left, he s[...] hand, and conveyed to the Am[...] warmest sentiments of admira[...]

[Mr. Jewell does not now co[...] ments. He is not a Grant ma[...] stood to be rather enthusiastic [...] always willing, of course, hi[...] second place on the ticket.]

"ROBESON, G. M[...]
Secretary of the Navy: Does [...] wants a third term. Is sure he [...] he can speak by authority. Bu[...]

[Robeson, whatever restricti[...] may have placed upon him f[...] heartily for Grant now. He ha[...] Europe convinced that Grant [...] greatest men of the age.]

"WILLIAMS, G. H[...]
Attorney-General: Perhaps." [...]

[Ex-Attorney-General Willi[...] a thriving law-business here, [...] "Perhaps" into a certainty no[...]

"ARTHUR, C. A[...]
Collector of the Port of New [...] prominent office-holder under [...] would be improper for me to [...] third term," etc., etc., etc.

[Arthur is now one of the pill[...] in New York.]

"CHILDS, G. W. [...]
Philadelphia, Pa.: I must declin[...] subject."

[This Philadelphia editor and [...] does not say much about the thi[...] is very certain that Grant does [...] Canal-President.]

"INGALLS, GEN. RU[...]
confidential friend of the Pres[...] the luckiest man alive, and noth[...] for a third term."

[Frank and open-hearted Ruf[...] be glad to repeat his declaration[...] ago.]

"MURPHY, THOMA[...]
Custom-House boss, and bosom [...] President: I have no views now, [...] a year. I have been farming [...] don't mean to do much more pol[...] ident will not allow any one to sp[...] the third term."

[Tom Murphy, whatever may [...] fights in New York, is always a s[...] Grant's.]

"PORTER, GEN. HORA[...]
ex-Private-Secretary and trusted [...] President: Excuse me (laughing)[...]

[Gen. Horace Porter, who is o[...] will not ask to be excused in [...] movement, and will use his influ[...] of his old chief.]

"ALCORN, SENATO[...]
Mississippi, Republican: Is in f[...] term, and hopes the party will n[...] Will do all in his power to secu[...] tion, and will give him his best s[...] put in nomination."

[Mr. Alcorn has not said much [...] years on National politics, and [...] his plantation; but he would no[...] participate in a Grant movement [...] successfully started in the South[...]

"BOUTWELL, SENAT[...]
Massachusetts, Republican: Ha[...] life that it is the safer plan[...] trouble, and has never perplexed [...] uncertainties. He hoped to liv[...] next nominee of the Republican [...] opinion as to what the party w[...] made up."

[Gov. Boutwell was one of t[...] advocate the necessity of the[...] Gen. Grant next year, and will [...] most hearty of his supporters.]

"CAMERON, SIMON[...]
Senator, Pennsylvania, Republic[...] ion that it is not wise to talk a[...] jects in advance of party-necess[...] has never been when the peopl[...] to take care of themselves; and [...] that the party will act with [...] when next called in National Co[...]

[The Camerons, father and so[...] they always have been, first, la[...] time, for Grant.]

"CARPENTER, SENAT[...]
Wisconsin, Republican: Is in fa[...] for Members of Congress, Senat[...] dents. Judging from experie[...] would not recommend Grant, [...] now that he would support him f[...]

[Matt Carpenter is something [...] chameleon, but he is down now [...] fears terrible things in 1881 wi[...] man.]

"CONOVER, SENATO[...]
Florida, Republican: Is in favor [...] fourth term for Grant, if expedi[...] vote for him by whatever party [...] is popular in the South, and n[...] inated."

[Conover is editing a little w[...] Florida, and is said to be for She[...] ably is more, at heart, for Grant.]

"DORSEY, SENATO[...]
Arkansas, Republican: Believe[...] the campaign would be governed [...] circumstances surrounding it."

[Dorsey has become one of the [...] ate-bonanza men, and would h[...] Grant.]

"EDMUNDS, SENATO[...]
Vermont: As a third term is [...] legislation, it is idle to talk abo[...] litical whirlwinds may do, can b[...] after the blow is over. It would [...] ble for a man to say whom he w[...] 1880 as in 1876, and so on map [...] plans till he died, believing, of[...] is to live four-score years or mor[...]

[Senator Edmunds has lost n[...] servatism, but he probably wou[...] ceal his wish that Gen. Grant m[...] head of affairs.]

"FENTON, SENATO[...]
New York, Liberal Republican: [...] third term, and was against G[...]

GRANT.

The Nemesis of Interviews---The Third-Term Question in 1875.

Prominent Statesmen Confronted with Their Record of That Date.

A Curious Contribution to the Political History of the Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—It was James Gordon Bennett, I believe, who said that a newspaper should have no yesterday. It is a maxim which many politicians would be glad to have adopted as one of the fundamental conditions of political life. I was reminded of this more particularly recently by a series of interviews with prominent Republicans on the subject of Grant and a third term, which were published in a New York paper in October, 1874. In looking over an old file for other purposes, this collection of interviews was found. I know something of the origin of the interviews, and know that great pains was taken at the time to make them an exact statement of the opinions of the gentlemen quoted. There may have been errors, but the interviews undoubtedly were substantially accurate. As a curious contribution to the political history of the day, in view of events which are now passing, and of the political conditions which may exist between now and midsummer, I resurrect these records, and place some of the prominent men of the day face to face with their own utterances of five years ago on a subject which now seems likely soon to become the chief public question of the day.

"GRANT, ULYSSES S.,

President of the United States, February, 1874: The President views the whole subject with impatience and disgust."

[How Gen. Grant now views the whole subject is something which no fellow has been able to find out. Those who ought to be best informed here now, however, express the opinion that Ulysses S. Grant is decidedly a candidate for a third term.]

"BELKNAP, W. W.,

Secretary of War: Silence."

[Gen. Belknap is not now silent. He is voiceful, and thinks that the "old commander" ought to have another term. Belknap, however, has no expectations of being in another Grant Cabinet.]

"BRISTOW, B. H.,

Secretary of the Treasury: Silence."

[Mr. Bristow probably will not be silent long, and he certainly will not be for Grant if he can help it. Grant's friends say that the political subject upon which he has been most outspoken has been expressions of hostility to the Bristow movement.]

"DELANO, COLUMBUS,

Secretary of the Interior: Well——"

[Columbus Delano is on a ranch in Colorado, and the public would probably be little interested in his opinions; but he is supposed to be for Grant.]

"FISH, HAMILTON,

Secretary of State: Silence."

[Hamilton Fish, who was an ornament and strength to Gen. Grant's Administration, has never lost his high respect for his old superior officer, and the State Department has never been so well managed as under Hamilton Fish.]

"JEWELL, MARSHALL,

Postmaster-General: Speaking of the third term, the Czar of Russia was always most gracious; and, when I left, he shook me by the hand, and conveyed to the American people his warmest sentiments of admiration."

[Mr. Jewell does not now conceal his sentiments. He is not a Grant man, and is understood to be rather enthusiastic for Blaine,—being always willing, of course, himself to take the second place on the ticket.]

"ROBESON, G. M.,

Secretary of the Navy: Does not think Grant wants a third term. Is sure he does not. Thinks he can speak by authority. But still——"

[Robeson, whatever restrictions his position may have placed upon him five years ago, is heartily for Grant now. He has come back from Europe convinced that Grant is one of the greatest men of the age.]

"WILLIAMS, G. H.,

Attorney-General: Perhaps."

[Ex-Attorney-General Williams, who is doing a thriving law-business here, would change his "Perhaps" into a certainty now.]

"ARTHUR, C. A.,

Collector of the Port of New York: Being a prominent office-holder under the President, it would be improper for me to speak about a third term," etc., etc., etc.

[Arthur is now one of the pillars of Grantism in New York.]

"CHILDS, G. W.,

Philadelphia, Pa.: I must decline talking on the subject."

[This Philadelphia editor and host of Grant does not say much about the third term, but he is very certain that Grant does not want to be a Canal-President.]

"INGALLS, GEN. RUFUS,

confidential friend of the President: Grant is the luckiest man alive, and nothing can beat him for a third term."

[Frank and open-hearted Rufus Ingalls would be glad to repeat his declaration of five years ago.]

"MURPHY, THOMAS,

Custom-House boss, and bosom-friend of the President: I have no views now, but will have in a year. I have been farming all summer. I don't mean to do much more politics. The President will not allow any one to speak to him on the third term."

[Tom Murphy, whatever may be the factional fights in New York, is always a strong friend of Grant's.]

"PORTER, GEN. HORACE,

ex-Private-Secretary and trusted friend of the President: Excuse me (laughing)."

[Gen. Horace Porter, who is out of politics, will not ask to be excused in the new Grant movement, and will use his influence in behalf of his old chief.]

"ALCORN, SENATOR,

Mississippi, Republican: Is in favor of a third term, and hopes the party will nominate Grant. Will do all in his power to secure his nomination, and will give him his best support if again put in nomination."

[Mr. Alcorn has not said much for the last two years on National politics, and is attending to his plantation; but he would not be unlikely to participate in a Grant movement if one could be successfully started in the South.]

"BOUTWELL, SENATOR,

Massachusetts, Republican: Has found through life that it is the safer plan not to borrow trouble, and has never perplexed himself about uncertainties. He hoped to live to vote for the next nominee of the Republican party; but his opinion as to what the party would do was not made up."

[Gov. Boutwell was one of the very first to advocate the necessity of the nomination of Gen. Grant next year, and will be among the most hearty of his supporters.]

"CAMERON, SIMON,

Senator, Pennsylvania, Republican: Is of opinion that it is not wise to talk about such subjects in advance of party-necessities. The time has never been when the people were not able to take care of themselves; and he doubts not that the party will act with great prudence when next called in National Convention."

[The Camerons, father and son, are now, as they always have been, first, last, and all the time, for Grant.]

"CARPENTER, SENATOR,

Wisconsin, Republican: Is in favor of one term for Members of Congress, Senators, and Presidents. Judging from experience, the party would not recommend Grant, and has no idea now that he would support him if nominated."

[Matt Carpenter is something of a political chameleon, but he is down now for Grant, and fears terrible things in 1881 without a strong man.]

"CONOVER, SENATOR,

Florida, Republican: Is in favor of a third or fourth term for Grant, if expedient; and would vote for him by whatever party nominated. He is popular in the South, and may be renominated."

[Conover is editing a little weekly paper in Florida, and is said to be for Sherman, but probably is sure, at heart, for Grant.]

"DORSEY, SENATOR,

Arkansas, Republican: Believes his action in the campaign would be governed entirely by the circumstances surrounding it."

[Dorsey has become one of the new carbonate-bonanza men, and would heartily support Grant.]

"EDMUNDS, SENATOR,

Vermont: As a third term is not a matter of legislation, it is idle to talk about it. What political whirlwinds may do, can better be judged after the blow is over. It would be just as sensible for a man to say whom he would support in 1880 as in 1876, and so on map out his political plans till he died, believing, of course, that he is to live four-score years or more."

[Senator Edmunds has lost none of his conservatism, but he probably would not now conceal his wish that Gen. Grant might be at the head of affairs.]

"FENTON, SENATOR,

New York, Liberal Republican: Is opposed to a third term, and was against Grant in the last campaign, as he would be in a future one if he were to run again."

[Fenton has been lately reported as hostile to Grant as ever.]

"FERRY, SENATOR,

Michigan, Republican: What change may occur that might make Grant's canddature desirable, could not now be told; but, if he were nominated, he would support him. To that extent only could he say he favored a third term."

[Ferry is of course for Grant.]

"FRELINGHUYSEN, SENATOR,

New Jersey, Republican: Has abounding confidence in the wisdom of the people; and, if the majority want a man for a third term, who is there that can justly oppose them? By that standard he can be judged as to what he will do in the future."

[Frelinghuysen has never wavered in his loyalty to Grant.]

"HOWE, SENATOR,

Wisconsin, Republican: Is not in favor of a third term any more than he would be of a perpetual President. It would be idle to say what he would or would not do in the event of there being an earthquake."

[Mr. Howe is not now Senator, but perhaps 'opes to be, and probably would not talk so freely now on the subject of the third term.]

"INGALLS, SENATOR,

Kansas, Republican: Without discussing the merits of the question of a third term, would it not be as wise to leave the people to indicate their choice for the occupant of the Presidential Chair in the future as in the past? As a party man, he would support the regular nominees of the Convention. Bolters are not heroes this age."

[Kansas politicians generally adhere to the motto, "Bolters are not heroes in this age."]

"JONES, SENATOR,

Nevada, Republican: Knows of no argument now that could make him favor a third term, and cannot imagine what influence would work Grant's renomination. As he is not a hero-worshiper, he does not believe he would support him if nominated."

[It is very much doubted whether Jones, of Nevada, would give expression to any such opinions now. Although he is a strong friend of Blaine, he was once a stronger friend of Grant.]

"RAMSEY, SENATOR,

Minnesota, Republican: It would not be a bad idea to limit the Presidential term, but he could not say that he was in favor of a third term. If Grant should be renominated, he would probably support him."

[Cabinet-officers do not like to talk, but Mr. Ramsey in 1875 was not a Cabinet-officer.]

"SCHURZ, SENATOR,

Missouri, Liberal Republican: Is opposed to a third term."

[The sentiment in 1875 of the Senator from Missouri is undoubtedly the sentiment of the Cabinet-officer in 1879.]

"SHERMAN, SENATOR,

Ohio, Republican: Does not think there is any possibility of a third term, and Grant does not think of such a thing, and would not accept. The people are not going to surrender their rights on the constitutionality of the question for Gen. Grant or any one else."

[It is very probable that John Sherman in 1880 will not be for Grant until after the fate of his own candidacy is decided.]

"THURMAN, SENATOR,

Ohio, Democrat: Unconditionally and unreservedly opposed to a third term. Has been convinced for some time that it was not only Grant's ambition to be re-elected, but the purpose of his faithful followers to renominate him; and more than once has heard the matter spoken of by those who are well known to be the President's friends and advisers."

[Poor old Thurman! it does not matter very much what he thought in 1875 or thinks now. He has lost his grip, both on the Presidency and on his party.]

"WINDOM, SENATOR,

Minnesota, Republican: Feels perfectly safe in saying that he will support the nominee of the Republican Convention."

[Windom was always prudent and conservative, and he would duplicate that expression of opinion now.]

In the House—

"ALBRIGHT CHARLES,

Pennsylvania, Republican: Is opposed to a third term; but it is hard for him to say what the party will do next time, or whether he would support Grant again."

[He will do next year whatever the Camerons do.]

"AVERILL, JOHN S.,

Minnesota, Republican: In the event that Grant be the best candidate for the Republican party, he would support him,—not on account of the man, but the party."

[Mr. Averill is now heart and soul for Blaine, but he will take the party's candidate.]

"BLAINE, JAMES G.,

Maine, Republican: Declines to express any opinion, for reasons which he may hereafter explain."

[James G. Blaine, of Maine, in 1880 will probably not be for Grant as first choice.]

"BURCHARD, H. C.,

Illinois, Republican: Considers two terms as many as a President should serve; and yet there might arise an emergency when it would be wise to re-elect even for a third term, and in such an event he would support Grant."

[Exactly. Keep that paragraph standing for all time.]

"BURROWS, J. C.,

Michigan, Republican: Objects to limiting the term, and is in favor of a third term if the good of the party demands it. He does not anticipate such an emergency, but if nominated would support Grant."

[Burrows is for a bloody-shirt and Grant.]

"BUTLER, BENJAMIN F.,

Massachusetts, Republican: Is in favor of any number of terms up to fifteen, if the people wish a man to serve them as President that long."

[Butler is for Gen. Grant, provided he did not think that he himself could be successful, with chaos and the Greenbackers.]

"CANNON, GEORGE Q.,

Utah, Mormon: Opposed to a third term for Grant, or anybody who is in favor of oppressing the Mormons."

[George Q. Cannon will never be for Grant in the world.]

"CANNON, J. G.,

Illinois, Republican: Is not prejudiced against a third term to that extent that he would not support the nominee of the party."

[Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, will be as prudent now as he was then.]

"CHAFFEE, J. B.,

Colorado, Republican: The renomination of Grant is out of the question."

[Chaffee is now for Blaine.]

"DAWES, H. L.,

Massachusetts, Republican: In conversation with this gentleman he evaded the subject by answering. 'What do you take me for?' when asked if he was in favor of a third term; and to the other points he answered 'Certainly,' smiling all the time."

[Mr. Dawes will have to launch himself out after a while on the side of somebody, and it is not improbable that he will go for Grant.]

"DUNNELL, M. H.,

Minnesota, Republican: The thought of a third term does not strike him favorably at present. But, if Grant is a candidate, he would support him."

[Dunnell is doubtless primarily for Blaine.]

"FARWELL, CHARLES B.,

Illinois, Republican: Cannot see any necessity at present for expressing an opinion about a third term, the prospective candidate of the party, or what he will do if Grant is renominated."

[It is doubtful whether Mr. Farwell would feel at this time any greater necessity of expressing an opinion.]

"FOSTER, CHARLES,

Ohio, Republican: Is against the third term."

[Foster is ex-officio for Sherman.]

"FRYE, WILLIAM P.,

Maine, Republican: Is against a third term, and has no idea that Grant will be nominated. Thinks that the further Grant's record is removed from the period of the War the weaker he becomes in his hold on the good-will of the people. Cannot now possibly see any reason for the Republican party nominating Grant, and must take it for granted that such a necessity would require him to support him."

[Frye will fight for Blaine till the last roll is called.]

"GARFIELD, J. A.,

Ohio, Republican: Is not committed for or against a third term, and does not know but what it might be expedient to renominate Grant. At present he neither thinks Grant nor the party have the least thought of a third term; but what might possibly occur between now and 1876 to change circumstances he could not anticipate. It deserved careful consideration."

[Who Garfield is for in 1880 depends upon how the friends of John Sherman act at Columbus, O., in the early days of January. If Sherman and his friends fail to support Garfield for Senator, the Garfield strength will not be cast for Sherman as a candidate at the Presidential Convention.]

"HALE, EUGENE,

Maine, Republican: In the event of Grant's renomination, which he could only conceive as an absolute necessity, he would support him undoubtedly."

[Hale, of course, is always for Blaine.]

"HAWLEY, J. B.,

Illinois, Republican: The question of a third term can only be involved in Grant's renomination, which will not take place for over two years, if at all. Just precisely how I shall stand in that day of judgment, will be determined by my adherence to the faith of the party."

[John B. Hawley, of Illinois, is one of Sherman's assistants; which probably means that he is for Sherman, as the Treasury machine is now being run in that interest. If he was not for Sherman, he probably would not care to speak about it.]

"HOAR, G. F.,

Massachusetts, Republican: Never thought it worth while to think about a third term for anybody, for the reason that the matter is not worth it, such a thing being absolutely impossible. The party never will renominate Grant; and, even if it were attempted, six months before the Convention met combinations would be made upsetting every well-laid plan of his friends."

[Hoar, if he was correctly reported in 1875, will be very sorry that he has made such a record. From a conservative he has become one of the most radical of theb loody-shirt men, and would take Grant or anybody, eagerly, to win.

"HURLBUT, STEPHEN A.,

Illinois, Republican: One term of six years would be a wise amendment to the Constitution. It would be an extraordinary civil commotion that would demand Grant for a third term, and, in that event, if nominated he would support him."

[Hurlbut is not now primarily for Grant.]

"KASSON, JOHN A.,

Iowa, Republican: Believes the people should have the right to elect whomsoever they please, and does not care whether the Republicans renominate Grant, but has not the credulity to suppose it will be done. Whether he would support him or not, he will say when the time comes."

[Kasson never was a very enthusiastic Grant man.]

"KELLEY, WILLIAM D.,

Pennsylvania, Republican: Is not in favor of a third term. Does not believe Grant will be renominated, but, in the extraordinary event of a renomination, he would support him."

[Judge Kelley may waver a little, but will probably ultimately drift to Grant.]

"M'CRARY, GEORGE W.,

Iowa, Republican: Is not in favor of a third term, but he would support a measure looking to a limitation of the office to one term of six years. Has nothing to say as to what he would do if Grant were renominated."

[Judge McCrary has passed over the line of politics to the Bench.]

"MONROE, JAMES,

Ohio, Republican: He would have to think over the subject, and consider the arguments for and against a third term, before forming an opinion."

[For State reasons at least, Mr. Monroe is for Sherman.] E. B. W.

LEMARS AND OKOLONA.

Lemars.

Lemars (Ia.) Sentinel (Stalwart).

A FEW QUESTIONS TO NEIL DOW.

Neal Dow,
Stand up and tell us, like a little man,
All about cold-water patriotism.
You are a Maine man,
The author and champion of the Maine Liquor law.
Have you not been preaching all over America for thirty-odd years that
Whisky and vice,
Whisky and ignorance,
Whisky and pauperism.
Whisky and Democracy,
Whisky and treason,
Are eternally co-related, homogeneous, and inseparable compounds?
Is that a fact, Neal?
Have you not "pointed with pride" to
The glorious Prohibition State of Maine, and assured the world
That its cold-water diet
Was producing a race of moral and intellectual heroes?
That cold water is the fruitful mother of
Virtue,
Intelligence,
Wealth,
Republicanism, and
Patriotism?
Isn't that a fact, Neal?
Isn't it also a fact that the "boys" in your State have been nurtured exclusively on cold water during all these thirty-odd years?
Yea, or nay.
If yea, then how, in the name of Noah's deluge, do you account for
The moral deadness, and
Shameless political profligacy of your State?
Your easy explanation of
Vice in New York City, and
Treason in Mississippi, has been:
Whisky,—
Whisky,—
Whisky.
Now, how about your cold-water State of Maine,
The Northern political prostitute,
Lying at this moment in the foul embrace of
Treason-dyed,
Whisky-soaked
Louisiana?
How is this, Neal Dow?
Have you been giving us taffy all these years,
Or what?

A QUIET TALK WITH BLAINE.

Jim Blaine,
Of Maine,
We remind you that
Fine words butter no parsnips.
Neither your silvery oratory,
Nor your rhetorical pyrotechnics,
Can disguise the damning fact
That your State of Maine,
Jim Blaine,
Is the first Northern one to
Openly,
Audaciously, and
Defiantly ally itself
To the dead and stinking carcass of the defunct Confederacy.
You may speechify till your glib tongue gets as dry as a basswood chip, Jim Blaine,
But the "damned spot" will not out
That YOUR State is in open rebellion, Jim Blaine.
Politically, Maine ranges alongside of
Louisiana,
Mississippi, and
Florida.
Morally, you yourself, Jim Blaine, range alongside of
Hampton,
Lamar, and
Bob Toombs.
You represent a Rebel State, Jim Blaine,
A moral quagmire,
A putrescent slough of political cowardice, on the one hand; or a splendidly audacious horde of constitutional conspirators on the other, Jim Blaine.
Take which horn of the dilema you will,
And you are still in a bad boat.
Now, Jim, what are you going to do about it?
What?
Between ourselves, Jim, is there any heroic timber in your spinal column?
Does your heart kick around among your ribs, like a grizzly-bear in a cage?
Is there a mad, valorous fever tearing along like a locomotive from your big toe to the tip of your thumb?
If there is, you are all right yet, Jim,—
You are a hero in the raw.
Go straightway to Rutherford Birchard Hayes, and tell him to give you
Ten thousand National troops; and then
Let you hurry, at their head,
Hell-bent for Maine, and
Take possession of the rebellious Province, in the name of the
Nation.
Fight it out on that line, Jim, if it takes you all winter and all summer;
And we swear to you, Jim Blaine, by the great pines that sway on the margin of the Kennebec,
That we will have Grant appoint you Military Governor of that insurrectionary Province for the balance of your natural life.
The Nation will not be ungrateful, Jim Blaine.

Okolona.

Okolona (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.).

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The Electoral vote will be opened and counted by the President of the Senate (a Republican), as the Constitution provides; and any interference with the exercise of the above powers relating thereto, either by Congress or other parties, must be held as revolutionary, and will be so regarded and treated by the Government.—*Washington (D. C.) Republican.*

The President of the Senate has no right to open and count the Electoral vote;
The Constitution cannot be
Turned,
Tortured, or
Twisted
Into justifying his claim to the right;
And the *Republican* knows it;
And the Republican party knows it;
Yet the claim will be made,
And it is telegraphed that Hayes says he will back up the claim with needle-guns if need be.
Well, our Confederate Brigadiers and their backers,
In Congress and out of it,
Will have the opening and counting of the Electoral vote in their own hands;
And the President of the Senate,
And that fellow Hayes,
May just as well make up their minds to bob their heads in confirmation of the Democratic decree.
They will run their throats into the loop of a rope if they trot out their needle-guns,
And no mistake.

1880—THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

There is a growing belief that our form of government—
Our System of Confederation—
Will undergo a crucial test before the close of the year that begins at 12 o'clock to-night.
If defeated by the Democracy,
The Republican party proposes to repeat the swindle of 1876.
This being the case,—
And the Republican managers recklessly boast and brag that it is the case,—
The Democracy should prepare for a campaign of blood and tumult;
They should form State-Sovereignty Leagues in every city, town, hamlet, and precinct in the Union;
These Leagues should arm and equip themselves for any emergency,
And be prepared to see that every Electoral vote is counted as cast.
Congress should handicap the army-appropriations with such rigid restrictions that Sherman, Sheridan, and their fellow shoulder-strappers will find themselves powerless for evil in case of a Radical rebellion.
If the Stalwarts are defeated,—
As they will be defeated,—
And refuse to surrender the power they hold by fraud,—
As they will refuse,—
They will be put down by Democratic bayonets and swords.
There will be
No trifling,
No hesitation,
No parley.
The very moment that they begin to show their teeth,
They will be dispersed by Democratic bullets,
And their leaders will be led out and hanged as traitors to the country.

Singular Letter from a Would-Be Suicide.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—In Greenwood Cemetery was found to-day a well-dressed young German, reclining upon a grassy knoll, suffering from a wound in his left breast. Blood was flowing freely from the wound, and close by lay a large revolver. The man would answer no questions. When Dr. Plympton approached with his case of instruments the would-be suicide defiantly raised both his hands and feet to keep the doctor off. The policemen, however, held him firmly to the ground while Dr. Plympton examined the wound. The bullet had passed close to the heart, and probably lodged in the left lung. When the doctor arose from making the examination the German looked up and said: "In the heart?" "No," said Dr. Plympton; "not in the heart." "Oh, the devil!" said the German. On him was found the following unique letter to the Coroner:

"DEAR SIR: Particulars about me will be found at the German Consulate-General, New York. Shut up my business here entirely, and retire from this degrading competition to give to others more chance. Disgusted of this crude life and society. Think it below my dignity to hunt any longer for the dollar, and to live under this abject money-slavery. Like old Sitting Bull, tired to live among the liars, hypocrites, tramps, dog-souls, and all the other blessings of our so-called modern civilization, where a man of principle cannot live according to his moral conscience, I sail off for the land where no money is needed, and where all the longing of the soul for a higher and nobler life might be fulfilled. Being opposed from principle to heavy and unjust export taxes, and not wishing to rob my relatives for the benefit of the undertaker, I wish my body disposed of in the most simple and cheap manner. I don't care for ceremonies. Box or no box, holy or unholy ground,—would prefer burning. Watch, about $20.50 in money in trunk, keys on my body, right breast pocket. All my affairs are completely ordered in the last fourteen days. I would ask you and the newspaper men, as gentlemen, not to publish my full name. In the last fourteen years fate was always against me. For my best and selfish actions I have been fearfully beaten, so that all my moral ambition has been completely crushed. I go, calm and without any passion and fear, to the unknown shore, whatever it might be, wherever my spirit might be drawn by its affinities. "G. P."

THE SCRIPTURE SYNONYM FOR CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—All should be deeply grateful that the vexed question of the significance of the name Chicago is finally set at rest. The idea that it was synonymous with Skunk-town was revolting to the fastidious, and the argument by which that definition was established for a time was not at all satisfactory to the philologist or to the student of Scripture history and Indian tradition. Now we admit that in the native dialect Shicag meant strong, and was applied to skunks, onions, grizzly bears, Niagara Falls, or anything that to any sense expresses great power. The French spelled it Chicag, for they pronounce ch as the English pronounce sh. But when we recollect that the Indians were the lost tribes of Israel, that their language was derived from the original Hebrew, with such variations and provincialisms as 4,000 years of illiteracy would engraft upon it, we see the striking similarity between this word and the primitive Hebrew name Samson; it is also very similar to the name Goliath; both of which names were, as all know, spelled in a variety of ways, and so susceptible of great modifications in the course of a few thousand years' transmission from father to son by mere oral tradition, where there were no writings to keep the bearings. Something like a century before John Forsyth's deed an Indian Chief named Chicagou wrote to France from here, and so got into a European history. As he and his ancestors had been so long illiterate, it is by no means probable that he was extremely particular in the selection of his letters; if he had been he would have spelled his name with an "S" instead of a "C." Thus it appeared quite satisfactory that his name was Samson or Goliath, and this stream was known as Samson's Creek or Goliath's Harbor. The merest tyro in Indian habits knows that this is the most natural thing in the world. Volume 7 of the United States Statutes at Large is full of Indian treaties in which appears the universal practice. In one treaty Cornplanters Creek is reserved to the Senecas. Cornplanter was a Chief, and the creek is now known to the world as Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. Willmettes Village then spelt Ouilmette, is well known in the vicinity of Chicago. Topennebee's band meant a half independent tribe of Pottawatomies of which Topennebee was a headman or Chief. These are examples.

E. M. Haines came up like an iconclast, and smashed all this logic by the convincing argument that a lot of illiterate Frenchmen and savage Indians could not reduce the Indian sounds to English letters so that at a distance of 200 years nice distinctions of signification could easily be traced. He illustrated by Bullbony Grove, supposed to be named from the mastodon skeletons found around the place of old Bourbonais' slaughter-house, though since free schools have been introduced it has been discovered that, pronounced Bourbony, the old man's name was mistaken by the illiterate for Bullbony, and hence a physical fact was misunderstood. Haines nails it by showing that the Indian village on the site of Peoria was known to the Indians 200 years ago as Chicagou, or Crevecoeur; and as the latter name in French means broken-heart, he says its alternative means broken-heart also. By this we, too, might have been misled if in our search after history we had overlooked Scott's novels, but having real "Quentin Durward" we know that Crevecoeur was a rough old fighter in the time of Louis XI. without a crack in his heart, if he had one, so that we can't translate that into English, nor obtain the slightest clew to the meaning of Chicago from the fact that the names Chicago and Crevecoeur were used alternatively; though any one must see at a glance that it proves conclusively that the Indians who named that village had read Scott's novels; and incidentally it supported our theory that Chicago means something like Samson or Goliath, for Crevecoeur was a hard fighter.

John Forsyth's deed in THE TRIBUNE of the 3d is conclusive. He says himself in his introduction: "The meaning of the word Chicagou, as defined in the Indian deed following, is conclusive that in its application to the Chicagou Creek it means garlic." Then John furnishes a deed a column and a half long, dated in 1773, in which one of the bounds is as follows: "Thence up the Illinois River by the several courses thereof to Chicagou or Garlick Creek." What better evidence could be found? All must admit that it is conclusive. But it forces on us the fact that we of the present are derelict in our duty to posterity; that the Historical Society must be up and doing or much valuable history will be lost. The original vernacular is fast passing into oblivion. The original deeds which were monuments to tie eras in our language together were destroyed in the great fire, and a century hence, if history is not now written up, questions will rise on every corner exciting as deep solicitude and anxious though uncertain study as the question on Chicago's translation, never till now conclusively settled.

In the deed to E. L. Sherman, who subdivided south of Sixteenth street and east of Michigan avenue, one of the boundaries is as follows: Bounded on the north by Sixteenth, or Old street. Here is conclusive evidence that in Chicago in 1856 sixteen was considered old. Another deed of later date bounds land on Wahpanseh, or Thirty-seventh street. Here is conclusive evidence of Indian skill at figures. Wah-pan evidently meant thirty, and seh meant seventh. A hundred other instances could be given (as Kankakee, or South Park avenue), that appear at every turn. This is enough to show the duty of all who love the truth of history.

PHILOLOGIST.

Lord Fermoy's Assailant Sentenced.

Manchester (Eng.) Guardian, Dec. 19.

At the winter Assizes at Limerick on Wednesday, before Mr. Baron Dowse, John O'Shea was arraigned for a felonious assault upon Lord Fermoy. The prisoner pleaded guilty.

Lord Fermoy said that at the time of the assault he was just walking into the club, when he felt a violent blow, and was knocked down on his hands and knees, and was insensible for a few minutes. He received the blow on the back of his head.

Mr. Montford Gavan, an officer of the Ninety-fourth Regiment, was on the steps of the club and saw the assault, which was made by the man in the dock striking Lord Fermoy from behind with a formidable stick. The blow seemed to be delivered with as much force as the prisoner was able to put into it. The man said he had done it because he was turned out of his house and home when his people had been living there for so long a time.

Lord Fermoy—I do not wish to mention the reason for this assault, as he has pleaded guilty. But I wish to say that he was not evicted from his house. The rent was £2 a year, and he got £20 and three years' rent which he owed for leaving.

The prisoner—I wish you to hear one word from me. At the time I was served with the notice to quit I owed no rent. I paid it on the 25th of September, and six months' rent would not be due till March. My father and three fathers before him had possession of the place, and not one of us was ever served with a notice to quit up to that time. I am guilty, my Lord, and that was the provocation that made me do it—going homeless through the world. It was my father's dying word to me always to hold possession.

Mr. Baron Dowse: It is as well for you to say nothing about that or to be giving your reasons for violating the law. You have pleaded guilty to this assault. I am not sure that the Crown might not have charged you with intent and made it a felony—I will not say perhaps murder, but certainly a very serious offense, which might subject you to a very long term of penal servitude. Under the statute under which you are indicted the Court can send you to penal servitude for five years. This was a very serious offense, committed in the open day, in the open street, in the City of Limerick, and it might have had a very serious result. The sentence of the Court is that you be sent to penal servitude for five years. I hope that will be a lesson to other people who are likely to have recourse to violence to redress what they consider injuries, whether real or not.

THE HOT SPRINGS.

Gen. Coburn, a Member of the Commission, Has Something to Say Regarding the Charges Brought Against the Clerk, A. M. Morgan, of Massachusetts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—Speaking of the charges filed against the Chief Clerk of the Hot Springs Commission, mention of which was made in the Washington dispatches this morning, Gen. John Coburn, a member of the Commission, said this afternoon that he could not make a statement of the matter now in justice to all concerned, for the reason that the matter would probably be investigated by proper authorities, and, further, because the Commission was not agreed upon the matter themselves. A few days before the conclusion of their labors, he said, J. J. Sumpter filed the charges specifying numerous corrupt acts on the part of the Clerk, a Mr. Morgan, of Massachusetts. He (Coburn) favored an investigation, but his colleagues, Messrs. Cragin and Sterns, thought the time left them too limited, and so the matter was referred to the Secretary of the Interior. As to the foundation of the charges, Gen. Coburn said he had not a bit of evidence to sustain them, but thought the Commission should have investigated. Sumpter had a claim before the Commission, and the property for which he and his family hold certificates, entitling them to purchase, is appraised at over $15,000, the second largest appraisement made by the Commissioners; the largest was over $21,000, to Gaines; the third over $15,000, to Hall; and the fourth over $11,000, to Rector. These were the four largest claimants to the Territory. It must be borne in mind that the Commissioners were simply to report who were entitled to purchase the land, and appraise the value of it. Sumpter, as well as many others in Hot Springs, is interested in overthrowing the work of the Commission, there being a general sentiment there that the Government should sell the property for a merely nominal sum, and not charge the appraisement fixed by the Commissioners. Efforts have been made by some newspapers, pretending respectability, to show that the Commissioners were bound to act under the Town-Site law, when, in fact, the law organizing the Commission specifically says they shall not only appraise the land but the buildings.

"Father Ignatius" Deserted.

London Daily News.

Father Ignatius has become almost as much of a solitary as St. Simon Stylities himself. His monastery had until lately the presence of a divine known as Father Dunston, but Father Dunston has lately severed his connection with Father Ignatius, and has gone over to the Church of Rome. This secession had a remarkable effect on the community, which had until then remained faithful to Father Ignatius. The whole community, it is stated, took itself off. It is not necessary, however, that our readers should form a mental picture for themselves of a vast secession or pilgrimage, an imposing departure for a new Plymouth Rock. The whole community, according to the account we have received, did indeed abandon Father Ignatius, but then the community, we read, consisted of only three novices. Father Ignatius is now, it would appear, left alone with five choir boys. There is a passage in the writings of a once popular poet who sang of South Africa in which, describing the delights of solitude, he spoke of himself as loving to ride, "Far, far, in the desert, with the silent Bush-boy alone by my side." This was held to be a very impressive illustration of solitude. It would seem to us that an image nearly as solemn and austere may be conjured up by thinking of Father Ignatius in his monastery, with his silent choir boys alone by his side. An English traveler in an American Western State was once shown a lonely house, which he was told was occupied by "a new religion." He asked how many worshipers the faith boasted, and was told it once had five, but then had only three. These, however, were full-grown believers, so that it had some advantage in point of support over Father Ignatius' monastery.

Dead-Sea Bathing.

New York Herald.

Gen. Noyes, our Minister to France, has been visiting Palestine, and the foreign mails report that a member of his family came near drowning while bathing in the Dead Sea, and was rescued with great difficulty. Considering that three or four parts of Dead Sea water on evaporation yield one part of solid matter, and that a bather standing erect rises breast high above the surface, it must require extraordinary ingenuity even for a Yankee to drown in the Dead Sea who preserves presence of mind enough to abstain from reversing the natural position of his head and his feet. The most serious danger consists in strangulation by swallowing the strong brine. The density of the water in the Great Salt Lake in Utah is not so great. A bather standing erect in it does not rise so high in the air. The southern end of that lake has been a favorit resort for excursion parties from the Mormon Capital for thirty years, but we believe no fatal accident has ever occurred there.

MEDICAL.

HALL'S BALSAM

Cures Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night-sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. It is only necessary to have the right remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy. DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, for this benign specific will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE.

The Most Powerful Healing Agent ever Discovered.

Henry's Carbolic Salve cures the worst sores.
Henry's Carbolic Salve allays the pain of burns.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures all eruptions.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals pimples and blotches.
Henry's Carbolic Salve will cure cuts and bruises.

Ask for Henry's, and Take No Other.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Sole Proprietors, 24 College Place, New York.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

We, the undersigned, have by mutual consent this day dissolved partnership which heretofore existed between HENRY SCHERER and CHARLES LANGE, known as H. SCHERER & LANGE, and the business will be carried on by HENRY SCHERER, who is hereby authorized to pay all debts and collect all outstanding money. HENRY SCHERER. CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 7, 1880. CHARLES LANGE.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between S. G. ISRAEL and R. B. ISRAEL, of Chicago, Illinois, under the firm name of ISRAEL & SON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. STEPHEN G. ISRAEL. Chicago, Jan. 3, 1880. RICHARD B. ISRAEL.

NOTICE.

CUSTOM HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL., COLLECTOR'S Office, Jan. 7, 1880.—Pursuant to the authority contained in Sec. 3,059 Rev. Stats. U. S., the undersigned hereby gives notice that he will, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1880, At 10 o'clock a. m., at the north door of the Custom-House, Arcade court, in the City of Chicago, Ill., sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash: One gray mare, one phaeton, and one harness valued at $165, the same having been smuggled into the United States in violation of the Customs laws thereof, and become forfeited to the United States. WM. HENRY SMITH, Collector of Customs.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Transportation.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 31, 1879.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, on the 2d day of February, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the transportation of Military Stores, etc., on the following described routes in the Department of Dakota, during the year commencing April 1st, 1880, and ending March 31, 1881:

1.—WAGON TRANSPORTATION, ON "ROUTE IN MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA"—from and to stations in the State of Minnesota and Territory of Dakota, subject to the conditions contained in form of contract for that service.

2.—WAGON TRANSPORTATION, ON "ROUTE IN MONTANA"—from and to stations in the Territory of Montana, in accordance with conditions contained in form of contract for that service.

3.—ON MISSOURI AND YELLOWSTONE RIVERS—(combined service between Yankton, D. T., and Fort Benton, M. T., and posts or stations on the Missouri River, between said places, from the 20th of March to the 10th of November, 1880, and from Yankton and Bismarck, D. T., through to Fort Keogh and Big Horn Depot, M. T., and between Fort Keogh and Big Horn Depot on the Yellowstone River, from and between April 1st, and September 15th, 1880, subject to the conditions contained in the form of contract for that service. Proposals for the river route will be made for the combined service, and should specify a rate PER MILE, for each officer, enlisted man or employe and animal, and for 100 POUNDS per 100 MILES for military stores for the whole route. No rates varying with the distance will be entertained.

4.—FERRIAGE between Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., and Bismarck, D. T., and between said Fort and Ferry Landing opposite thereto; subject to the conditions contained in the form of contract for that service.

Each proposal must be in triplicate, separate for each route, and accompanied by a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000)—except for ferriage service—executed strictly in accordance with the printed instructions, and upon the blank form—furnished under this advertisement, guaranteeing that the party making the proposal shall not withdraw the same within sixty days from the date announced for opening them, and that if said proposal is accepted and a contract for the service bid for awarded thereunder, he will, within ten days after being notified of the award (provided such notification be made within the sixty days above mentioned), accept the same and furnish good and sufficient security at once, in the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) for the faithful performance of the contract. For the ferriage service—the bond accompanying the bid will be for one thousand dollars ($1,000), and the successful bidder will be required to furnish bonds in the sum of three thousand dollars ($3,000) for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

In the case of river transportation, bidders must submit a list of boats, giving name, tonnage, age, &c., with which they expect to perform the service.

Blank forms of proposal, bond and contracts; also a table of distances on the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, together with a statement of shipments made on said rivers; and an estimate of the quantities transported on the wagon route, during the season of 1879, to be used as a basis in determining the lowest bid, may be had on application to this office, or to the office of the Quartermaster's Department at Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Omaha, Neb., Bismarck, D. T., Yankton, D. T., or Helena, M. T.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Transportation on Route in Minnesota and Dakota," "Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers," &c., as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Department Commander.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, Deputy Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.

CITY OF WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

To Bridge Builders and Contractors.

Tenders for the construction of a combined Railway and Traffic Bridge across the Red River at Winnipeg, Manitoba, will be received by the undersigned until 21st January, 1880. The Bridge will be about 800 feet long, with stone piers and abutments, or on iron screw piles (the former preferred), and will have a draw or swing opening, at the navigable channel of the river.

The superstructure is to be iron; and the work is to be commenced immediately on the awarding of the contract.

The tenders are to be accompanied by plans and specifications, which are subject to the approval of the Government Engineer.

The City Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned at his Office in Winnipeg, Manitoba. E. W. JARVIS, City Bridge Engineer.

Winnipeg, 30th December, 1879.

LEGAL.

MASTER'S SALE.

United States of America: In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois—In Chancery.

James F. Secor and William Tracy vs. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, and others. Original Bill.

Edward Weston, Henry G. De Forrest, Robert C. Martin, John H. Jacquelin, and Henry De Coppet vs. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, and others. Cross Bill.

Joseph T. Thomas, Robert C. Martin, John H. Jacquelin, and Henry De Coppet vs. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, and others. Cross Bill.

George J. Forrest vs. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, and others. Cross Bill.

In pursuance of a decree of the said Court, entered in the above entitled cause on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1879, I, Henry W. Bishop, Master in Chancery of the said Court, will sell to the highest and best bidder, at public auction at the west front door of the National Life-Insurance Company Building, 157 to 163 La Salle-st., in the City of Chicago, Illinois, as directed in said decree, and as a unit, and in one parcel, and subject as hereinafter mentioned and as recited in said decree, on Tuesday, the twentieth (20th) day of January, A. D. 1880, at eleven (11) o'clock in the forenoon of said last-named day, the premises and property mentioned and described in said decree, and in the mortgages therein referred to, as follows, to wit: All and singular the said railroad of the said Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, situated, lying, and being in the State of Illinois, and extending from the City of Peoria to the west line of the State of Indiana, passing into or through the Counties of Peoria, Tazewell, Woodford, McLean, Livingston, Ford, and Iroquois, the western terminus being within the City of Peoria, and the eastern terminus being at the eastern boundary of the State of Illinois, where the said railroad connects with the Toledo, Logansport & Burlington Railway in the State of Indiana, the length thereof being as near as may be one hundred and ten (110) miles, including all the railways, ways, and rights of way, depot grounds, and other lands; all tracts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and other structures; all depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, wood-houses, and other buildings, and all machine-shops and other shops, held or acquired for use in connection with the said railway or the business thereof; and including, also, all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling-stock or equipment, and all machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and materials for constructing, operating, repairing, or replacing the said railway, or any part thereof, or any of its equipments or appurtenances, and also all franchises connected with or relating to the said railway, or the construction, maintenance, or use thereof, and all the property, franchises, rights, and things of whatever name or nature, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversions, remainders, tolls, incomes, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and, also, all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, of, in, and to the same, and any and every part thereof, with the appurtenances, and the said Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company's railroad tracks, lands, grounds, buildings, and property constructed and situated in the State of Illinois, commencing at the Town of Warsaw, at the Mississippi River, and running thence eastward to the Illinois River, at Peoria, Illinois, together with the road-bed and tracks, sidings and branches, lands, stations, and shops, cars, engines, tools and machinery, and all rights, credits, and franchises of the said Company, including, and meaning to include, all the property, real and personal, of the said Company.

The said above described property being, and being intended to be, all and singular the said railroad of the said Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, as described in the mortgages or trust deeds hereinabove recited, and including the branch railroad from La Harpe to Lomax Station, in the County of Henderson, and all the right, title, and interest of the said Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company in and to any and all lands, depots and depot grounds, tracks, side-tracks, and other property and appurtenances situate in the City of Burlington, in the State of Iowa, including the rights of way, the road-bed, superstructures, buildings, shops, and all stations and lands, and all the fixtures and structures thereon, of whatever names and natures, used and to be used in operating said railroad, and all tools, implements, cars, engines, and rolling-stock and equipments belonging to said Railway Company, and all supplies and material provided by said Company, or the Receiver thereof, to be used in operating said railroad, and all moneys, choses in action, contracts, agreements, property, real and personal, acquired or held by the Receiver, together with all corporate franchises of said Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, including all the franchises of all the corporations of which said railway had been composed by consolidation or otherwise.

But said sale will be made subject, nevertheless, to the rights and equities, if any such there be, of all persons or corporations claiming, or to claim, any right, title, interest, or lien in, to or upon the lands, tenements, and real estate of the said Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, situate in Burlington, in the State of Iowa, under or by virtue of a certain mortgage or trust-deed made by said last-named Company to William H. Osborn and William Tracy, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1872, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Des Moines County, in the State of Iowa, on or about the 21st day of October, 1873; and subject also to the prior lien of the mortgage made by the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad Company to William H. Osborn and J. Newton Perkins, Trustees, bearing date March 11, 1857, on the property in said mortgage described as a security for 416 bonds of $1,000 each, now outstanding; and subject also to an agreement between the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad Company and the Illinois Central Railroad Company, dated the 11th of March, 1857, as modified and extended in the decree herein; and subject also to the rights and interests of Hiram Thornton in the right of way of the branch railroad between Hamilton and Warsaw.

The said mortgaged property will be sold absolutely, and without the privilege of redemption, and free, clear, and discharged of and from all contracts, leases, and agreements made by the said Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company with any person or corporation since the execution and delivery of any of the said mortgages or trust deeds hereinabove set forth.

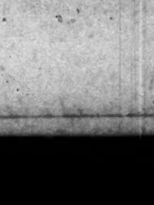
Said sale will also be made subject to all sums legally due for taxes, which are an absolute legal lien upon the property of the said Company prior to said mortgages.

The terms of such sale will be as follows: The sum of fifty thousand dollars to be paid in cash to the said Master in Chancery by any approved bidder at the time of the sale, the remainder of such bid to be paid upon the confirmation of the sale by the court as it may then determine, either in cash or in the bonds of the said Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, as provided in said decree.

For any information in regard to the said property, and the terms and conditions of sale, reference is hereby made to the decree on file in the said cause.

HENRY W. BISHOP, Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Dated Chicago, December 12, A. D. 1879.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

EDUCATIONAL.

BOURNIQUE'S SCHOOLS FOR DANCING, WEST SIDE—504 and 506 West Madison-st., SOUTH SIDE—128 and 130 Twenty-fourth-st. Classes for Ladies, Children, and Gentlemen. New Term commences second week in January, 1880. For particulars send for Circular.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, Pa. Reopens Jan 7. Civil Engineering Chemistry, Classics, and English. Degrees conferred. COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't.

HOTELS.

CARROLLTON HOTEL, Baltimore, Light, and German-sts., Baltimore, Md. Rates reduced to $3 and $2.50 per day, according to location of rooms. Extra charges for parlors, baths, and double rooms, according to size. The most convenient and latest-built hotel in the city. Elevator runs continuously to all the floors. All lines of city passenger-cars pass the doors. F. W. COLEMAN, Manager, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 16, 1879.

FLORIDA.

St. James Hotel, Jacksonville. TWELFTH SEASON. This favorite house is now open for the season. Passenger elevator, gas, and other conveniences usual in Northern hotels. Address, by mail or telegraph, J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Day Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	§ 9:00 p m	† 7:00 a m
bMarquette Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
aLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	* 9:30 a m	* 4:05 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 1:50 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:35 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a m	* 7:05 a m
Omaha Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 p m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:30 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st. and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	*10:30 a m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Iowa Express	* 5:00 p m	* 7:45 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:20 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Fast Mail (daily)	§10:10 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas City Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 8:00 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk — Fast Expr's	* 9:00 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk — Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Pekin & Peoria Express	*12:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 8:00 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:40 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 9:30 a m
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 8:50 p m	* 6:45 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Tolono Passenger	* 4:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Tolono only.
bOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:30 a m
Night Express	‡*9:10 p m	*‡7:20 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	† 9:10 p m	‡ 6:00 a m

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	* 7:05 p m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*†10:20 p m	‡ 5:40 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 8:35 a m	* 4:20 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:35 a m

MEDICAL.

NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago. Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

DR. FORCAY, Late of New York City, Regularly educated, legally qualified. Treats all Chronic Diseases. Specialty—Syphilis, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases. Consultation free and confidential. Medicines furnished at office. Hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. 580 Wabash-av. Send to stamp for pamphlet.

A CARD. To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

BRENTANO.

He Recovers $50 Damages in His Libel Suit.

Michaelis Escapes but the Publishing Company Is Stuck.

Mr. Ernst Prussing and Mr. Ashton Exchange Compliments.

Lawyer Heap Sails into Brentano in Ferocious Style.

Gen. Stiles Succeeds in Moving the Audience to Frequent Laughter.

The Brentano-Michaelis libel suit was on again yesterday morning before Judge Moran, and again was there a discussion of the plaintiff's alleged-to-be-worth $12,000 character,—the subject of the aspersions on which the suit is built.

Dr. Edouard Frederich, a newspaper man, testified for the defense that he wrote the *Freie Presse* articles of Aug. 2 and Aug. 14, 1878,—the ones which rubbed the alleged libel in, so to speak,—that he wrote them of his own notion, and that they went in without being submitted to Michaelis. Brentano's reputation was bad.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER

was put on by the defense, and testified that Brentano's reputation at the time of the alleged libel "was not good."

"What do you mean when you say it was not good?" asked Mr. Ashton, on the cross-examination.

"It was bad, I mean," replied the witness, while a general snicker swept through the room.

"In what way?"

"Mr. Brentano always attacked people with or without provocation, and always created trouble and strife."

Further on, the witness said he had heard Frank Linsenbarth, Emil Dietzsch, Frederick Baumann, Herman Guck, the German historian, Fred Hecker, another historian, and Fred Kapp, still another historian, say that Brentano's reputation was bad. Witness and Brentano were not very good friends. It might be construed that they were bitter personal enemies, though he didn't recollect that Brentano defeated him for the Swiss mission.

Mr. Ashton tried to get in on the witness' connection with the State Savings, but the Court held that the proposed inquiries could subserve no good purpose. The remainder of the witness' testimony was to the effect that he had not spoken with Brentano since 1862, and that he was interested in the *Freie Presse* to the extent of five shares of stock.

CASPAR BUTZ,

ex-City Clerk, testified that he had known Brentano for twenty-nine or thirty years, and he was sorry to state that his character was not a very good one.

On the cross-examination, Mr. Butz admitted that he and Brentano were not good friends.

"Wrote an article against President Lincoln once, didn't you?"

"Oh, now," objected Stiles.

Mr. Ashton said he proposed to show that Butz wrote the article and that Brentano called him to account for it, when the Court said it made no difference how the feeling arose, provided there was one.

After a brief suspension, to allow Judge Moran to attend a meeting of the Judges in Judge Rogers' room, the defense put on one Degenhardt, and Peter Hand, who testified that Brentano's character wasn't very good. The latter was asked if he was the man that asked Gen. Grant to subscribe during the Grant reception, and, amidst considerable laughter, admitted that he was.

A MAN NAMED RHEINHARDT,

who figured on an affidavit in the Van Hollen-Vocke business, swore to Brentano's reputation being bad. In explaining his business, witness said he was a capitalist.

"Ha," grinned Ashton, "I like to look at a capitalist. How long have you been one?"

"For the last six months," said the witness.

William Greiner, who testified that Brentano's character wasn't very good, turned out to have been on the panel of the jury, and to have been excused by Mr. Ashton. Apropos of which Gen. Stiles remarked that Mr. Ashton evidently did a wise thing.

The defense permanently rested here, and the other side put on ex-Ald. Rosenberg, who was merely able to state that up to the time of the publication he had never heard anything against Brentano.

WASH HESING

then took the stand, and testified that he had never heard a word against Brentano's reputation, either in 1878 or prior thereto. His reputation was good.

"Did you ever hear your father give his opinion against him?" asked Stiles.

"I never heard him say a word against him. He said Brentano's reputation was good."

"Did you ever hear your father say that he broke open the safe in his office?"

"No, sir."

"How well are you acquainted with your father?"

"That I refuse to answer. It is too silly a question to answer."

"We will assume that the witness knows his father," observed the Court, and the witness was allowed to go on and state that newspaper publications reflecting on people's characters had little effect upon him, Gen. Stiles observing that he was glad to hear this, though Mr. Brentano appeared to feel differently about it and to think he had been abused.

THE HON. E. B. WASHBURNE

testified that he had known Mr. Brentano since 1854, but had never known him very much, and had never heard anything against him. As Mr. Washburne left the stand, Gen. Stiles advised Mr. Ashton that if he had any more distinguished citizens (no disrespect to Mr. Washburne), who knew so little as he did, he ought to bring them forward without delay. The purpose, he added, was perfectly obvious.

ELLIOTT ANTHONY

took the stand and testified that he considered Brentano's reputation good. The cross-examination was a combination of the tedious and the amusing. As a politician, the witness had heard him talked about, though he had never heard of his integrity as a man being impugned.

"That is," put in Stiles, who is always at home with a brother lawyer, "a man has one character as a politician, and another as a man."

"I have found from my experience——"

"You musn't relate your experience," chuckled Stiles. "This isn't an experience meeting." [Laughter.]

In conclusion, Mr. Anthony said he had never inquired as to the truth of the charge that Brentano rented his premises on La Salle street for illegal purposes. If it was true, it would relate to his character as a man.

Ex-Mayor Heath didn't remember ever hearing Brentano's character called in question.

Ex-Mayor Colvin observed that Brentano had a petulent disposition, but he hadn't any doubt of his being an honest man.

WILLIAM LOEB

gave Brentano a good character, and was then gridironed with regard to No. 55 La Salle street, which he admitted renting in the spring of 1878 to "Mrs. Brown," without knowing her business. He had seen it charged in a certain newspaper that the house was a house of ill-fame, but Brentano knew nothing about it, as witness had charge of it and rented it during his absence.

"Didn't you ask that woman what she was going to use her house for?" inquired Stiles.

"She said a boarding-house for gentlemen." [Smiles.]

"Don't you know there are no men boarding there,—that it is a sleeping-house?"

"Know nothing about it; never went into it."

Gen. Stiles apparently thought it unprofitable to pursue so delicate a subject any further.

Col. Tom Shirley testified to Brentano's good character. That is, he had never heard anything against him, except political talk. Brentano sued a client of his once for libel, and got a judgment, but he didn't remember the amount of it. His clients were Becker, Robyn, and another man.

A. C. Story, George C. Clarke, John H. Dimmock, Julius Kirchoff, and a contractor by the name of Morse gave Brentano a good character, and the Court decided that this sort of testimony had gone far enough.

MR. ASHTON

briefly stated the complainant's case to the jury, commenting on the libel as a vile and cruel one, without provocation, reason, or cause, and for which the defense had set up nothing in mitigation, but had admitted its publication and its untruth. In spite of all this, there had never been any retraction. He then proceeded to cite some general propositions of law on the subject of libel, when the Court remarked that he thought there was no occasion for that, the defense having admitted the matter published, and the only attempted defense being want of character. Mr. Ashton therefore contented himself with the reading of an Illinois case, emphasizing the question of exemplary and compensatory damages.

ARNOLD HEAP,

who is laboring-oar in this case to Gen. Stiles, began the talking for the defense. He alluded to Brentano without stint as the Benedict Arnold of Germany, who had been accused of making overtures to his country's enemies, and who had finally come to America as a fugitive from justice. He then briefly traced his transitions from law to journalism and politics, and finally got to that point where he could denounce the present libel suit as a malicious attempt to squeeze Michaelis, his old enemy, who never wrote the alleged libel. Mr. Heap became very personal as he went on. Turning to Mr. Brentano, he shook his finger at him, called him Lorenz, and twitted him with having lost every German friend on the North Side he had ever had. Even Vocke, who had put him in Congress, had been made to feel his base ingratitude. As a newspaper editor, he had libeled his enemies in the vilest manner possible, and now, when attacked himself, was the first man to rush into a court for damages. In him the Germans of the North Side saw the man who was responsible for many a ruined home, a blighted reputation, and a blasted character. Once before he had had a libel suit on his hands, when a German on the North Side named Robyn bought the ugliest dog he could find and publicly called him Brentano. The jury in that case decided that a man might call his dog what he pleased, and the suit was dismissed. He was known on the North Side as the "Rattlesnake," his teeth full of poison, his pen powerful in calumniation,—a man who had been shot at on the street for libel.

Mr. Heap came to a rather abrupt close by the Court calling time on him for adjournment until 2 o'clock.

Mr. Heap resumed his verbal flagellation of the complainant at 2 o'clock, when the Court announced himself ready for further business. He referred to Brentano's course from the commencement of the suit to the present time as a further evidence of his malice towards Michaelis, and then opened out on the subject of the character testimony introduced on both sides, lauding all that was unfavorable to Brentano and criticising all that was favorable. No attempt had been made to show up Michaelis as a man of bad character. All that had been shown against him was that the alleged libel was printed in his paper without his knowledge, and the jury could no more properly convict him than they could the printer's devil. Brentano's character having been proven to be notoriously bad, what damages could he claim? A verdict in his favor was equivalent to setting up the Prussian gag-law over the press of this country.

GEN. STILES TOOK THE FLOOR,

and began by remarking that the case didn't seem to him to be one that required much talk. In fact, he hadn't the slightest doubt that the jury would finally agree with him that it was a case that never ought to have been brought into court. Brentano, after scoring men year in and year out, right and left, ought to have taken his own medicine, and would have done so had he been as wise as he was full of fight. There was an old adage, very applicable in this connection, about a lawyer running his own case having a fool for his client. In this case the lawyer-complainant did the swearing, and his partner did the talking. It was curious to notice that all the testimony was against the theory that men could be damaged by newspaper articles. The defense hadn't produced a single witness who had read the alleged libelous articles. In order that the complainant could justly claim damages he must be shown to have had a character. What sort of a character, then, was he shown to have had?

Beginning back in Germany, he was charged with having been a traitor,—a charge which, if untrue, could have been met by placing him on the stand to contradict it. But he did not take the stand; and so he started out with the reputation of having been known as the Benedict Arnold of Germany. On the North Side there seemed to be an aspiration on the part of certain people, of whom Brentano was one, to lead the German people. His personal abuse of people was cruel and notorious, and his aspiration to be

A "GERMAN BOSS"

unbounded, and it was for fear of the political harm which he conceived the article might do him that he took offense at it. Michaelis supported him when he first ran for Congress. It occasionally became necessary for men who belonged to either of the two parties to support a man, however great a rascal he might be. There was no show of malice or vindictiveness on the part of Michaelis, who did not even write the article. All the malice, all the venom, was on the other side. In his affidavit Brentano wound up with the conclusion that he would be able to recover $12,500 damages. How did he like it now, to use Artemus Ward's expression, "as far as he had got"? [Laughter.] He was now in a position to take his own medicine, and the speaker was glad of it. While he regarded the press as an engine of tyranny, it was clear from this case that newspaper attacks in this region at least had little or no effect. Mayor Harrison, "the best Mayor Chicago ever had" [laughter], argued that the complainant's character was good for the reason that the people of North Chicago sent him to Congress. The Mayor apparently forgot, however, that later on they failed to send him back there. The reluctance of the witnesses to his good character was peculiarly noticeable. Men were lugged in for the mere purpose of impressing the jury with an idea of their dignity and importance, including the man who was reputed to have made Grant. [Laughter.] And the best of it all was, that none of them knew anything about him, except as a politician. How much had this man's character been damaged? When he ran the *Staats-Zeitung* he could abuse, and did abuse, better men than himself day after day. Now it was all changed, and the abused abuser wanted $12,500 to heal his wounds. "Do you think you'll get it?" continued the General, turning to Brentano. "No, sir. You bet your bottom dollar you won't." [Laughter.]

BRENTANO HAD PUT HIS CHARACTER UP TO BE EXAMINED,—

not by taking the stand, though. He had not even taken the stand to deny that he kept a house of prostitution at No. 55 La Salle street. It was a wise omission on his and his lawyer's part, for, had he gone on the stand, he would have been asked point blank if he did not rent his premises to Mrs. Brown for purposes of public prostitution.

The evidence in the case did not show whether Brentano took $12,500 from the Washington Ring or not. Brentano hadn't denied it, and the defense hadn't proved it. The charge was made in the Washington *Post* and the Chicago *Times*, but Brentano never sued either of those papers. It was well he didn't, for old Storey was a fighter. [Laughter.] What he did do was to sue a paper which had repeated the libel, if it was one. The publication was admitted by the defense, as well as the construction placed upon it by the complainant. Under the circumstances, it was fair that the German-American Publishing Company should pay him something for it. Michaelis, however, had nothing to do with the publication,—had had no trouble with Brentano,—and the jury could not properly award damages as against him. Three-fourths of the attacks on politicians were true anyway, and many of them regarded these newspaper attacks as a part of their stock in trade. Brentano ought to have felt complimented at the *Freie Presse* for keeping his name before the public. [Laughter.] He was willing to be a traitor to his country, a fighter, a guerrilla, a libeler, the owner of a house of prostitution, but he wouldn't get on the stand and lie, and there was some saving grace in him yet. [Laughter.] How much had he been damaged? How much of a character did he start with? How much of a character did he have now? Let the jury get out their pencils and figure. [Laughter.] As for himself, Gen. Stiles thought

A GOOD, HONEST NICKEL—

not a counterfeit, but an honest one made out of that Pennsylvania nickel mine which a Congressman sold to Congress—would be about all the damages Mr. Brentano could properly demand. [Laughter.]

The Court checked the further flow of words, and the General told Ashton to sail in.

In commencing, Ashton remarked that he had heard of the monkey business and the taffy game before, but he had never seen a better exemplification of those two institutions than in Gen. Stiles' little comedy before the jury. The General, in his opinion, had made a great mistake in life in choosing the law instead of setting up as

AN END-MAN IN A MINSTREL SHOW.

"You'd better turn around and tell that jury what you're fitted for," said Stiles, bringing down a general laugh.

Ashton, rather the worst for it, found relief in telling a story intended to illustrate the alleged fact that his opponent, with all his fun, had not touched upon the law or the facts in the case. The defense admitted the publication, and the only possible inference was that it was made to injure Brentano and his political prospects. And yet, unargumentative as Stiles' talk was, it must be followed up, for the fun, if fun it was, was received with bursts of applause from the coterie composed of Michaelis, Heap, Prussing, and Vocke, and might have had its effect. There was no proof to justify the outside talk about Brentano being a traitor, or about his renting his premises as a house of prostitution. The proof was that Brentano had nothing to do with the renting of the place. How did Gen. Stiles know that it was a house of prostitution? Was it by experience,—by an inspection of the holes in the doors? [Laughter.]

"Say what you please," put in Stiles. "Go ahead."

"I don't say whether you did or not. If you did, it's none of my business. If you didn't, you don't know anything about it." [Laughter.]

Further along, Ashton pleasantly alluded to Michaelis as a sneaking, crawling, cringing THING, who pleaded the baby act, and, to bolster-up his case, attacked the good character of the complainant. Having denounced Michaelis, he spoke for a while against newspapers in general, and reckless, sensational sheets like the *Freie Presse* in particular. Then he fell upon what he claimed to be the defense's only plank,—the attempt to impeach Brentano's character,—traversing all the opposing testimony on that point, and disposing of it all with the remark that all the witnesses were his personal enemies. Not the least vindictive among them was

GEORGE SCHNEIDER,

a man once connected with a concern known as the State Savings Institution, and remembered to-day by 13,000 sorrowing and defrauded depositors.

And right here occurred a little business not down on the program, but none the less interesting on that account. The materialistic Ernst Prussing, one of the constant attendants on the Michaelis side of the house, with his back very near to a very materialistic post, leaned forward in his chair at the mention of George Schneider's name, and hissed forth:

"You're a scoundrel."

"What do you say, sir," demanded Ashton, who heard the sibilant interruption, but failed to catch the precise words uttered.

"I say you're a rogue," ripped out Prussing, excitedly.

"You lie," yelled Ashton, his mad up.

"This must not be, gentlemen," said the Court, warningly.

"Gentlemen of the jury," Ashton went on, pointing his finger at his enemy near the post, "there is a specimen of the men that have been brought in here to attack the character of this plaintiff. Look at him."

Everybody was looking at him,—and at the Bailiff who had hastened to the post to rub him down and prevent any possible blood-letting.

"You know you lie about George Schneider," shouted Prussing, fretting under the imputation cast upon his friend and the grasp of the aforesaid Bailiff. "He was not connected with the bank after 1870."

"Address your remarks to me," said the Court to Mr. Ashton, not hearing Prussing's put-in.

"Gentlemen of the jury," continued Ashton, "you look at him. [They were looking at him, and so were Brentano, Michaelis, Vocke, Stiles, and everybody.] I didn't interrupt Gen. Stiles, or interfere with anything he said."

"It is always better in a lawsuit," said the Court, admonishingly, "for counsel to confine themselves to the evidence."

"I haven't traveled outside of the record," replied Ashton. "I have made no attack on the character of anybody here. If the shoe pinches, let them wear it. Nobody shall intimidate me. Mr. Brentano didn't interrupt Gen. Stiles or tell him he lied."

"He knew better," said Stiles, with his imperturbable coolness, at which a general laugh broke in on the stillness of the court-room.

Ashton, still looking daggers at Prussing, went on to say that the the "exhibition" they had just had only verified what he had been saying in regard to the class of men who had been brought in to attack the character of his client. If there was any one thing that ought to stamp this case and damn it, it was this very exhibition,—

THIS INDECENT ATTACK, THIS OUTRAGEOUS INSULT,

upon a lawyer engaged in the trial. Not a single man was brought in to attack the name of Brentano who was not a personal enemy of his,—human ghouls who delighted in blasting the fair reputations of their fellow-men. Damages, a poor remedy at best, was the only one that could be had against them.

Dismissing Prussing for the time-being, he went on to refer to the attack on Brentano's reputation involved in calling him a traitor. Again he asked why Steiner's father-in-law wasn't produced, and indulged in further pleasantry directed at the devoted head of Steiner's relative. Were the defense aware that the pages of history declared that Brentano was engaged in an uprising to pull down a monarchy and establish a republic? And yet they pretended to call him a traitor.

Gen. Stiles coolly remarked that he wasn't aware of any such thing.

Mr. Ashton snatched up a page of notes and began reading what purported to be a memorandum of certain statements put forth by one Weber, a Heidelberg historian.

"Chapter and page," put in Stiles.

"No chapter and page about it," retorted Ashton. "It's some of my notes."

"Is it history?"

"Yes."

"But it ain't in evidence?"

"Well, it's as much in evidence as anything you said." [Laughter.]

After working in all that Weber had to say with regard to Brentano's unselfish patriotism, Mr. Ashton went on to notice the assertion made by the defense that the plaintiff dared not sue the Washington *Post* and the Chicago *Times*, but, out of his malice for Michaelis, had brought suit against that individual. Why, Mr. Ashton triumphantly asked, did the defense not produce those papers and show that their statements were libelous?

"We didn't want to," replied Stiles.

"You couldn't," got back Ashton.

MICHAELIS,

continued Brentano's attorney, had, according to the testimony of the present city editor of his paper, ordered him (the c. e.) to write this article, though he now tried to crawl out of it and fasten it on that individual. And then, instead of making any retraction, he followed it up and rubbed it in. Of course there was no malice in that.

In winding up, Mr. Ashton referred once more to the "exhibition,"—too good capital to lose sight of,—and, before making his positively last appeal to the jury to give his client a verdict, again took occasion to pitch into irresponsible newspaper editors who slandered their fellow-men and then retreated behind some convenient cover. It was lawful to kill a dog, said he, but, unfortunately, it was unlawful to kill these hyenas. The only thing to do was to expose them to the detestation of mankind and to relegate them to the future punishment certainly awaiting them.

The Court proceeded, shortly after 5 o'clock, to instruct the jury. There was one set of instructions for the plaintiff, one for Michaelis, one for the publishing company, and one for both Michaelis and the company. They were quite full and eminently fair, covering all there is of the law of libel, and providing the jury with all possible directions as to the proper form of their verdict. Counsel agreed that the finding should be sealed and returned this morning, and the jury thereupon retired to their room to deliberate, while the parties to the case went their several ways.

It was noticeable that Mr. Ashton slipped out very soon after the delivery of the instructions. Prussing went out when the jury did, descended the stairs to the lower regions, and came back shortly afterwards puffing and blowing, demanding that "indicted County Commissioner," and announcing to his friends that he had a good mind to give him a thrashing anyhow, and now wished he had done so.

It is comforting to think that things so happened as to prevent a hostile meeting and a possible flow of one or the other's life-blood,—perhaps that of both.

THE VERDICT.

The jury manifested nothing like alacrity in coming to a decision, and the small audience of interested parties on the outside—sure that when a verdict was reached somebody would leak, notwithstanding the arrangement that it was to be sealed and not made known until this morning—grew dissatisfied and grumbled not a little at the painfully slow way in which events were shaping themselves. The defense affected to believe that the jury would assess nominal damages at anything from six cents to a quarter of a dollar, which they gleefully asserted was about the proper financial sizing-up of Brentano's reputation from a commercial standpoint. The result, while it hardly accorded with their expectations, was not altogether displeasing. The jury, after worrying over the question of damages for three or four hours, finally decided that the German Publishing Company could afford to pay $50 and costs for whatever fun it had had out of Brentano, and it was so recorded in their verdict, the substance of which, as expected, naturally leaked out when the twelve were released from custody and allowed to move on towards home. The result was not exactly what either side desired, although each was moderately loud in claiming it as a victory.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Girl Kills Her Father, and Then Herself.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 3.—There was one of the saddest and most terrible double tragedies ever known to this section at Lyons, Wayne County, this afternoon, and the melancholy romance clustering around the deadly deeds is strikingly peculiar. Between 1 and 2 o'clock Miss M. Frances Hovey, daughter of Hiram Hovey, one of the most promising merchants of Lyons, shot her father dead and then committed the deed which will terminate her own young life. She had been to the Post-Office and posted two letters,—one addressed to the wife of the Rev. William Manning, of Rochester, the other to the Rev. J. T. Brownell, her pastor at Lyons. From the office she went directly to her father's hat-store on Canal street, found the clerks and several persons in the store, and her father occupying a chair in the rear part. She walked up to him and caressed him fondly, as usual, placing her hands on his head as if to stroke tenderly away all traces of care. She conversed with her father, asking him gayly, "Do you want to go on a long journey?" and joyously heard an affirmative reply. She waited till the men and boys had left the store and gone home to dinner and elsewhere, and then, while still fondly caressing her loving and beloved parent, she took a pistol from her pocket behind his back, placed the muzzle opposit his right temple, and fired, lodging the bullet in his brain before her father even suspected anything else than idolizing fondness from her. He fell, and must have died within three seconds.

Shortly afterward one of Frankie's brothers came into the store with other persons, and found the corpse of the father. The brother noticed Frankie's muff in a chair near the remains and knew she must have been there. He went with others up-stairs to apartments over the store to find her. She lay in a pool of her own blood upon the floor. In her left hand she held a little toilet mirror, and in her right the fatal weapon she had used with such disastrous effects. She had reloaded the single-barreled pistol with which she shot her father, and had taken the mirror to be sure she might shoot herself in the same mortal spot. This she did. There was a small bullet-hole in her right temple, and it was easily ascertained that the little bullet had entered her brain. She cannot live till morning, and has been wholly unconscious from the first. She was a bright, lovely girl, 27 years old, and most highly esteemed for womanly virtues and gentleness of nature. Her father was 57 years old, and was one of the oldest residents and merchants of Lyons. Besides a widowed mother, one daughter and three sons survive. The tragic affair itself, aside from the sad sequel, has cast a gloom over this section. Miss Frankie Hovey, the suicide, was betrothed to Eugene Rains, brother of the State Senator from this district. Her father had opposed the match until he saw his daughter's permanent happiness concerned, then consented, and the wedding-day was set. They were to have been married to-day, and this fact probably fixed the date of the terrible deeds she committed. In October Eugene Rains committed suicide in a remote part of Louisiana, and ever since she learned of his death Frankie has seemed to regard her father's former opposition to the marriage as the cause of Eugene's suicide. This hallucination made her a recognized monomaniac, though her symptoms were not regarded as more serious than those of deeply disappointed love. She said, only a few days ago, she never wished to outlive her father, and never would. In the letter she wrote to her pastor before the tragedy to-day she conveyed the impression that it must appear to others that she was the cause of Eugene's death in some way. She wrote that her father had been always more than kind to her, and said she was his Christmas present, as she became his infant daughter Christmas Eve. "Father," she said, "is not to blame for my trouble," and added to her pastor: "Can you wonder, though, that I feel as if it were not myself who committed the terrible sin!" These significant words may have a bearing upon the suicidal insanity of both herself and her affianced husband.

Grant's Expenses in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Before the City of Philadelphia took any official action respecting the reception of Gen. Grant, the President of the Common Council was informed that if the city would receive Grant in its corporate capacity, two or three of Grant's personal friends would pay the expenses attending that reception. Upon that assurance, "the hospitalities of the City of Philadelphia" were tendered to Gen. Grant, and a reception upon a grand scale—planned by Mr. George W. Childs—was given him.

After the city had undertaken to receive Grant, it could not back down without dishonor because the "two or three personal friends of the General" failed to furnish the money to pay for the reception. In consequence, the city was forced to make an appropriation of $15,000 to pay for the entertainment given Grant. But, what is most singular of all is, the city has just paid out of its treasury $100 for music at the residence of Mr. George W. Childs on the evening of his dinner to Gen. Grant, Secor Robeson, Landaulet Williams, Gen. Belknap, and a few others, as the following true copy of a bill attests:

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1879.

By order of "Committee on Reception to Gen. Grant."

To Benjamin K. McClurg, Dr.

Services of McClurg's State Fencible Band rendered on Tuesday evening, 16th inst., by order of the City of Philadelphia, at Twenty-second and Walnut streets........$100

Wednesday evening, 17th December, at the residence of Mayor Stokley........ 150

As the reception and dinner to Gen. Grant given by Mr. G. W. Childs at his residence, Twenty-second and Walnut streets, and that of Mayor Stokley were private affairs, it hardly seems credible that these gentlemen would permit a bill for music to go before the Committee for its sanction, the counter-signature of the Controller, and to be paid by the City Treasurer, thereby becoming a public record for all time.

The following copy of a hotel bill, also paid by the City of Philadelphia, shows who some of the members of the household are likely to be:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1879.—City Council, for the entertainment of the guests of the city, Dr.

To Continental Hotel.

Hon. Geo. M. Robeson,	H. D. Yates,
Gen. C. Devens,	Alexander Ramsey,
S. S. Conant,	H. A. Tyson,
Rev. Dr. Newman,	H. J. Hooper,
J. C. Kintner,	B. F. Eshleman,
C. M. Conyham,	A. M. Clapp,
R. H. Lee,	E. A. Hancock,
J. D. Walker,	Gov. Hoyt,
Gen. Kirby Smith,	Gen. Goshorn,
Gen. A. E. Burnside,	J. J. Patterson,
J. Bentley,	Gen. Porter,
Simon Cameron,	Donald Cameron,

And use of Parlor C..........................$400

Approved.

JOSEPH H. PAIST, Clerk of Select Council.
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.
[Indorsed.] Item 5, approved 12—31—79.
M. TUTEUR, Controller's Clerk.

The whole amount of $15,000 expended to receive Grant is for gloves, music, feeds, and similar expenditures.

[The people of Chicago entertained Grant in magnificent style without subjecting the City Government to a dollar's expense.]

Cottage Hospitals.

One of the greatest boons to the rural population of England, of late years, has been the establishment of cottage hospitals. The first institution of the kind was at Savernake, in Wilts. In 1867 a poor farm laborer was injured by machinery, and had to be carried miles to a doctor and then forwarded ten miles further to a hospital. The case so impressed the Vicar of Savernake that the idea occurred to him to try and establish a cottage hospital. He found warm and generous coadjutors in Lord and Lady Ailesbury, the chief landowners of the parish. Lord Ailesbury gave a large sum and a site in a lovely situation, and in due time the thing was done. During the past year 211 cases have been treated with every comfort, convenience, and attention, at a cost per bed of $3.75 a week, and the mortality among them was only a decimal fraction more than 3 per cent, against 9 per cent at Guy's, 10 per cent at St. Bartholomew's, and 16 per cent at St. Thomas', the great London hospitals. In case of amputation, the advantage is enormously in favor of the cottage hospitals, in consequence of the purity of their air.

Bismarck.

An English paper tells the following anecdote of Prince Bismarck: The German Chancellor once said in one of his familiar discourses, "In politics I act as I do out duck-shooting—I put my foot on one boulder, and do not take it off till I see my way to another. When I do, I step on to the new boulder and leave the old one behind; and so on until I am out of the marsh."

STINKS.

Judge Jameson's Decision in the Illinois Drying Company Case.

The Mayor Refuses a License Until There Has Been an Apology.

He and Dr. De Wolf Express Their Views on the Subject.

Judge Jameson gave a decision in the Illinois Drying Company's case yesterday morning, the corporation having prayed in their bill that the Mayor and Health Committee might be restrained from further interference with the prosecution of the business of the complainant, and that their business be declared not a nuisance.

THE OBJECT OF THE BILL,

the Court said, was to procure permission to continue the business without a license. The city ordinance made it unlawful to so conduct it. The Mayor had power to revoke a license when it should appear to his satisfaction that the party licensed had violated the provisions of any ordinance or State law relating to licenses. It was clearly not within the ordinary powers of a court of chancery to control the discretion of a municipal officer in the exercise of his duty. The complainant had been for many months—and was now—doing business without a license, and yet maintained that it has in equity a complete defense,—that it was and had been doing a perfectly harmless and inoffensive business; that it had sought a license from the Mayor, and that the request had been arbitrarily, illegally, if not corruptly, refused; that, consequently, its breach of duty, if any, under the city ordinances was merely nominal, while that of the Mayor and Health Officer was substantial and great, and threatened in its effects to be be ruinous. The question was, Had the conduct of the Mayor and Health Officer been shown to be what it was charged to have been,—arbitrary, capricious, and wrongful? The complainants' case was not sustained so far as related to the condition of its establishment and the attitude of the defendants towards it up to the revocation of the license and for a month and a half thereafter. It could not then be contended that the revocation was illegal and wrongful unless it be shown to have been capricious or arbitrary. If the complainant was entitled to any injunction, therefore, it must be because of the conduct of the parties since Oct. Oct. 15, when the works were "perfected." The evidence was conclusive that thereafter no cause of complaint had existed. But from the 3d of September until Oct. 15 the business went on as before the revocation, and on the following day the arrests were made. It did not appear that since the improvements had been completed any request had been made for a withdrawal of the revocation or a renewal of the license. In this state of the case it could not be affirmed that the defendants were legally in the wrong, or that their conduct had been either suspicious or arbitrary.

AS THE CASE STOOD,

therefore, the prayer for the injunction must be denied. As to the bill, the Court had doubt whether it should be dismissed or retained until a hearing could be had, it including only a prayer that the business of complainant be declared inoffensive and uninjurious to the public or private health, and not a nuisance. On the whole he thought the bill should be retained and the case be allowed to progress in the usual manner to a hearing unless circumstances should occur making possible what now seemed impossible,—a settlement of the points in dispute between the parties in a proceeding at law. As the case now stood the objection which had proved fatal to the motion—that no demand for a license had been made since Oct. 15—would perhaps be fatal to an application for a writ of mandamus. Whether it was now too late to remove that objection, and if a demand were now made and refused what effect that circumstance would have upon the case or upon a subsequent application for that writ, he did not care to consider.

Mr. Shepard, Mr. Oberndorf, and another gentleman interested in the Illinois Drying Company,

CALLED ON MAYOR HARRISON,

after the decision was rendered, and had a long conference with him. A TRIBUNE reporter asked his Honor what it was all about, and he talked very freely.

"They made an application to me for a license," he said. "I said to them, 'Gentlemen, you have a suit pending before the courts for an injunction, based upon a bill sworn to by one of yourselves, that I, Mayor of Chicago, was interested in another—a rival—rendering company, and, on that account, had revoked your license. You know that that is false. If you did not know it, you had the ability to find out that it was false. You have charged upon the Mayor of Chicago an act which, if he was guilty of it, would render him deserving of the Penitentiary instead of the Mayoralty, for, though you may not appreciate the fact, I am one of those who hold that a Mayor who would use his official position to the injury of one concern to better another that he was personally interested in would be a scoundrel. You have placed me by your affidavit in that position. Whenever that suit is decided in the city's favor, or whenever you will sign a paper and have it published that you have made a false charge upon the Mayor of Chicago, you may then come to me and talk to me, but not until then.'"

"What did they say?"

"They said they didn't think so much about me as about

DR. DE WOLF.

Said I, 'Gentlemen, whenever you convince me that Dr. De Wolf is using his official position for personal interests, Dr. De Wolf will go as quick as that,' and I drew my finger across my throat; 'but, until you do convince me, I shall not believe that Dr. De Wolf has any more interest in the other house than I have, and I have no more interest in that concern than I have in yours, and you know I have none in yours.' Then they said that I wouldn't hear them. I told them that I had stated to them, when they came here sometime ago, that if they would see Dr. De Wolf, and satisfy him that they could run their establishment properly, I was perfectly willing to give them a license; but, instead of going to him after they had seen me, they went into court and filed this bill. Gentlemen, you are in court, and have got to stay there until you acknowledge you are there falsely."

"They are out of court this morning," remarked Dr. De Wolf, who was present.

"How?" asked the Mayor.

"The decision is against them," repled the Commissioner.

"I was not aware," said his Honor, "that the decision was given."

"It was rendered at 10 o'clock this morning," said the Doctor.

"It was after that," went on the Mayor, "that they were here, and they must have known it then. I told them, 'Gentlemen,

YOU WILL HAVE TO PLACE ME RIGHT;'

and, if you wish it, Doctor, I'll put you in also."

"These men," said the Doctor, "have been striking blows below the belt. They employed counsel for no other purpose than to denounce me. He hadn't a legal decision to offer in his favor, but stood up for four hours and denounced me. When they retire from that position then they can come and ask favors. Until then they can't have anything except what the Courts give them."

"Shepard," continued Mr. Harrison, "said 'I didn't swear to the affidavit.' I said, 'Oberndorf did,' and when he asks a favor of the Mayor he has got to place me in the right sort of position, and acknowledge that he has made a false charge. I wouldn't ask you to say that you did it maliciously; you can state it was under a misapprehension."

"You will give them a license," inquired the reporter, "if they retract the charges?"

"I'll do so if Dr. De Wolf thinks they can run their establishment without offense. I am of the opinion that every business, manufacturing or otherwise, that can be carried on in the City of Chicago without prejudice to its health or its safety ought to be encouraged; and stated to them, if their business could be run properly, it ought to be licensed, because it would employ men, and that was a help to the city. And I will say further, I am in favor of giving every sort of latitude to manufacturing establishments that is consistent with health and safety."

"The public," said Dr. De Wolf, "ought to understand that the Illinois Drying Company is not doing the same business done by Armour, Hutchinson, Ricker, Fowler, and Chapin & Cudahy,—by all the large packing-houses at the Stock-Yards. The truth is, these very men are

WITNESSES AGAINST THE COMPANY

and their infernal work. Those establishments work up their own material on their premises fresh. This house collects its stuff from all over God's creation; it is often in a state of decomposition; and then they want to render it at their place. Their's is the only house in the City of Chicago doing that work."

"I said to them," resumed the Mayor, "that they had asserted in their bill that we were willing to let the Chicago Drying Company run in the city, but stopped them. Said I, 'You knew that that was false. You knew that that establishment was running in Indiana, and not in the Town of Lake.' They spoke up, and said they were collecting material down there. Said I, 'Collecting is different from running it through a process of pressing and heating. They simply collected it at a depot, put it on cars, and sent it beyond the line.'"

"The Chicago Drying Company," said De Wolf, "got notice to remove the pile of stuff collected, and thereafter remove it every twelve hours, and they are doing it."

"Then they said," continued the Mayor, "that one of their reasons for thinking that I was interested was, that I, as Mayor, had brought the suit in the name of the city. I told them that they were aware at the time I did that, it was under the written advice of the Law Department that it was the duty of the city to aid its contractors in the performance of their duties, otherwise the city could not run its affairs; that we had no means of getting out of the city unless we could go through the adjoining township; that if we hadn't taken that course we would have been forced to render our dead animals in the city itself, instead of sending them beyond; and, therefore, it was absolutely essential that, as Mayor, I should take that course. I stated to them, furthermore, that we had in the spring allowed them to run for months under the promise on their part that they were going to get out of the city as the other institution had (Shepard spoke up and said he had never promised it exactly, but said that their intention was to do it); and that we had allowed them to run for months after we had stopped the other concern."

"What did he have to say to that?" asked the Commissioner.

"He said," replied Mr. Harrison, "that that was what misled them."

"I have only one thing to say," remarked Dr. De Wolf. "I have been almost three years now trying to accomplish what has been accomplished. If the Courts propose to open the throttle-valves again in spite of all we can do, and let that stink return to Chicago, I will step out of the Health Office the first day it is done. If the Courts propose to grant these men an injunction, I have not the pluck to go through the fight again."

"Oh my!" exclaimed the Mayor, "wouldn't Daniels be delighted;" and, as he laughed at his joke, he bowed the Doctor and the reporter out, in order to give ear to some one else.

AFTER THE DECISION WAS DELIVERED,

Mr. Storrs, the counsel for petitioners, advised his clients to make application to the city officers for a license. They did so, as stated above, and it was refused them. Thereupon Mr. Storrs, later in the day, filed a supplemental bill setting out these facts: that the premises owned by his clients were in a perfect sanitary condition; that the city officers had been asked for a license, and had refused to grant it; that his clients wanted relief, etc. The matter comes up at 9 o'clock this morning for argument.

"LONG" JONES AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., Jan. 6.—"Long" Jones' letter in THE TRIBUNE of the 5th inst., written from Nora over the name of "Grangers," caused a smile to pass over the sedate countenances of "the people of Sterling." The idea that we care where he takes the revenue office to is the weakest nonsense. "Sterling people," it is true, pay nearly all the revenue taxes of the whole district, but that don't make us hate "Long" Jones, nor feel big because we are able to do it.

On the whole, "the people of Sterling" rather like "Long" Jones,—that is, what they have seen and heard of him. When he "goes for" anybody's scalp he generally gets it, and that always pleases us. We don't want to make him Governor nor President, but this district is fearfully in need of a decent Congressman, and one who has education enough to know what belongs to good manners, and, if "Long" Jones will only be a good little boy until next fall, we may conclude to let him loose and go for a scalp that covers the softest head that Carroll County ever exhibited to public contempt.

One thing "Long" Jones knows, and that is not to ask a knave or a fool for an office, and he knows just how to "sit down" on all such humbugs. When he wanted to be Collector he said in his heart, "The President, his Cabinet, and public men in Washington tell me that our Congressman is nothing but a buzzard covered under a hawk's feathers, and on his advent into the Capitol he went so high that all saw the thin disguise, and at once 'sat down upon him.'" "Long" Jones remembered that this "buzzard" promised Richards, of the *Journal*, the Freeport Post-Office, but couldn't deliver it. He promised Col. Woodcock, of Ogle County, the Collector's office, but Maj. Nase wouldn't resign. Gen. Raum wouldn't remove him, and when he died "Long" Jones went for the office, got it, knocked the legs out from under the strutting "buzzard," and tore every feather from this "great American what is it." Now, "the people of Sterling" were at first sorry for this poor bird, and rather thought that "Long" Jones was just a little rough, but recent events have convinced them that Jones "knew his business."

The reasons for "the people of Sterling" getting their eye-teeth cut were these: The Post-Office here was to have a new appointee in January. It had been a bone of contention once before, had killed and defeated an otherwise excellent Congressman, besides wounding a lot of minor political would-be rulers, and "the people of Sterling" were anxious to avoid any further trouble growing out of it; hence Hawk promised some of our people he would not permit any change, at least until after the Presidential election. But he wanted and courted a fight, and got one up finally, but promised over and over again that "the people of Sterling should decide who they wanted." About 90 per cent of the business-men, and nearly that portion of the patrons of the office, petitioned, begged, and pleaded with this man Hawk to reappoint the old incumbent, but, instead of doing as he had agreed in person and by letters by the scores, he appointed a man whom nobody recommended, and very few want. The result is, "the people of Sterling" are comparing this man Hawk's letters and statements, and of all the lying falsehoods and misrepresentations ever heard of it caps the climax. John McNair is an oracle of truth and integrity beside him. You can see, Mr. Editor, why it is we are getting to like "Long" Jones. He knows a buzzard from a hawk, and we poor, ignorant people who work hard, mind our own business, and pay all the revenue taxes didn't.

For this we like "Long" Jones. We want him to be a nice little man, and not write any more foolish "Granger" letters, and keep in nice training for next fall. We will then take off his collar and let him "go for" the foulest bird that ever befouled the good name of the people of any country.

Just keep your eyes and ears open, Mr. Editor, for there is fun ahead in "Washburne's old district."

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

A HUNGRY MAN.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 5.—Last Saturday afternoon, a tall, powerfully-built man, with sharp features and grayish hair, was walking up one of our prominent business-streets, which was filled with people, and, when in front of a market, stopped suddenly, seized a dressed chicken, and began to eat it with the ferocity of a hungry wild beast. The blood of the fowl ran down his face as he tore the flesh from the bones, and he stopped only when he had consumed it all. He was totally oblivious to the wondering crowd. He was arrested and taken to police-headquarters, where he gave his name as James Sullivan, from Chicago, and said that he had eaten nothing until he was on the point of starvation. He was evidently half-crazed with liquor and hunger, and was given thirty days in jail to straighten him out.

Change of Name.

Sir Henry Havelock has been left a large fortune, but there is an awkward condition attached to it. He is to take the name of Allan in future in return for the sudden wealth thrust upon him. Tennyson recently declined some thousands a year, which he was offered on change of his name, and it is hard on a man with such an honored name as Havelock to be obliged to part with it.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a chronic or long-standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

List of Diseases Cured by

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. THE WASTES OF THE BODY ARE STOPPED, AND HEALTHY BLOOD IS SUPPLIED TO THE SYSTEM, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparillian will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also, that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires minutes, not hours, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

Radway's Ready Relief.

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, *RADWAY'S READY RELIEF* will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscianus, and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

The True Relief.

Radway's Ready Relief is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Perfect Purgative Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True,"
"Radway on Irritable Urethra,"
"Radway on Scrofula,"

and others relating to different classes of diseases.

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